Birmingham, Ala. Digest
June 6. 1940

HUNDREDS AT RITES FOR NEGRO LEADER

Funeral services for Abraham Lincoln Smith, widely known Negro leader and a member of a Negro undertaking and burial insurance firm, who died at his home May 27, were held last Friday morning at St. Paul's Catholic Church. Burial was in Grace Hill Cemetery under the direction of Smith and Gaston, the company in which he was long a partner. Hundreds of Negroes from every section of the Birmingham district congregated at St. Paul's Church to attend the funeral services.

Smith was prominent in Birmingham church circles for his work among Negro Catholics. He had been a member of the Catholic Church many years.

Attaches at St. Paul's said the funeral was held at their church because of the inability of Smith's home church to accommodate the hundreds of friends who attended the funeral. The Rev. Joseph J. Schmutz, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, officiated.

A leader in Negro circles since he came to Birmingham from Mississippi 13 years ago, Smith was chairman of the Alabama State Funeral Directors Assn. and chairman of the executive committee of the Jefferson County Negro Democratic Council. He was an organizer for Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Fairfield Civic Club, an officer of societies in the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church and a member of many other Negro fraternal and civic organizations.

Since 1927 he has been associated with A. C. Gaston both in the funeral home which bears their names and in the Booker T. Washington Burial Insurance Co., one of the largest exclusively Negro businesses in the South.

He is survived by his wife and by a brother and sister, who live in New York.

Funeral Rites Held For Mrs. Harriett Young

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Funeral services for Mrs. Harriet C. Young, who passed away Monday at the home of her daughter Mrs. Lottie V. Grigsby were conducted from Greenwood Baptist Church here Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor, officiating. He was assisted by Rev. T. R. Newman and Rev. William W. E. Carson.

Mrs. Young accompanied her husband to Tuskegee in 1890 in order to obtain better living conditions and educational opportunities for their children. Mr. and Mrs. Young met Booker T. Washington when he came to Tuskegee in 1881 to establish a normal school He encouraged Mr. and Mrs. Young to make Tuskegee their permanent home.

Four of their children were graduated from Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Young became one of the progressive citizens of Alabama and was honored by election to a high state office in 1912

Mrs. Bankhead Urged To Succeed Husband

JASPER, ALA., Sept. 17.—Reuben L. Newton, a seventh district member of State Democratic Executive Committee, told The Advertiser's correspondent tonight, "I want you to quote me as saying that I am for the nomination by the State Committee of Mrs. William B. Bankhead, the widow of our speaker." He had just pointed out that there was not sufficient time to go through with a primary and runoff and get the nominee's name on the ballot for the November election.

The writer contacted four of the seventh district's eight members on the State committee and all were in accord with Mr. Newton's views. Hundreds of Democrats who are not members of the committee likewise expressed favor of the proposal to nominate Mrs. Bankhead.

"I lived near the Bankheads for a number of years," said Mr. Newton, "and I can tell you that Mrs. Bankhead kept Will Bankhead alive for at least five years longer than he would have lived but for her close attention. Mrs. Bankhead would make an admirable congressman and I am for her and I hope every member of the committee from the seventh district feels the same way about it."

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

Bankhead's Funeral Set For Tuesday

SEP 16 1940

SEP 17 1940

Special Train To Bring Roosevelt To Jasper For 2:30 P.M. Rites

Speaker Mourned

President Calls His Death A Loss To Every Citizen; Rayburn Succeeds Him

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt will attend funeral services in Alabama for Speaker William B. Bankhead, who died of an internal hemorrhage early today.

The White House announced that the President would leave for Jasper, Ala., aboard his special train immediately after a state funeral for the Speaker to be held in the House chamber tomorrow.

Sam Rayburn, of Texas, now the House Democratic leader, will be elevated to the speakership and will preside over the services at the Capitol at noon (11 a.m., Montgomery time).

They will be conducted by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the House over which Bankhead had presided since 1936. Immediately afterward a special train will take the body to Alabama, accompanied by 60 of Bankhead's colleagues in the House and a number of senators. The House will recess for three days.

The President will travel on another train. Dedicatory exercises for the new Washington airport Tuesday, at which Mr. Roosevelt was to have spoken, were postponed.

The journey will mark the third time the President has attended the funeral of a speaker since the start of his administration. He went to Illinois for services for Henry T. Rainey in 1934 and to Tennessee for Joseph W. Byrnes's rites two years later.

The chief executive was cruising on the Potomac when the Speaker died but was notified immediately by radio. He said that in Bankhead's death "every American loses a tried and proven friend of our system of government" and hundreds of tributes came also from others.

Real Malady Concealed

Bankhead, a soft-spoken, gentle man of 66, died suddenly at 1:35 a.m. E. S. T. (12:35 a.m. Montgomery time). His last illness began Tuesday while he was in Baltimore to adress a political rally. He fainted just before his speech was to be delivered and at that time Dr. George W. Calver, Capitol physician, announced that he had suffered an "excrutiating attack of sciatica."

After the Speaker's death, Calver said that actually a blood vessel in Bankhead's abdomen had ruptured, adding that he withheld the true diagnosis to avoid any possibility that the Speaker might learn the seriousness of his illness. Another hemorrhage occurred at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Dr. Calver had urged Bankhead not to attempt the Baltimore speech, and he declared that the Speaker died "a martyr to his determination to do a good job for his party against the advice of his family, his secretary and his physician."

The Baltimore speech was to have launched the party's campaign for reelection of President Roosevelt and Democratic congressmen in that State.

Despite frailty of health for several years, Bankhead's last months had been filled with political activity. He was keynote speaker at the Democratic national convention in Chicago in July and then launched an active campaign for the vice-presidential nomination. He was runner-up to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, the nominee.

Bankhead succeeded Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, when the latter died on June 4, 1936. Previously, the Alabamian had been majority leader.

Rayburn to Succeed Him

Bankhead's successor-to-be as speaker, Sam Rayburn, is a 58-year-old lawyer and stock farmer from Bonham, Texas, who has served in the House even longer than the Alabamian.

Rayburn was only 31 when he stepped from the speakership of the Texas House of Representatives to Congress in 1913. He became a prominent figure in the House as chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce at the same time John N. Garner, now vice-president, was elected speaker.

A long-time friend of Garner, he managed the latter's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932, participating in the compromise that resulted in the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for president and Garner for vice-president.

Informed Democratic sources said that there would be no opposition from within the party to Rayburn's elevation to speaker. There will be no party caucus in advance to the House election.

After Bankhead's funeral, the Democrats will decide whether to choose a new majority leader immediately or leave the office open until a new Congress convenes in January.

The latter course was followed when Byrns died. Bankhead was elected speaker immediately and Rayburn fought it out with John J. O'Connor, of New York, for the leadership at the beginning of the following year.

Among those Democrats discussed as possibilities for the leadership were Representatives Woodrum, Virginia; Cooper, Tennessee; McCormack, Massachusetts, and Boland, Pennsylvania.

Rayburn was one of the first to console Mrs. Bankhead, the Speaker's widow, and Bankhead's daughters by a former marriage, Tallulah, the actress, and Mrs. Eugenia Hoyt. Mrs. Bankhead and Mrs. Hoyt and the Speaker's brother, Senator John H. Bankhead, were at the bedside when death occurred at the Naval Hospital. Tallulah, in private life Mrs. John Emery, arrived here this morning from Princeton, N. J., where she has been acting in a play.

There was a steady stream of callers at the Bankheads' hotel, and messages of condolence arrived by the hundreds.

Speaker Bankhead

SEP 18 1940

In the death of Speaker William Bankhead, the nation mourns the loss of one of its great statesmen. For five serious and laborious years he has presided over the often perverse and intractable house of representatives with a courage, firmness and understanding that have made him beloved and admired in Washington as few men come to be. Always loyal to the highest traditions of democracy, he served his country with intelligence and honor, wore his honors with dignity and grace and guided his people with wisdom and discernment. Atlanta Constitution

Speaker Bankhead symbolized that high type of statesman in which the south takes great pride. Son of one senator and brother of another, he came of a cultured family. His ardent leadership in congress for the passage

of the cotton-control act, the arms embargo repeal, and the recently enacted conscription legislation, presented him with some of his greatest opportunities for that persuasive oratory which has traditionally stamped the finest southern statesmen.

In his college days at the University of Alabama, where he won the highest honors on the campus, he is said to have become so much enamoured of Shakespeare that he seriously contemplated trying a dramatic career. His daughter, Tallulah, the famous actress, received her first lessons in acting from her father. This sense of the dramatic and his rich culture combined to make Speaker Bankhead's speeches highly invigorating and provocative.

Although his consistent fidelity to his party was marked, he did not always find himself in agreement with New Deal legislation. On such occasions, as when he insisted that the senate and not his beloved house revolt against the President's wishes on changing the Supreme Court, he always acted as he thought best for the nation as a whole.

The nation has lost a great man. In him Alabama gave to the country the best that man's wisdom and man's cunning can produce, a scholar and a gentleman.

Birmingham (Ala.) News

William B. Bankhead

Alabama is grieved by the passing of William Brockman Bankhead as it has seldom been before in its long and eventful history.

Alabamians lament the loss not only of a great son of Alabama, a mighty statesman who was a power in the land—and always a power for good; they are saddened by a loss more personal—the loss of one whom they loved as few men in public life have ever been loved.

SEP 16 1940

So far as we have been able to tell, all Alabamians felt that way about Will Bankhead. Whether they knew him personally, as many thousands did, or whether they knew him only by sight and by reputation and by hearing him speak, they all were strongly attracted to him, including those whose political views differed from his. There was something in Will Bankhead that every man recognized as the mark of a friendly soul and a noble spirit.

The name Bankhead stands very high in the history of Alabama and of the nation. It stands high because members of this illustrious family have served their state and their country well for generations.

In this public service Will Bankhead had a long and a full part, as before him did his distinguished father, the late Senator John Hollis Bankhead, whose far-sighted vision caused him many years ago to lead the movement which brought him the deserved name of "the father of good roads" in the United States. Will Bankhead shared responsibilities and honors also with his noted brother, Senator John H. Bankhead II, with whom he strove in Congress especially for the improvement of the welfare of American agriculture. In the public service these famous brothers were joined by their sister, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, whose long tenure as director of the State Department of Archives and History has brought her renown.

Through more than 20 years as a member of the House of Representatives, the last four as speaker, Will Bankhead served ably and steadfastly, often during trying times. The country was in the World War in his earliest years in Congress. Later Mr. Bankhead, growing in influence and responsibility in the House, took a conspicuous part in meeting the great problems of the depression, and more recently in the present war emergency. After distinguished service as majority leader, he was chosen speaker in 1936. No other Alabamian has ever sat in so important an office.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

THE DEATH OF A GREAT ALABAMIAN

William Brockman Bankhead was beloved for his personal tenderness and warmth as a human being, admired for his gifts as a political orator and his skill in debate, and everywhere respected for his integrity.

Thus an ideal type of American manhood rose from the cotton fields of his native Lamar county in Alabama and so impressed himself upon his Alabama constituents and his colleagues in congress that in due season he rose to the second most powerful position in the United States government. The speaker of the United States house of representatives is second only to the president in power and influence.

Will Bankhead, accepting the cagey counsel of his distinguished father, the late Senator John Hollis Bankhead, to spend long hours on the floor of the house so that he might master the rules, became at last a great parliamentarian. His superior as a parliamentarian has not before sat in his great chair as speaker.

Temperamentally Will Bankhead, for all his high spirit, was more of a conciliator than a rebel. He was never in any sense the "lone wolf" in his long career as an American congressman. He had the courage to be one if need be, but his mellow understanding of and sympathy for his fellows made him instinctively the conciliator, the composer of differences, the great friend-maker. This trait in his character accounts for the fact that when he was elected speaker he was elected unanimously. Republicans loved him as ardently as Democrats did, notwithstanding that he was ever the partisan Democrat.

If there was a job to be done for his country Will Bankhead knew how to do it. He knew that he could not do it promptly by antagonizing members whose support he sought, and so he never needlessly antagonized opponents. In this respect he was much like his hero, the late Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

Mr. Bankhead was a natural party worker and group leader rather than the fiery, stormy individualist. Countless worthy measures enacted in his time bore the imprints of his hands, but not many of them are known as "Bankhead bills." Because of his penchant for cooperation with others his individual contributions to the laws of the land were buried, but they are in the record just the same — living, breathing, functioning laws which without the wisdom and gentle guidance of Will Bankhead would never have been enacted. There was little if any pride of authorship in this tall, vivid Alabamian. He loved his country more than he loved himself. His gift for pure statesmanship was notable and in the last eight bitter and trying years he was privileged to have a large part in recondition-

ing this broken republic.

Alabama and the nation have lost a parliamentary thoroughbred, the Bankhead tribe in Alabama has received a stunning blow. He and his brother, Senator John Hollis Bankhead, were as Damon and Pythias. No two brothers ever before were more devoted and congenial. In their earlier struggling days they were law partners. In the days of their fame as American political leaders they comprised a close-knit team. In Washington, we believe, they lived in the same apartment house. They collaborated in their service to the public. They argued, but they never quarreled. They were more than brothers — they were buddies, even though John, eldest of the two seemed ever to regard Will as a cub and so hovered about the youngster jealously. It was a great team. Will was the orator and parliamentarian, John the philosopher and the judge.

The powerful face of Will Bankhead, his musical voice, his gentle touch, the rhythmic movement of his body in action, his wisdom as a statesman, his pure nobility of character will long be remembered. Alabama is deeply honored to have produced such a man.

High, Low, Rich And Poor Mourn For Will Bankhead

SEP 18 1940

By ATTICUS MULLIN

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 17.—Thirty-five to fifty thousand people crowded Jasper and its environs Tuesday in an attempt to have a part in the last rites for the beloved Bill Bankhead. Jasper and Walker County turned out 25,000 people while from ten to twenty-five thousand people came from other sections of Alabama to pay tribute.

The great, the rich, the politicians, the middle classes and the poor and the very poor were on hand. There was never a day like it in Jasper and the writer attended the funeral of the beloved Senator John Hollis Bankhead, the days of them all. The days of John Hollis Bankhead were the days when few people owned an automobile and there were few roads greater than [illegible] miles in extent over [illegible] could ride. In those days they came to Jasper by buggy and by train to see the remains of John Hollis Bankhead buried. He was the father of good roads, the father of Federal aid for roads, the father of the parcel post, the father of rural free delivery and the father of his people.

We were impressed with the fact that the rich, the medium, the poor and the ultra poor were in Jasper today to pay a last tribute to Bill Bankhead, the love that the people of Walker County and his district held for him has not been approached in expression in thirty years in Alabama because the writer has been here that long and has been present when great Alabamians were buried before.

CLAUDE PEPPER, the squatty Senator from Florida and [illegible] extraordinary of Hitler and his works talked to many Alabamians. We [illegible] daddy, the marshal of Camp Hill. Claude is not pretty but he is loud and eloquent and to be depended upon. He is another good Alabamian who is a visitor from another State.

CHAIRMAN MAY of the House military affairs committee and successor to LISTER HILL by one on that body. The Kentuckian said Gadsden would get a $25,000,000 shell manufacturing plant.

BUSTER LAWSON, attorney general of Alabama, representing Governor Frank M. Dixon. The Governor's respect were paid to Mrs. Bankhead. To Senator Bankhead and all understood the fact that the Governor was entertaining the Southern Governors Conference on Mobile Bay and could not be present. Buster paid the Governor's respects to President Roosevelt.

JUDGE JOHN D. PETREE, head of Governor Dixon's unemployment compensation bureau, or something like that, is a seventh district man himself and close personal friend of the Bankhead family.

FRED FITE, former senator and representative from Jefferson and member of the widely known Fite family of the seventh district was on hand.

HENRY LONG, the best tax commissioner Governor Graves had in both of his administrations and given over to be the peer of tax men of the entire country and lifelong friend of the Bankhead family did his best to keep from crying and did not succeed. He loved Bill Bankhead.

COL. BIBB GRAVES, ALBERT CARMICHAEL and BILL PRIMM, Bankhead's friends, on hand and among those who sincerely mourned the passing of Bill; we call him Bill because he will always be Bill to us; and Col. Graves calls him Bill because when the signals were called on the first Alabama football eleven Bill and Bibb were members.

JUDGE J. M. MOORE, of Fayette, member of the State committee and former commissioner of agriculture and now a probate judge, is a close friend and supporter of the Bankhead family. He was being talked in Birmingham after the funeral as a good man for Congress in the event the committee did not see fit to nominate Bankhead.

DONALD COMER, an old friend of our youth, one of Alabama's really big and successful men and a true admirer of Bill Bankhead. And with him THAD HOLT, ED NORTON and CHARLEY BROWN of Birmingham: all friends of the Bankheads.

I. T. QUINN, former game commissioner and prominent in Bill Bankhead's district, came down from his duties in Washington to attend the funeral. I. T. Quinn has become increasingly popular in Alabama in the last two years. He was always popular.

JUDGE LEON M'CORD, MRS. M'CORD, JIMMY CARTER and GASTON SCOTT and FITZHUGH LEE of Montgomery were all on hand. Judge McCord loved Bill Bankhead and said so on every occasion during the day. The eminent jurist, much to the delight of his friends and also his political enemies (because he never had a personal one) is looking fine.

ALBERT BOUTWELL, former Greenville boy and now a big wig lawyer of Birmingham and a political factor, had no trouble in being known because Albert was a friend of Bill Bankhead and is a friend of the family.

PRESIDENT THOMAS E. MARTIN of the Alabama Power Company, PERRY TURNER of Counsel and TOM BRAGG, vice-president, were all on hand and anybody could see that they had lost a good friend.

ROBERT S. PERRY, old Birmingham boy and a friend of ours, was the secret service agent in charge of the presidential party. Perry has been there so long that from Woodrow Wilson down they all call him Fred and he isn't stuck up a bit.

DR. HENRY J. WILLINGHAM, collector of revenue for Alabama and Mississippi, was one of the real mourners because Dr. Willingham had lost a friend: The Hatch Act couldn't stop him from admitting it.

JOHN COBB, the well known Democrat from Vernon in Lamar County, the old home of the late Senator Bankhead, couldn't help from talking about the old times when the daddy of them all was in his prime.

DOUGLASS TAYLOR, one of the widely known lawyers of the Tennessee Valley and hailing from Huntsville, was boosting Will Bankhead when Will first ran for the Legislature from Madison. And GRAYSON from Huntsville was on hand, too.

HUGH MORROW, the big wig of the Sloss Company and HENRY HOWZE, staid old Jefferson and former Blackbelt Democrat, visited the Bankhead home to tell of their loss. They are true blues.

CLARENCE MULLINS, GENE HENRY and IVEY GWIN, and HEADLEY JORDAN, Birminghammers made up a party to visit Jasper, all friends of the Bankheads.

JUDGE W. S. LEE, CLARK and RICHARD V. EVANS, of the Jefferson circuit loaned their presence on the sad occasion. Both are friends of the Bankheads.

HORACE ALLFORD, former Birminghammer, motored down from Memphis because he loved Bill Bankhead. Horace had the loudest hat of the day. He is a former Birmingham lawyer.

HANDY ELLIS, of Shelby, one of the brightest men who ever served in the Alabama Legislature and the next Lieutenant Governor if he wants it, was not ashamed to let a tear fall over the death of a friend.

R. G. ARNOLD, a former extension service supervisor, but now a farm bureau national organizer was a friend of Will Bankhead and was in Jasper to attend his funeral. Arnold has never had a peer in his chosen line of work.

T. D. SAMFORD, district attorney at Montgomery and Opelika, DR. L. N. DUNCAN of Auburn, P. O. DAVIS and JIMMY LAWSON of the extension service were among the friends of the Bankheads, who were present for the last rites of their great friend.

HENRY WALLACE, candidate for Vice-President and a former cabinet member, greeted a number of friends including the writer. He came all the way from the middle west to pay tribute to the man he defeated for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. He loved and respected Will Bankhead.

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, of the Supreme Court, was on hand and said after the funeral he would visit Montgomery for a couple of days. Justice Black is putting on some flesh.

COL. LITT EDWARDS, of Selma, a former president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, came up from Dallas to attend the funeral. He is a friend of the whole Bankhead family.

JIMMY MAYFIELD, ARCH and CHARLEY CARMICHAEL and WALTER MILLER were on hand, Jimmy from Tuscaloosa and the balance from Tuscumbia. Archie is looking fine. He is a former congressman, an old wheelhorse of democracy.

HOWARD GRAY, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, BEVERLY HOLSTUN of the Extension Service in Tuscaloosa County, WALTER RANDOLPH and others of the AAA were on hand to pay tribute to a man who had done so much for southern agriculture.

SENATOR LISTER HILL, Congressman SAM HOBBS, Congressman GEORGE GRANT, and Congressman BOYKIN and STEAGALL from South Alabama sent their regrets and their friends [illegible] deeply grieved over the loss of Will Bankhead.

Hundreds gathered at the home of Senator Bankhead to pay calls and Col. Henry was on hand with brother John and Sister Marie. They were grief stricken but were sincerely grateful for the presence of their friends in the time of their great trial.

SEP 18 1940

MAJ. SUMTER SMITH, the big Wig Alabamian and head of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau of the Federal Government [illegible] flew down. He had lost a friend as had Tom Bradford, former senator from Cherokee who with Capt. Savage, a teammate of Will Bankhead on the first Alabama football team, who came over for the funeral.

BILL PRIMM, of Montgomery, had a chance to see his old friend, secretary to the President McIntyre, who was on the presidential special. President Roosevelt, close friend of Bill Bankhead, greeted a number of his Alabama friends on his special. Lines are gathering on the face of the man who holds the hot spot of the earth right now, but his smile is as infectious as ever and that he will win is easily apparent from the way the Willkie speeches are being received by the former friends of Willkie.

Oldest Graduate of Tuskegee Succumbs

NOV 16 1940

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Funeral services for Mrs. Virginia Adams Driver, who died at her home in Greenwood, recently, were conducted from the Butlers Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church. The services were in charge of the pastor, the Rev. William Carson, assisted by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, and the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church.

Mrs. Driver, the daughter of Lewis Adams and Virginia Green Adams, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., November 17, 1865. She was 75 years of age. She was the first person to enroll in the Tuskegee Institute when Booker T. Washington came here from Hampton Institute to establish a Normal School and also was the first person to receive a diploma from Booker T. Washington as a member of a class of ten graduates from the Institute in 1885, and was the last surviving member of that class.

On May 18, 1891, she was married to Matthew T. Driver, a Tuskegee instructor. They became the parents of four children, three of whom survive—Mrs. Letitia Carter, principal of the Lewis Adams Public School; Mrs. Elizabeth Fake, teacher, Chambliss Children's House, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Lewis W. Driver Veterans Administration Facility Tuskegee, Ala.

Surviving sisters are: Mrs Byrd Crawford, Arcadia, Louisiana; Mrs. Medora Adams Marsden, Mrs. Theresa Adams Jones Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Lovett; Mrs. Charles P. Adams; Mrs. Letitia Carter, and one brother, Haygood Adams.

TUSKEGEE'S 1ST STUDENT DIES AT AGE OF 75

Native Of College Town First To Enroll With Booker Washington

NOV 16 1940

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Upon graduation Mrs. Driver began a teaching career, first in the grade school, as a member of the faculty of Tuskegee institute, later as a teacher on the staff of the Louisiana Normal school at Grambling. Her last public service was with the United States Department of Agriculture as a home demonstration agent.

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Surviving sisters are: Mrs. Byrd Crawford, Arcadia, Louisiana; Mrs. Medora Adams Mardsen, Mrs. Theresa Adams Jones, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Lovett, Mrs. Charles P. Adams, Mrs. Letitia Carter, and one brother, Hays [illegible]

Huntsville, Ala., Times
November 1, 1940

Noted Negro Woman Educator Dies At 75

TUSKEGEE, Nov. 1 (AP)—Virginia Adams Driver, 75, widely-known negro educator and first person to receive a diploma from Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at her home here yesterday after a long illness.

She was the daughter of Lewis Adams, a former slave who was associated with Washington and served as a teacher and trustee of Tuskegee Institute until his death in 1905. She was the last surviving member of the class of 1885.

Washington entered her as the first student when he established the famed institute in a little Zion Methodist church here in 1881.

Greenville, S. C. News
November 2, 1940

FIRST GRAD DIES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 1.—(INS)—Virginia Adams Driver, 75, the first student ever to be handed a diploma by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, was dead today. She was the last surviving member of the institute's first graduating class, that of 1885.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 1, 1940

Long Illness Is Fatal To Virginia A. Driver

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(AP)— Virginia Adams Driver, 75, widely-known Negro educator and first to receive a diploma from Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at her home here Thursday after a long illness.

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Washington entered her as the first student when he established the famed institute in a little Zion Methodist Church here in 1881.

Upon graduation she entered the teaching profession, first in the grade schools at Tuskegee Institute and later as a member of the staff of the Louisiana Normal School at Grambling.

In 1891 she was married to Mathew T. Driver, Tusckegee instructor. She is survived by three children. Funeral services will be conducted at Butler Chapel.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 1, 1940

First Tuskegee Graduate Dies

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
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Tuskegee, Ala., News
November 7, 1940

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

LONG ILLNESS IS FATAL TO VIRGINIA A. DRIVER

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In 1891 she was married to Mathew T. Driver, Tuskegee instructor. She is survived by three children. Funeral services will be conducted at Butler Chapel.

Mrs. S. P. Delaney, Librarian at the Veterans' Facility, spoke at the morning services at the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday last. Mrs. Delaney is one of the most forceful and stimulating speakers we have. Her work as a librarian is outstanding. She spoke under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the church, of which Mrs. Julian Brown is the President.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Howard is convalescent in the hospital after a very hurried and serious operation.

* * *

The Tuskegee Institute Tigers

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
November 1, 1940

Long Illness Fatal To First Graduate Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 1.—Virginia Adams Driver, 75, a member of the class of 1885, and the first person to received a diploma from Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at her home here yesterday after an illness of more than a year. She was the daughter of Lewis Adams, a slave, who was associated with and a strong supporter of Booker T. Washington and who served as a teacher and trustee of Tuskegee Institute until his death in 1905.

She was the last surviving member of the class of 1885 and her death brings to a close an active career which began when Booker T. Washington entered her as the first student when he established Tuskegee Institute in a little Zion Methodist church in Tuskegee in 1881.

Upon graduation she entered public service and carved for herself a successful teaching career—first in the grade schools, as a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute and later as a member of the staff of the Louisiana Normal School at Grambling.

On May 18, 1891, she was married to Mathew T. Driver, instructor in Wheelwright Division at Tuskegee Institute. They became the parents of four children, three of whom survive—Letitia Carter, principal of the Lewis Adams School, Elizabeth Flake, teacher, Chambless Children's house, Tuskegee institute, and Lewis W. Driver, veterans administration facility, Tuskegee.

Funeral services will be conducted from Butler Chapel. Rev. William E. Carson officiating. The pastor, will be assisted by Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute.

Negroes Attend Bankhead Rites To Get Glimpse Of President

Pittsburgh Courier

Pitt. Pa.

Special Reservations Made for Servants of Late Speaker—Colored Chauffeur Drives Him to Final Resting Place.

SEP 28 1940

By EMORY D. JACKSON (for ANP)

JASPER, Ala., Sept. 26—Mixed with the thousands of home and guest citizens here last Tuesday to pay final earthly honor to Speaker William B. Bankhead were humble Negroes who, although loving the illustrious statesman of Alabama, had their eyes aimed at seeing President Roosevelt who headed the mourning delegation of dignitaries.

"Have you seen him?" (meaning Roosevelt) queried many of the simple folk who knew that the First Citizen of America was riding down and they meant to see him.

It was sweltering hot and the colored people were sprinkled among the flowing and static crowds along the streets. Nobody bothered them and they bothered nobody.

NEW MAKE EFFORT TO SEE REMAINS

The special train bearing the body of Speaker Bankhead moved to this rural town almost two hours ahead of the President's special. The body of the deceased Alabama statesman was placed in state at the First Methodist Church with all who were willing to push in to see it doing so. Except for Mrs. Lula Johnson, a former Bankhead servant, none of the scores of Negroes on the church grounds made an effort to scramble inside the church to view the remains.

Near 6 o'clock President Roosevelt's car rushed to the church doorway on a special-built runway and the funeral got going.

Seating was apparently in the hands of G-Men and admissions to the small-capacity church by strict selection or by special requests. Provisions to hear the ceremonies by loudspeaker system was made at the court house and postoffice.

TWO REPORTERS OF RACE ADMITTED

By this means white and black in the lines of the unreserved were not admitted, although there were special reservations for eight Bankhead colored servants. Upon request, two colored newspapermen were admitted, representing the Birmingham Negro Democrats. H. D. Coke, managing editor of the Birmingham World Newspaper was delegated by the Birmingham Black Democrats.

Birmingham Ala. Courier

NOV 2 1940

John Horton, Mesdames Ollie Joiner, Anna Dell Hollis, Alberta Wallace, Blanche McClinton, Annie B. Johnson and Lucy Bell Matthews, were the servants attending.

Mr. Horton has been chauffeur for Senaor Bankhead, brother of the speaker, for 25 years, although he has never driven him to Washington, but he drove him in the funeral, Tuesday. Robert Wallace, chauffeur of Speaker Bankhead, neither attended the funeral nor drove in the funeral processional.

Colored citizens, chiefly servants, went to the interment at leaf-strewn Oak Hill cemetery.

Long Illness Is Fatal To Virginia A. Driver

Birmingham Ala

NOV 1 1940

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(AP)— Virginia Adams Driver, 75, widely-known Negro educator and first to receive a diploma from Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at her home here Thursday after a long illness.

She was the daughter of Lewis Adams, a former slave who was associated with Washington and served as a teacher and trustee of Tuskegee Institute until his death in 1905. She was the last surviving member of the class of 1885.

Washington entered her as the first student when he established the famed institute in a little Zion Methodist Church here in 1881.

Upon graduation she entered the teaching profession, first in the grade schools at Tuskegee Institute and later as a member of the staff of the Louisiana Normal School at Grambling.

In 1891 she was married Mathew T. Driver, Tusckegee instructor. She is survived by three children. Funeral services will be conducted at Butler Chapel.

Birmingham Ala News

October 25, 1940

Philip Goodson, Popular Negro, Succumbs Here

Philip Goodson, widely known Negro resident of Homewood, died Friday morning from a heart attack.

He came to Birmingham 42 years ago and since that time had served many prominent families, largely in the capacity of yard man. He owned his home, was active in the A. M. E. Church, which he served as pastor's steward and class-leader, and was highly regarded by those of both the white and Negro races with whom he came in contact. He is survived by an adopted son, two brothers and two sisters. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at the A. M. E. Church of Homewood.

TUSKEGEE'S FIRST GRADUATE IS DEAD

Virginia Adama Driver, Noted 75-Year-Old Woman Educator, Was Last Surviving Member of Class of '85.

NOV 9 1940

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 7—Following an extended illness, Virginia Adama Driver, 75, noted educator, was Tuskegee Institute's first graduate, and was awarded her diploma personally by Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institute, died at her home here Thursday morning. The last surviving member of the class of 1885, she was the daughter of the late Lewis Adams, who for many years was closely associated with the Institute's founder and first president, and who until his death in 1905 served as a teacher and trustee of the college.

When Booker T. Washington established the famous Institute in 1881, in a small Zion Methodist Church here, he enrolled Virginia Adams as its first student. After graduating she taught for a time at the Institute before becoming a member of the faculty at the Louisiana Normal School, Grambling, La., where she remained until her marriage to Matthew T. Driver, an instructor at the Institute, in 1891, when she returned to Tuskegee to live, giving up her teaching career. Her husband died some years ago. Three children survive. Funeral services and interment took place here Friday afternoon. The last rites were held in Butler Chapel where for many years she attended services until stricken by her last illness.

Birmingham Ala

Pittsburgh

Columbus, Ga. Ledger

November 1, 1940

First Graduate Of Tuskegee Dies at 75

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 1.—(AP)—Virginia Adams driver, 75, widely-known negro educator and first person to receive a diploma from Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at her home here yesterday after a long illness.

She was the daughter of Lewis Adams, a former slave who was associated with Washington and served as a teacher and trustee of Tuskegee Institute until his death in 1905. She was the last surviving member of the class of 1885.

Washington entered her as the first student when he established the famed institute in a little Zion Methodist church here in 1881.

Upon graduation she entered the teaching profession, first in the grade schools at Tuskegee Institute and later as a member of the staff of the Louisiana Normal school at Grambling.

In 1891 she was married to Mathew T. Driver, Turkegee instructor. She leaves three children. Funeral services will be conducted from Butler chapel.

Mayor Gunter's Service To City Receives Tribute Of Admirers

DEC 5 1940

Mayor Gunter's death yesterday brought many touching eulogies and tributes from citizens of Montgomery. The veteran public official was praised for his able and faithful service to the city, State and nation.

Out of respect to Mr. Gunter flags were lowered to half-staff on the State Capitol and the Federal building. The Capitol will be closed during the hour of the funeral, as will city and county offices.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon, who had the loyal support of Mr. Gunter in his successful campaign, issued the following statement:

"Particularly for the city of Montgomery, but for the State of Alabama as well, the public service has suffered a great loss in the death of Mayor W. A. Gunter. His unquestioned integrity, his utmost kindliness, and his fineness of character endeared him to all who knew him. All Alabama is in mourning today."

From His Colleagues

In a joint statement, Gen. W. P. Screws and Col. W. A. Gayle, colleagues of the mayor at City Hall, said:

"It is with profound regret and deep personal sorrow that we announce the death of William Adams Gunter, mayor of Montgomery.

"We join with Montgomery's citizenship in mourning his passing, and realize that our close association with him through the years will render our loss the greater.

"He was a man with all the attributes of greatness—a brilliant mind, tender heart, and a capacity for love. These traits and their manifestation in all of his daily acts have endeared him to the people of Montgomery—high and low, black and white. His charity knew no color, race or creed. His justice was always tempered with mercy and gentleness."

From Col. Graves

Col. Bibb Graves issued this statement:

"In the passing of Mayor Gunter Montgomery lost its most beloved citizen.

"No man has ever been so dear as he to the hearts of this people.

"We all loved him for what he was. He was the spirit of Montgomery incarnate. He in turn loved this people even as they loved him.

"He gave his life in efficient service to them with an unselfish devotion without a parallel in the history of Montgomery."

Pitt Tyson Maner said:

"Mayor Gunter was a great mayor from the standpoint of practical administrator. But his greatest contribution to Montgomery was his fine gift for understanding the nature and temper of its citizens. That was his greatest ability, the one that endeared him to his people to a degree that is difficult to describe."

The Rt. Rev. James B. Rogers, of St. Peter's Catholic Church:

"In the death of Mayor Gunter Montgomery loses a man of unusual character. He lived a courageous, constructive and Christian life as a citizen, a builder and a father in his home. His analytical mind saw clearly the needs of city and citizen. Tolerant, charitable and sincere, his heart was open to all the strong, the weak, the sick and the poor.

"His friendship indeed was warm with the charity of God. In days to come many of us will gaze upon city hall recalling those things that made Bill Gunter a strong and vivid character and friend in our city. Montgomery today truly mourns the passing of a noble, sweet character. Tomorrow we citizens can truly say:

'But, I, the warm-clasp of your hand,
The smile of greeting sweet,
Ineffable-like incense fanned,
Is yearned for here in earth's retreat.'

"'God rest your noble soul is the prayer of the Catholic people of our beloved city'."

A. S. Coleman, president, Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Montgomery suffered a staggering blow today in the death of our beloved leader and friend, Mayor William A. Gunter. All of our citizens are deeply grieved and feel keenly our loss.

"Some of us were privileged to work closely with Mayor Gunter in many matters looking to the upbuilding and betterment of our community. All of us so privileged realize fully how capable was his leadership, how broad his vision, how true was his real love of his city and all its citizens. His whole-hearted cooperation and tireless efforts, together with his wise and kindly counsel and clear understanding were ever an inspiration to all and resulted in the accomplishment of countless good and helpful betterments.

"Mayor Gunter always found time to help everyone, high and low alike and to give attention to every matter, large and small, affecting Montgomery and its citizens. We will ever miss the wise leadership and deep friendliness of this kindly gentleman—our Mayor Gunter. None can fill entirely his place in the heart of Montgomery."

James I. Parrish: "The death of Mayor Gunter has produced a void in the life of this community which will not soon be filled. He was my friend. I loved him sincerely and I mourn his death."

DEC 5 1940

Millard Westcott: "No man of my acquaintance possessed all the fine characteristics of Mayor Gunter. As a citizen and as a city employe, I have had occasion to know him intimately and I am grieved at his passing."

Coach Jack Meagher, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, yesterday paid tribute to the late Mayor Gunter in a few remarks to the Montgomery Rotary Club at the Gay-Teague Hotel.

Coach Meagher said the mayor exemplified the true sportsman in heart and spirit and, as such, would be greatly missed not only by Montgomerians but by the people of the State as a whole.

Following luncheon and introduction of Coach Meagher the meeting was adjourned in respect to the memory of Mayor Gunter.

The Auburn coach had been scheduled to speak on the topic, "Those Auburn Tigers."

Mayor W. B. Mahan, of Russellville, president of the Alabama League of Municipalities, yesterday appointed a committee to represent the league at the funeral of the mayor.

The committee is composed of: Lucien P. Burns, mayor of Selma; Ed Sanford, mayor of Wetumpka; G. B. Edwards, mayor of Tuskegee; J. M. Black, mayor of Fort Deposit; Seth Copeland, mayor of Troy; Cohen Stapp, mayor of Clanton; Cooper Green, mayor of Birmingham; J. G. Scherf, mayor of Andalusia; Ed E. Reid, executive secretary of the league.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
December 11, 1940

FROM A NEGRO ADMIRER OF MAYOR GUNTER

Editor The Advertiser:

I am a Negro youth, born and spent most of my life in Montgomery. My father's name, Ed M. Johnson, Route 2, Box 9. We were subscribers of your paper when I was home. I heard of the death of our beloved Mayor and I want you to give his family my deepest sympathy. I speak for thousands of Negroes in Montgomery, who have received aid from the honorable Mayor Gunter. I am employed at the U. S. Supreme Court and am attending Howard University.

Mayor Gunter was a friend of the Negro, and I am sure his memory shall never die though good men die and the dead be forgotten, life must go on.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C.

Prof. G. A. Gregg Dies At Little Rock

Leader

Rites for Bishop Gregg's Brother To Be Saturday

6/7/40

George Archibald Gregg for many years a resident of Kansas, departed this life Monday morning at 7:40 a.m. in Little Rock, Ark. This resulted from a short illness of about two months.

He was born in 1873 in Kansas and was educated in Kansas. He had been a resident of Kansas City, Kansas for about 38 years. He was a graduate of Kansas university of Lawrence, Kansas.

Prof. Gregg was an outstanding school man, having taught for a number of years at Western university. He was at one time executive secretary of Missouri YMCA for two years. He taught at the George R. Smith college, and at the time of his death was the president of Shorter College Little Rock, Ark. He had just been appointed supervisor of Government AAA of Arkansas.

The funeral services were held in Little Rock on Wednesday and a second funeral will be held at Allen Chapel, Quindaro, Kansas, Saturday.

Surviving relatives are: wife, Mrs. Ethel Gregg; two daughters, Mrs. Ruth King, Jefferson City, Mo. and Mrs. Eunice Hicks of Kansas City; and one son, Mr. Archie Gregg, Jr., of this city.

DR. G. A. GREGG, PRESIDENT OF SHORTER, DIES

6/7/40

Ex-Kansan Prominent in Religious, Academic Circles

Kansas City, Mo.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Dr. G. Archibald Gregg, president of Shorter college, died Monday, June 3, following an extended illness. He was 67 years old.

Dr. Gregg had just been appointed head field officer of the United States Agricultural Administration.

Born in Eureka, Kas., Dr. Gregg was a "first citizen" of the state of Kansas for many years. He was a former president of Western university, Quindaro, Kas., and had served as Y.M.C.A. secretary at Tulsa and in Kansas City.

Funeral services will be held at the Allen Chapel A. M. E. church in Quindaro, Kas., Saturday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

K. U. Graduate

Dr. Gregg was a graduate of the University of Kansas and began his teaching career in Lawrence, Kas. Later he taught at the George R. Smith college in Sedalia, Mo., then joined the faculty of Western university where he taught for 15 or 18 years.

In 1933, he became president of Western upon the death of Dr. J. P. King.

He was secretary of the Paseo Y.M.C.A. in Kansas City, Mo., for a period.

During the years that he lived in Kansas City, Kas., he was one of the most distinguished citizens in that section. He was a member of the Council of Religious Education and was president of the Kansas City, Kas., branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

Runs for Office

In 1934, he ran for election to the board of public utilities and polled 11,000 votes running ahead of many other candidates although he did not win the nomination. Dr. Gregg's showing in the election was commendable in view of the fact that he spent less than $5 on his campaign while other candidates spent hundreds of dollars.

Dr. Gregg was constantly in demand as a public speaker. He addressed more white audiences in and around Kansas City, Kas., than any other citizen of that city.

Dr. Gregg was a prominent member of the A. M. E. church. He was a delegate to the A. M. E. general conferences over a period of 20 years.

He was an outstanding Mason and a member of Theta boule of Sigma Pi Phi fraternity.

Dr. Gregg left Kansas City three years ago to become president of Shorter. He last visited Kansas City, Kas., two months ago.

Dr. Gregg is sruvived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel Gregg; his brother, Bishop John A. Gregg; two daughters, Mrs. Ruth Gregg King, a teacher in Little Rock, and Mrs. Eunice Hicks of Kansas City, Kas.; one son, Archie Gregg Jr. of Kansas City, Kas., and a grandson Sammy Hicks of Kansas City, Ks.

REV. DR. ANDREWS, FRIEND OF GANDHI

Labor Conciliator, the Most Trusted of Englishmen in India, Dies at 68

POET TAGORE'S ASSOCIATE

Spent Much Time on Study of Opium—Author of Works on Labor and Religion

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, April 4—The death of the Rev. Dr. Charles Freer Andrews, English friend and colleague of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, was announced here tonight. Dr. Andrews had undergone a second abdominal operation. His age was 68.

Intimate of Tagore's Household

Dr. Andrews, who was president of Rabindranath Tagore's Institution at Santiniketan in Bengal, 100 miles from Calcutta, was a political missionary who had spent thirty-five years in Indian as a conciliator in labor and racial problems. He was a close friend of Gandhi, having cooperated with him in his South African days and edited his magazine, Young India, during the two years the mahatma spent in prison. He had been an intimate of the Tagore household since he first joined the Hindu poet's experimental educational institution, in 1913.

Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in England, Dr. Andrews was educated at King Edward VI School in Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge University. He became head of the Pembroke College Mission in the slums of London in 1896 and was chosen in 1900 a fellow of the college and vice principal of Westcott House, Cambridge.

Authority on Opium Problem

He went to India in 1904 to join the Cambridge Brotherhood at Delhi, and became a fellow of Punjab University in 1908. Dr. Andrews made himself one of the greatest authorities on Indian labor and the opium problem, and was said to have visited most of India's 800,000 villages. He was one of the few Englishmen universally trusted by the natives, and Gandhi gave him the name of Dinahandbu, which means friend of the people. He was president of the People's Trade Union.

In 1913 he went to South Africa to help in forming the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, and in 1915 and 1917 was in Fiji in connection with the abolition there of the system of indentured Indian labor. He was adviser to the Indian delegation at the Kenya Conversations in London in 1923, and two years later spent two years in South Africa helping to bring about the Indo-Union Agreement between South Africa and India, which was signed in 1927.

Visited Two Americas

In 1929 Dr. Andrews, who was an authority on the emigration of Indian labor, went to British Guiana to work among the Hindus, who had been imported in such numbers that they formed more than a third of the population. After his work there and among Hindus in other West Indian places, he came to this country, where he spent several days investigating Tuskegee Institute. He visited New York late in that year, making several addresses on India, and then went to Vancouver as a delegate to the educational conference. During the troubles in India in 1932 he acted as intermediary between Gandhi and the Viceroy.

Dr. Andrews was a correspondent for several newspapers, including The Manchester Guardian, The Natal Advertiser, The Toronto Star, The Modern Review of Calcutta, and The Hindu of Madras. He wrote a biography of Gandhi, entitled "Mahatma Gandhi: His Own Story," and also wrote "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," and "Mahatma Gandhi at Work."

He was the author of several works on India and on the Christian religion, including "Renaissance in India," "Christ and Labour," "The Indian Problem," "India and the Simon Report, 1930," "What I Owe to Christ," "Christ in the Silence," "India and Britain: A Moral Challenge," "The Challenge of the North-West Frontier," "India and the Pacific," and "The Rise and Growth of the Congress of India."

FOSTER, FIRST TO SHOW RACE IN FILM, DIES

By DAN SHAW

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 12—William "Bill" Foster, producer of the first all-colored moving picture, "The Pullman Porter," died here last Tuesday morning at his home 5807 Compton Avenue. Foster had been ill for several years of asthma and a dropsy condition which resulted in his death. He was nearing his eightieth birthday.

Born in the east Foster at an early age began his career around fashionable race tracks when jockeys of the Race were in their heyday. He was intimately acquainted with the famous riders of the early 70's and also fraternized with the leading actors of this period.

When Williams and Walker formed partnership that was later to become famous in theatrical circles, Foster accompanied them to the old Hertig and Seamon theatre in New York on their first appearance and sat in their dressing room. In like manner he was a personal friend of Bob Cole, Billy Johnson, Ernest Hogan and Tom McIntosh, renowned thespians of early stage days.

Managed Pekin Theatre

Around the old Marshall and Let club where all the sports of that era congregated, Foster was a prominent figure. When jockeys of the Race lost their popularty, Foster came to Chicago and was engaged by the late Bob Motts to manage the Pekin theatre, the first theatrical venture owned and operated by Race members in the North. Here he presented many stars who later became famous, including Charles Gilpin, Miller and Lyles and Lottie Grady.

When the motion picture industry was in its infancy, Foster visualized its future and was the first to introduce Race characters in photoplay. He produced a comedy entitled the "Pullman Porter," starring Robert Cole and Lottie Grady, later Mrs. Charles Roxborough of Detroit. It had countrywide distribution and totalled good box office receipts. Foster later engaged in the music publishing business, giving encouragement to such song writers as Shelton Brooks, author of "Some of These Days," "All Night Long," and "Darktown Strutters' Ball."

Foster often related an incident in which he and Brooks lost a fortune during their partnership. Brooks had written "All Night Long" which was an instant hit, but the two did not have sufficient capital to plug the song, in addition to the fact that Brooks was ill and needed medical care.

Will Rossiter, noted music publisher, made them an offer to purchase the song outright. They finally accepted. The next day Woolworth stores ordered 100,000 copies. They had to turn the letter over to Rossiter.

Foster possessed a wealth of stories concerning famous men of the Race and events of the past relating to the turf, prize ring and stage. He was an authority on early day prize fights, and when he joined the Chicago Defender staff in 1918 contributed stories under the title: "It Happened Yesterday," using the pen name, Juli Jones, Jr., until 1925 when he severed his connections to come to the coast. Here he attempted to further his motion picture ideas but was unsuccessful. Foster was married twice, and is survived by a son of the first marriage, and widow of the second.

Rev. Thomas L. Griffiths Dies in L. A.

Bystander

The Rev. Thomas L. Griffith of Los Angeles, a former pastor of the Corinthian Baptist church here, died at his home in California last Thursday.

Funeral services were held there on Tuesday, July 2. Pastor of the Second Baptist church in Los Angles, the Rev. Mr. Griffith was pastor of one of the largest congregations there.

The Rev. Mr. Griffith came to Des Moines in January 1902 and remained here fifteen years. He left the country in 1917 to go to France as a Y. M. C. A. secretary during the World War. Returning to Des Moines two or three years later., he began his pastorate at Union Baptist church where he remained several years.

Leaving Iowa, he went to California where he built the Second Baptist church, which is one of the influential congregations in California.

Surviving are a son, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., Lloyd C. Griffith, Miss Esther Griffith and Mrs. Anna Morrow Griffith, all of who were at his bedside at the time of the minister's death.

THE LATE DR. LORAM

JUN 27 1940

The cause of interracial goodwill and of African progress has suffered an irreparable loss through the death in America of Dr. Charles Templeman Loram. The late Dr. Loram was deeply interested in harmonising and humanising the relations between white and black, and in the advancement of African education," in his book, "Native Education", he pleaded for a progressive policy, pointing out that it was the duty of the State to provide educational facilities for the African.

It was because of his keen interest in the welfare of the African that General Smuts in his endeavour to remove some of the disabilities imposed upon the African people, invited Dr. Loram and the late Dr. A. W. Roberts to be members of the Native Affairs Commission, whose function was to investigate Native grievances and to advise the Government as to their remedy. In those days the Commission's duty was not to enforce the Government's Native policy, but to enable the Government to understand the needs and aspirations of the African people.

As a member of the Native Affairs Commission, the late Dr. Loram worked hard for the welfare of the African people and for a better understanding between white and black. He was deeply interested in the Joint Council movement and he did all in his power to encourage its growth, because he believed that the way of salvation for all South Africans lay in interracial goodwill and harmony. It was he who took advantage of the presence in South Africa of the Phelps-Stokes Commission on Education in Africa, to foster the spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation between white and black. He found in Dr. Aggrey the apostle of this new conception of interracial relationship and did not hesitate to harness his services.

In those days White and Black South Africans were at the parting of the ways; there was a great deal of unrest among Africans in urban as well as in rural areas, the spirit of revolt against misrule and injustice was abroad in the land; and the situation called for more than passing attention. There were white men who thought that the best way of dealing with it, was to deal drastically with agitators and the agents of Moscow, to prevent the holding of meetings in which hostilities between white and black were created by words or deeds. There were black men who maintained that Africans in common with the other sections of the nation were entitled to live their lives without let or hindrance and that, therefore, their duty was to break assunder the chains of political and economic exploitation.

That in a nutshell was the position when Dr. Loram discovered Dr. Aggrey, the apostle of interracial goodwill. He at once set to work, and with the help of other white men of goodwill managed to bring Dr. Aggrey into contact with the leaders of African thought. The task was not an easy one. Most of the African leaders did not want to hear anything about working together with Europeans for the good of South Africa. They had lost faith in the white man's word of honour, in his profession of the Christian religion and in his love of fairplay and justice. There were those among them who were imbued with Marcus Garvey's "back to Africa movement" and these looked forward to the day when Africa would be free from "the thraldom of alien rule." So they refused to listen to Dr. Aggrey's gospel of interracial co-operation, particularly when he told them that Negroes would never come to Africa under the leadership of Garvey.

It is doubtful if Dr. Aggrey would have succeeded in convincing some of the leaders that his gospel pointed out the way of salvation, if he were not backed by the energy, enthusiasm and the indomitable determination of Dr. Loram. It was unfortunately his zeal for the welfare of the African people and his untiring efforts in the cause of interracial peace that Dr. Loram lost his position as a member of the Native Affairs Commission, and had finally to leave this country—the land of his birth—for the United States.

But the departure of this champion of human understanding, did not bring to an end the activities of Dr. Loram as the apostle of interracial goodwill, but gave him the opportunity of extending his influence to a wider field. Nor did it make him sever his spiritual and intellectual connection with the people of South Africa, both white and black. At Yale University, in the city of New Haven, he gathered students from all over the world to study the problems of race relations The Africans are proud and grateful to know that it was through his influence that men like Professor Mathews, Dr. Mumkulu and Professor Kabane and others have had the privilege of improving their studies at Yale. Indeed at Yale he pushed on his programme of African advancement and made it possible for our men to delve deep at that fountain of knowledge.

The war against intolerance, race hatred and colour prejudice has not been won. It is still being fought, and for us to lose a general in the midst of battle is a shock, a tragedy and a test. But we are hopeful that his spirit shall ever be a guiding star in the life of those who have dedicated themselves for the cause of human progress and that of interracial goodwill.

A last Word from Dr. Loram.

The following letter, a copy of which was received at Fort Hare recently, was written by Dr. Charles T. Loram a few days before his death, to an African parent. It has a melancholy interest for his friends and contains advice which may be helpful to parents of other African students who may wish to study abroad.

Writing from Yale University on the 10th June, 1940, Dr. Loram said :

Dear ——,

As regards the education of your son, we folks who are anxious to foster the higher education of Africans in this country are unanimous in urging that African students exhaust the resources of their own country before coming to the United States for further education.

Since we have a splendid college at Fort Hare, equal to the best in this country, I would strongly urge your son to take his B.A. or B.Sc. degree there before coming to this country. Then if he does well, some of us here will try to help him to do post-graduate work at a University in the United States. Some of us indeed would even go so far as to try to prevent a South African Native from coming here when Fort Hare is available, unless there were some very special reason why he should come here.

It is a human weakness to believe that the grass is greener on the other side of the hill, or as the West African proverb puts it, that " distant firewood is good firewood," but we experienced people feel that it is a mistake for an African who intends to return to spend more than two years in the United States. He gets out of touch with his people, and if he falls in love and marries a Negro girl, is inclined to remain here permanently. I don't know of any philanthropic foundation that will help a South African student unless it is sure that he will return and work among his people.

This letter is not intended to discourage your son from coming here for graduate work as soon as he is fit for it. On the contrary if his ambition is to come here for graduate work he might let that influence his courses at Fort Hare.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES T. LORAM.

Banta Night School Teacher Pays Tribute To The Late Dr. T.C. Loram's Work.

The Natal Sun — Durban
AUG 10 1940

Dear Sir,

Kindly allow me space in in your most interesting Journal to express our deep sorrow at the sudden death of this prominent Educationalist, and leader of the black people. Their present standard of education is primarily due to his unfailing efforts.

We were greatly shocked when news of his death was published in your paper, and we therefore extend our sympathy to the members of his family, particularly to his "Nkosikazi nabantwana" who are still, and will ever keep on mourning for him.

Although there are still many things we need on the lines of education and civilization, I think that what we have to-day is the results of the work Dr. Loram did when he was still in South Africa, especially whilst he was chief Inspector of Native Schools, and a member of the Native Affairs Commision in which he successfully convinced the Union Government that there was a great need for a University College in South Africa where the sons and daughters of Africa could be trained along European lines. This was accomplished.

Bantu students are being given those educational facilities as suggested by this man. In towns especially in Durban and Maritzburg there are Bantu Night Schools, which train less fortunate boys and girls whose parents had no means of sending them to Day Schools. At these schools only fully qualified teachers are being engaged to teach them. There are schools in Durban and Maritzburg which are called Intermediate and High Schools where boys and girls get evening classes. He arranged this with the Corporations to be done. The Night Schools are supported financially by the Corporations out of Native Revenue. For this, we shall think more about his work.

N.I. NGCOBO.

IN MEMORIAM

JUL 20 1940

DR. LORAM: FRIEND OF THE AFRICAN

THE death in America during the week, of that sterling champion of the African, Dr. C. T. Loram, has inspired widespread regret. In particular it has drawn a notable paneygyc from his old friend, Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones. This summary of the Doctor's life and aims is so sound and sincere that we propose this week to publish it as an editorial.

Senator Rheinallt Jones said yesterday:

"From the time that Dr. Loram became interested in Native education as Inspector of Schools in Natal, he grew increasingly impressed with its problems. He therefore accepted the invitation of the Natal Provincial Administration to become the Chief Inspector of Native Education. From the date of his appointment Native education began to leap forward in Natal. And the pioneer work he did has been bearing fruit ever since.

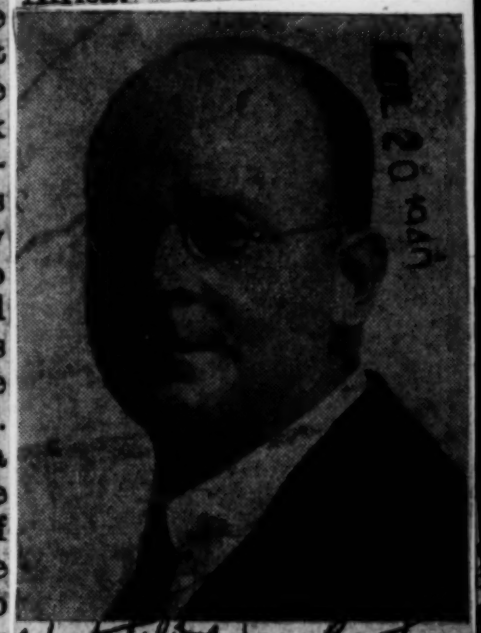
"When the Native Affairs Commission was established by General Smuts in 1920 Dr. Loram was invited to become a member. On that Commission he and the late Dr. Roberts, formerly of Lovedale, gave much of their time to the advancement of Native education. It was largely due to Dr. Loram's concern for the Native teachers that a new scale of salaries commonly known as 'the Loram scale'—was proposed; and it had always been a matter of deep regret to Dr. Loram, and others interested in Native education, that the scale has not been adopted: The low salaries paid to Native teachers are little less than scandalous. Today, female Native nurses receive higher salaries, in many cases, than Native male teachers.

"Dr. Loram took an active part in the work of the Native Affairs Commission in its many aspects, and only his friends know how he laboured. His despatch box was always crammed full of papers, including a mass of letters from Africans and others appealing for help.

"He used to say that he was never happier than when helping a lame dog over a stile. The development of the present Native policy commanded his support at the beginning, because he believed that white South Africa would respond generally to the challenge; but, as time went on, he became more and more disappointed, and his work on the Native Affairs Commission became less and less fruitful as the reactionary forces became stronger: so that he was not surprised when his period of office was not renewed for a second time by the Hertzog Government.

"He returned to Natal a very disappointed man. He became there Director of Education. Nevertheless he felt that he had a call to undertake work especially for the African, and he did not feel that the work he was now called upon to undertake gave him the opportunities for the kind of service he desired. It was with mixed disappointment and hope, therefore, that he accepted the invitation from Yale University in 1931 to become Sterling Professor of Education. His Department at Yale grew apace. Students from South Africa of all races, white and black, found with him a warm welcome. There is now no opportunity to tell adequately of the outstanding work he carried on in the field of race relations during his 8 or 9 years at Yale University: but there are many South Africans—Europeans and Non-Europeans—who will bear cordial testimony to the help he gave them.

"Born in South Africa, a son of Natal, Charles T. Loram strove throughout his life to make his contribution to the greater happiness and well-being of all sections in South Africa."



THE LATE DR. C. T. LORAM, whose death at Yale University U.S.A, removes one who worked hard in the Native Affairs Commission years ago for African interests, and who never lost touch with those interests after he had left the Union for America.

Dr. Loram: Friend Of The African, Dies In U.S.A.

Had Important Position At Yale

JUL 20 1940

NEWS of the death in America of Dr. Charles Templeman Loram, who had made a great name as an outstanding friend of the African, will come as a great shock to the Bantu people of this country. Dr. Loram had made so great a reputation as a student of Native South African Affairs in America, that in 1931, the famous University of Yale offered him a professorship.

He accepted it, and went over to New Haven, the American city associated with Yale. There he was given the degree of M A. of Yale and Ph.D. of Columbia University. He became a member of the famous Phelps-Stokes Fund Education Commission and was made Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Race Rela-

JUL 20 1940

NECROLOGY- 1940

D.C.

S. H. Dudley Dies At 66; Was Well Known On Old-time Stage

Amassed A Large Fortune

S. H. Dudley is dead. The jitterbugs won't know him and the motion picture addicts will probably think little about his name. But the name of Dudley was well known to many a person who frequented the old Gibson Standard theatre.

For when Dudley walked on the stage your mothers and fathers started laughing and were laughing long after he went off. He was one of the ace comedians of the old-time circuits and besides being a good comedian he was an excellent business man.

He died last Friday week at his home in Oxon Hill, Md. Sherman Dudley was 66 years old, comparatively young but he had seen a lot and done a lot.

Just as famous as Dudley was his mule which acted with him and was one of the main props of his portion of the show. Whatever the mule's name "Bessy" or "Maud" or whatnot, it was a particularly intelligent mule, seeming to know just what its business was and having a high opinion of its art. The theatre audiences circa 1910 were very familiar with the mule and its master dressed as a potter. He was truthfully one of the last of the old-timers, of a generation of artists the like of which won't be seen again.

Dudley was well known in Washington. He was on the stage 26 years before he settled there. He owned numerous pieces of property here for several years and was general manager and treasurer of the Colored Actors' Union, with headquarters at 1223 Seventh Street, Northwest.

He owns property in the District and Maryland, including a large country home on 14 acres, with a truck farm in Maryland. He also owns two lots in Annapolis, close to the Naval Academy, and owns property at 1316 U Street, Northwest, and 1223 Seventh Street, Northwest, Washington.

Organized Business

In 1911, he organized the famous S. H. Dudley Theatrical Enterprises, with offices at 1818 Seventh Street, Northwest.

Dudley was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1873. His theatrical career started with a medicine show at Shreveport, La. It was one of those old shows that used a guitar and comedian to draw the crowds in order to sell medicine.

After this, he began to work in the honky-tonks and music halls that thrived in the Lone Star State at that time. The first legitimate attraction with which he was connected was "The Nashville Students", which played one-night stands in Northern cities.

In New York, he appeared with Tom McIntosh and Gussie L. Davis, the latter one of the greatest ballad writers of the race. Dudley worked as assistant manager of "The Nashville Students" for some time, then organized a show of his own.

However, the show, which boasted of 12 members, was ill fated. It opened and closed in Texas. It was known as "Dudley's and Andrew's New Ideal Minstrels". When funds were low they traveled on their baggage. At times, they owed the railroad companies for three to five weeks.

Paid Performers

Dudley always managed to pay his performers before the close of each season. When his first show closed in Hempstead, Texas, he had $16 after having paid all his debts. Dudley and his partner, Andrew, received the magnificent salary of $3.50 a week, while the orchestra leader got $4. This leader was Dan Desdune, of Omaha, who later became a well known band leader in the mid-west.

Dudley and Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion, were pals in Texas and were at one time in business together.

In 1909, four all-colored shows were in the Big Time. They were Cole and Johnson's "Shoo-Fly Regiment", Williams's and Walker's "Bandana Land", Ernest Hogan's "Rufus Rastus", and Dudley's "The Smart Set."

Dudley formed his theatrical enterprises and signed up about 25 theatres in this section for his circuit. He opened a booking house in Washington, because the only available theatre the old Minnehaha, was located there He leased it and changed the name to the S. H. Dudley Theatre.

Lost Heavily

It is said that Dudley lost $16,000 the first year of his booking enterprise by leasing theatres in Newport News Norfolk, Louisville, Alexandria and Petersburg, Va., where, by his attractions, he closed competitive houses. After he would place a theatre on a paying basis, he would sell it with the proviso that the new owner use Dudley's circuit service.

He formed the Theatre Owners' Booking Association here in 1920. There were about 15 stockholders, four colored. They were Charles Turpin, of St. Louis; C. H. Douglass, of Macon Ga.; W. S. Scalls, of Winston-Salem N. C., and Dudley.

Numa Adams

Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the Howard University School of Medicine, died of pneumonia after an operation for a long-time throat ailment.

From the coal mines of Pennsylvania to a country school teacher, and later as a college student paying his own expenses by tooting a cornet in a jazz orchestra, Dr. Adams's path was no bed of roses.

He became a professor of chemistry at Howard, resigned to study medicine at the University of Chicago and practice there. From the Windy City he was called back to Washington to head the medical school, and lived to see it take over the million-dollar Freedmen's Hospital.

Still in his fifties, Dr. Adams's cornet playing probably induced the throat ailment that took his life.

His was a career that illustrates the opportunities of America. He was the poor youngster who climbed by his own energies to the top of his profession.

And yet there is tragedy, too; for, despite all the skill available in his own medical college and hospital, Dr. Adams succumbed to an ailment for which medical science has perfected no certain cure.

With all our great scientific achievements, physicians haven't conquered the common cold.

William L. (Lam) Marshall, Dunbar Theater Manager, Dies

One Day's Illness Fatal to Well Known War Veteran and Patron Saint of Newsboys

William Lambert Marshall, manager of the Dunbar Theatre, World War veteran, and member of a prominent Virginia and Washington family, died Tuesday night at 8:30 at Freedmen's Hospital, following one day's severe illness. He was 49 years old.

Mr. Marshall, who made his home with his sister, Mrs. Mamie Murray and her family at 925 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, was found unconscious in his bed Tuesday morning, by Mrs. Murray. He was rushed to the hospital and died that night from a kidney ailment.

He had not been noticeably ill, except for complaints of headaches during the past two months, but he had not considered himself in danger and remained active. His sudden death was a shock not only to his relatives, but to his many friends and acquaintances throughout the city.

He was well known for his perennial philanthropy, especially to newsboys of the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, who were guests several times a year at his theatre. Many a youngster was sad-eyed on Wednesday when learning of Mr. Marshall's death.

Only the day before his death he had driven his sister and her family to Culpeper to see his mother.

Mr. Marshall came to this city from his home in Culpeper, Va. more than twelve years ago, to assist his brother-in-law, the late Raymond H. Murray, owner-manager of the Dunbar Theatre, in operating the movie house, which is the only one in the city remaining under the control of colored people, at Seventh and T Streets, Northwest.

He was born in the Virginia town, the son of the late Rev. Lewis L. Marshall and Mrs. Lydia Marshall, and was graduated from Union College in Richmond. Several of his uncles and aunts came to this city to establish themselves among whom were the late Dr. Charles Herbert Marshall and Dr. Marie Lucas.

Served in Signal Corps

The well known business man was also active in veteran's circles, having served over seas in the World War, as a member of the 325th Signal Corps. He was a member of the James E. Walker American Legion Post. He was popular among sport lovers, being known mainly for his fishing and hunting activities. His favorite hobby was an aquarium which he began to build about ten years ago at his home, and which at this time is considered to contain many valuable and rare species of fish, gathered from all parts of the world.

Funeral Friday

Following the death of his brother-in-law, nine years ago, Mr. Marshall had been considered the "father" of his two nieces and one nephew, and head of the house.

According to the wishes of his mother, his body was carried to Culpeper and funeral services will be held there Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Mt. Olivet Church, which his father pastored. The Legion Post will take part in the ceremonies.

He is survived by his mother, his sister, Mrs. Mamie Murray, and her three children, Marshall Murray, Mrs. Lorelle Wise and Mrs. Mercedes Harris, six brothers, Mortmire and Richard, of Culpeper; Hubert and Lewis of Philadelphia; Octavius, of Cleveland; and Victor of Richmond, Va., and many other close relatives.

PRINCIPAL OF ARMSTRONG WAS TEXTBOOK AUTHOR

Harvard Graduate Was Classmate of President Roosevelt

Funeral services for Dr. G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong High School, who died at his home, 1758 S Street, Northwest, on Tuesday, were held at McGuire's Funeral Home, Thursday at noon.

The body was sent to Cambridge, Mass., for interment on Friday.

He was born in Cambridge on May 6, 1880, the son of John Benjamin and Sarah Jane Houston, and received his early education in the public schools of Cambridge.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1904 with the degree of bachelor of arts cum laude, and was a classmate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He received his A.M. degree from Harvard in 1916, specializing in English, and his master of education degree from the same school in 1930.

His first assignment in Washington was as teacher of English in the M Street (now Dunbar) High School. He resigned in 1912 to become professor of English at Howard University. Mr. Houston was appointed head of the department of business practice of the Washington colored schools on November 1, 1919, and was promoted to the principalship of Armstrong on February 1, 1926.

Served With Distinction

In each of these positions Dr. Houston served with distinction, and took rank as one of the outstanding teachers of English in the local schools.

Under his leadership the department of business practice developed in quality of work and in the number of pupils pursuing business courses.

The movement to establish the Cardozo Business High School in 1928 received much of its momentum during the administration of Dr. Houston as head of the business practice department.

During his principalship of Armstrong, Dr. Houston played a leading part in the character education experiment conducted by the board of education, and succeeded in raising the standard of the school as to scholarship and tone.

Taught at Tuskegee

In addition to service in the local schools, Dr. Houston was head of the department of English at Tuskegee Institute from 1904 to 1907, head of the department of English and history at Douglass High School, Baltimore, 1907 to 1910, professor and head of the English department at Howard University, 1912 to 1919.

Besides his principalship at Armstrong, Dr. Houston was assistant professor of English at Morgan State College, Baltimore.

DR. G. DAVID HOUSTON

For his contribution to public education, Morgan College conferred upon him the honorary doctor of education degree.

Author of Textbook

Dr. Houston was the author of a textbook in English grammar which is on the approved list of textbooks for the District schools. He also contributed articles to leading educational magazines.

While at Tuskegee he correlated academic and industrial work at the Alabama school. In Baltimore he introduced the leaflet method of teaching English, also the touch method of typing and speed tests when he was head of the department of business practice in the local schools.

Dr. Houston was a member of the Harvard Teachers' Association, National Educational Association, School Club of Washington, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Mu-So-Lit Club.

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, said that in the death of Dr. Houston, the school system has lost a valuable asset, and his passing is deeply regretted by all in the District school system.

Honorary pallbearers were: Dr. W. C. McNeil and J. F. Gregory, representing the Boule; Dr. C. H. Marshall and C. S. Lofton, representing Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; A. Kiger Savoy and Harold A. Haynes, representing the School Club; Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson and Walter L. Smith, representing the school system; T. E. Bowie and Reuben Nichols, representing the Alumni Association of Armstrong High School, and John W. Cromwell, Jr., and Albert I. Cassell.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dora L. Houston; two daughters, Misses Dorothy Maude and Ethel Augusta Houston, and a brother, Joseph W. Houston, of Roxbury, Mass.

Dr. Houston, Classmate Of Roosevelt, Interred

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Interment of Dr. G. David Houston, 60, principal of the Armstrong high school and assistant professor of English in the Morgan State college, Baltimore, took place at his home in Cambridge, Mass., following funeral services here at the McGuire's funeral home.

The local service was attended by persons prominent in educational circles. Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, lamented that the system has lost a valuable asset.

The honorary pallbearers were: Dr. W. C. McNeil and J. F. Gregory, representing the Boule; Dr. Wilkinson and Walter M. Smith, the school system; T. H. Bowie and Reuben Nichols, the Armstrong Alumni Association;

Dr. C. H. Marshall and C. S. Lofton, Omega Psi Phi fraternity; A. Kiger Savoy and Harold A. Haynes, School club; John W. Cromwell, accountant, and Albert I. Cassell, architect.

Dr. Houston leaves: widow, Mrs. Dora L. Houston; two daughters, Misses Dorothy and Ethel Houston, and brother, Joseph W. Houston, of Roxbury, Mass.

CLASSMATE OF ROOSEVELT

Dr. Houston was graduated from Harvard college in 1904, cum laude, and was a classmate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He received his M.A. from Harvard in 1916, and master of education degree from the same institution in 1930.

His first assignment in Washington was an English teacher at the M street (now Dunbar) high school. He resigned in 1912, to become professor of English at Howard university.

Dr. Houston was appointed head of the department of business practice in the local colored schools in 1919, and to the principalship of Armstrong in 1926.

OTHER POSITIONS

In addition to service in the local schools, Dr. Houston was head of the department of English at Tuskegee Institute from 1904 to 1907; head of the department of English and history at Douglass high school, Baltimor, 1907 to 1910, and head of the English department at Howard university, 1912 to 1919.

Dr. Houston was the author of a textbook in English grammar which is on the approved list of textbooks for the District schools. He also contributed extensively to educational magazines. For his contribution to public education, Morgan college conferred upon him the honorary doctor of education degree.

S. H. DUDLEY'S WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE

The will of the late Sherman H. Dudley, 66, one of the greatest old-timers in Negro theatrical circles and businessman, which disposes of an estate in excess of $66,000, was admitted to probate last week.

Subsequently, letters testimentary were granted to Charles S. Cuney and George E. C. Hayes, local attorneys, with bond placed at $2,000. Mr. Dudley, a native of Dallas, Texas, died on March 1.

Practically all of the estate, by the terms of the will, is bequeathed to: his son, Sherman, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio; granddaughter, Miss Shirley Dudley, who studied in the Englewood High School, Chicago, last year, and Mrs. Carrie Calloway, of Oxon Hill, Md., an employee of Mr. Dudley for more than 20 years.

The son and granddaughter receive, as tenants in common, property at 1217 Sixth Street, Northwest, valued at $3,200, also property at 1223 Seventh Street, Northwest, with a value of $7,500. Miss Dudley also receives a small diamond solitaire ring.

Gets Dudley Apartments

Mrs. Calloway was willed the Dudley apartments at 1316 U Street, Northwest, valued at $45,000, the 14-acre Dudley farm in Oxon Hill, Md., where he died, a large diamond ring, and an auto worth $400.

Samuel Graham, who aided Mr. Dudley for a number of years, was directed to collect rents and make payments incidental to control of the property at 1223 Seventh Street for five years at a salary of $40 a month. He is to report periodically to Messrs. Hayes and Cuney. In addition, Mr. Graham receives all office furniture and fixtures at the Seventh Street address.

Other Property

Other property, personal and real, including two lots near the Naval Academy, in Annapolis, Md., and certain stocks, was left to his son and granddaughter. Cash on hand, according to the petition for probate filed on July 12, amounted to $105.42. Funeral expenses were listed at $1.500.

Mr. Dudley appeared on the stage for 26 years, becoming famous in the "Smart Set" with his educated mule, prior to settling here and conducting a theatrical and real estate business. Several years ago, he operated a hotel in Philadelphia.

BURY DR. ADAMS, H.U. MEDIC DEAN, IN WINDY CITY

Educator Died of Pneumonia Following Operation in Chicago

Final Rites for Dr. Numa Pompilius Garfield Adams professor of medicine and dean of the Howard University School of Medicine, who died on Thursday of pneumonia following an operation in the Billings Hospital, Chicago, took place in that city last week and the body was interred there.

In Hospital Two Weeks

Dr. Adams had been in the hospital for about two weeks and was on his vacation when he entered. His death caused considerable surprise in Washington as it was not known to the public at large that he had been or was ill.

DR. NUMA P. ADAMS

He had been connected with Howard University for more than fifteen years and had been dean of the college of medicine for the past ten years.

Dr. Adams was born in Delaplane, Va., and was graduated from the high school in Steelton Pa. He was graduated from the Howard College of Arts and Sciences with the A.B. in 1911.

The dean received his M.A. from the graduate school of pure sciences at Columbia in 1912. He was graduated from the Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, M.D., in 1923, and served one year interneship at City Hospital No. 2, St. Louis, in 1924.

Long Teaching Record

The physician had a long record as an instructor. He was a substitute teacher in the Steelton public schools, 1905-1906; taught in the seventh grade of the Carlisle (Pa.) public schools, 1906-1907.

In 1909-1910, he was an assistant in chemistry in the Howard preparatory school. Dr. Adams was successively instructor, assistant professor, and assistant professor of chemistry at Howard 1912-1919.

Dr. Adams was instructor in neurology and psychiatry to nurses at the Provident Hospital Chicago, 1927-1927. He has been professor of medicine, teaching the practice of medicine, medical jurisprudence and medical ethics and dean of the Howard College of Medicine and the School of Medicine since 1930.

Received Many Honors

Dean Adams was graduate magna cum laude from Howard; received the Smiley Scholarship at the University of Chicago; elected a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Fraternity at Rush.

The deceased was the former chairman of the Commission of Medical Education and had been a member of the editorial board of The Journal for eight years and was a member of the advisory committee on legislation of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Adams was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Social Hygiene Society, the National Tuberculosis Association, the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association, the National Medical Association, and the Cook County Physicians' Associa-

Dr. Numa Adams Howard Dean, Dies In Chicago

SEP 8 1940

The body of Dr. Numa Pompilius Garfield Adams, professor of medicine and dean of the School of Medicine of Howard university, was cremated at Graceland cemetery Saturday morning. There were no funeral services. Dean Adams died Thursday in Billings hospital here, of pneumonia, following an operation. He is survived by his mother, his widow, Mrs. Sceola Adams and a son, Charles.

DR. NUMA G. ADAMS

Dr. Adams had been connected with Howard university for more than 15 years, and had been dean of the College of Medicine for the past 10 years. A native of Delaplane, Va., he received his early education in Steelton, Pa., where he was graduated from the Steelton high school.

The degree of bachelor of arts was awarded him upon his graduation from Howard's College of Arts and Sciences in 1911. He received his masters at Columbia university in 1912.

In 1923 he was graduated from the Rush Medical college, university of Chicago, M. D., in 1922 and served one year interneship at St. Louis' City hospital No. 2.

Taught Extensively

Dean Adams' experience as a teacher was a most interesting one He was a substitute teacher in the public schools of Steelton, Pa., 1905-1906; he taught in the seventh grade in the public schools in Carlisle, Pa., 1906-1907; he was an assistant in chemistry in the Preparatory School of Howard University, 1909-1910; he was a student assistant in chemistry in the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, 1910-1911; he was successively instructor, assistant professor and was instructor in neurology and associate professor of chemistry Howard University, 1912-1919; he was instructor in neurology and psychiatry to nurses at the Provident hospital, Chicago, 1927-1929 he has been professor of medicine, teaching the practice of medicine, medical jurisprudence and medical ethics, and Dean of the College of Medicine and the School of Medicine of Howard University since 1930.

Dean Adams graduated Magna Cum Laude from Howard University and was the recipient of the Smiley Scholarship at the University of Chicago; he was elected a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Fraternity, Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. He was the former chairman of the Commission on Medical Education and had been a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal for eight years and was a member of the Advisory Committee on Legislature of the National Medical Association. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Social Hygiene Society, and the National Tuberculosis Association, the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association (member of the

Dr. Numa P. Adams, Dean of Howard Medical School and Science Scholar, Passes Away

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.
9-7-40

Death of Noted Virginian Follows Operation In Chicago Hospital; Funeral Omitted, Body Cremated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Numa Pompilius Garfield Adams, professor of medicine and dean of the school of medicine of Howard University, died August 29 in the Billings Hospital, Chicago, of pneumonia following an operation.

There will be no funeral services, his body being cremated in Chicago.

Dr. Adams had been connected with Howard University for more than 15 years, and had been medical dean for the past ten years.

He is survived by his mother, a wife, Mrs. Oceola Adams, and a son, Charles.

Dean Adams was born in Delaplane, Va., and received his early education in Steelton, Pa. where he graduated from the Steelton High School. He graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences of Howard University with the A. B. degree in 1911.

He received the M.A. degree from the graduate school of Pure Sciences at Columbia University in 1912. He graduated from the Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, M.D., in 1923. He served one year interneship at the City Hospital No. 2, St. Louis, in 1924.

INTERESTING CAREER

Dean Adams' experience as a teacher was a most interesting one He was a substitute teacher in the public schools of Steelton, Pa. 1905-1906; taught in Carlisle, Pa. 1906-1907; assistant in chemistry, preparatory school. Howard University, 1909-1910; student assistant in chemistry, Howard, 1910-1911; successively instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor of chemistry, Howard, 1912-1919; and instructor in neurology and psychiatry to nurses at Provident Hospital, Chicago, 1927-1929.

He has been professor of medicine, teaching the practice of medicine, medical jurisprudence and medical ethics, and dean of the college of medicine and the school of medicine of Howard University since 1930.

Dean Adams graduated magna cum laude from Howard University and was the recipient of the Smiley Scholarship at the University of Chicago; he was elected a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Fraternity, Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

He was the former chairman of the Commission on Medical Education and had been a member of the editorial board of the Journal for eight years and was a member of the advisory committee on legislature of the National Medical Association.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Social Hygiene Society, and the National Tuberculosis Association, the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association of which he was a member of the board of directors, executive committee, committee on nominations, rehabilitation committee, committee on health education, committee on summer camp); he was also a member of the National Medical Association and the Cook County Physicians' Association of Chicago.

RITES IN CHICAGO

Private rites for Dr. Adams were held here Saturday at Rockefeller Chapel, University of Chicago, after his body lay in state there during the forenoon. After cremation, interment took place at Graceland Cemetery.

Final Rites Held for J. C. Bruce, Principal

Washington Tribune
Washington D.C.

DEC 28 1940

Funeral sevices for John C. Bruce, supervising principal of the Thirteenth Division of the Public Schools were held at the McGuire's Funeral Home, Friday. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Bruce died at his home, The Whitelaw Hotel, apartment 100, on Christmas Day after an illness of approximately three weeks He was a native of Washington and was connected with the public schools for forty-four years.

Began Career in '96

He received his education in the elementary, high, normal schools and Howard University. He was appointed as a teacher of the first grade at the Mott Elementary School in October, 1896, a few months after he was graduated from the Miner Normal School. He was made teaching principal of the Burrville School in September, 1906. In September 1907, he was transferred to the Benning Road School, now Smothers School.

In July, 1916 he was promoted to acting supervising principal of Division 13, taking the place of Major James E. Walker, who had been ordered out with the First Separate Battalion of National Guards to the Mexican Border. He held this position until November, 1916, when Major Walker returned. In April, 1917 he again was made acting supervising principal of Division 13, because Major Walker had been ordered to France. This position he held until June 24, 1918, when he was made supervising principal, due to the death of Major Walker. He has been supervising principal for twenty-two years.

Was Wilkinson Kin

He married Miss Laura Wilkinson, sister of Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Miss Evelyn B. Bruce, teacher at the Grimke School, four sisters, Mrs. Lula B. Thompson, Mrs. Mabel B. English, both of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Pauline Nugent, and Mrs. Pearl Whitmire, both of New York City.

Shortly after graduating from Miner Normal School, he entered the Teachers' College of Howard University, where he received the degree of Bachlor of Pedagogy. He later received the Bachelor of Science degree from Howard University. He was awarded the

JOHN C. BRUCE

Master of Arts degree by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1936 Wilberforce University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

He was intensely interested in educational activities and for a number of years he served as chairman of the Committee on Education of the local Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Honorary pallbearers were: Dr. Francis Cardozo, Dr. Eugene A. Clark, William E. Cobb, West A Hamilton, Dr. Howard H. Long Leon L. Perry, Dr. Carter G. Woodson and A. Kiger Savoy.

Dr. Kelly Miller

The death of Dean Kelly Miller in Washington last week removes from active life one of the truly great Americans of the past two generations. Dean Miller, educator, author, orator, scientist, publicist and scholar, was born at Winnsboro, S. C., July 23, 1863. The son of Kelly and Elizabeth Miller. He was graduated from Howard University in 1886 where he also received his Master's Degree in 1901, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1903.

Meanwhile he studied mathematics and physics at Johns Hopkins University, 1887-89. While a student at Howard University he worked in government service and taught in Washington high schools. He joined the faculty of Howard as professor of mathematics in 1890, and later was promoted to dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dean Miller also was professor and dean of sociology at Howard. He was an internationally known lecturer on the American Negro problem and held membership in the Academy of Political and Social Science; American Social Science Association, National Education Association, Walt Whitman International Fellowship Association, American Negro Academy, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a close student of American life and an authority on many phases of American Negro life.

An indefatigable writer, he was the author of "Race Adjustment," "Out of the House of Bondage," "The Education of the Negro" in the Federal Bureau of Education report, and contributed to numerous newspapers and magazines over a period of many years.

He was married in 1894 to Miss Annie May Butler, who survives him. There are four children: Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., New York; Paul Miller, Miss May Miller and Mrs. Irene Miller Reid, Washington.

MILLER FUNERAL HELD AT HOWARD

Famous Educator, 76, Succumbs to 10-Day Heart Attack—Survived by Wife, Two Sons, Two Daughters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Funeral rites were observed here Tuesday afternoon for Dr. Kelly Miller, dean emeritus of Howard university's liberal arts college, in Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel. Hundreds of friends, former students and members of the faculty jammed the school auditorium.

Born at Winnsboro, S.C., in 1863, Dr. Miller succumbed at his home, 2225 Fourth street, N.W., Friday. He had been suffering from a heart attack for ten days.

Kelly Miller's long and useful life was a part of the pattern of Negro life during the past fifty years. Negroes who are already old now can recall the fabled stories of Dr. Miller's scholarship which were recounted in their own youth.

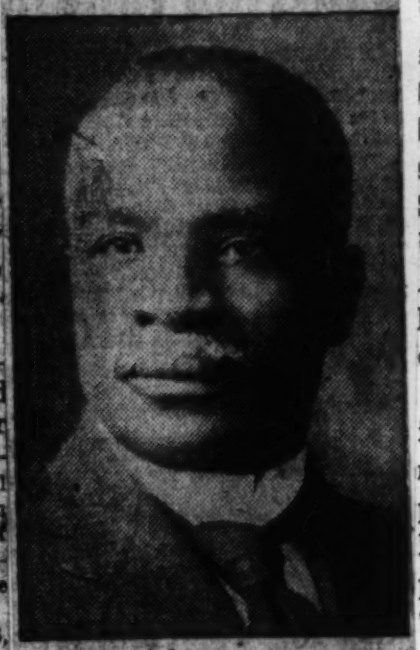
One of the first Negro scholars, his work became associated with most of the efforts for educational and cultural improvement within the race.

As a boy, his skill in mathematics attracted attention and he was brought to Washington to enter Howard university. He was graduated in 1886. He pursued postgraduate studies at Johns Hopkins and, afterwards, spent a year teaching in high schools in Washington.

He then went to Howard to teach and remained with that institution for forty years as teacher, professor and dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences. He was dean emeritus at the time of his death.

However, Dr. Miller's work was not restricted to the classroom or the university. He found time to join and promote such organizations as the American Negro Academy, a group of Negro scholars, and to engage in a number of movements of a sociological nature.

TRAIL'S END



DEAN KELLY MILLER who died Friday in Washington, D. C.

DEAN KELLY MILLER PASSES

IN the passing of Dr. Kelly Miller at his home in Washington, D. C., December 28 the curtains dropped for a unique character in the social, civic, economic and educational life of our race. His voice and pen has on numerous occasions been felt in behalf of our race as he championed our human rights and justice.

Dean Miller was born in Winnsboro, S. C., in 1863. He early became prominent for his mathematical ability. Graduating from Howard University in 1886, completing his graduate work at John Hopkins University in 1889, he served as instructor in a high school in Washington. Shortly thereafter he became an instructor in Howard University, being raised to dean of the College of Liberal Arts in 1906. At a later date he was transferred to the headship of the department of Sociology where he served until his retirement a few years ago.

He has been confined to his home for some time, during which he continued to write his weekly letter for more than 100 weekly newspapers. Among his books published are "Race Adjustment" and "Out of Bondage.' Both of these are used in many schools and colleges. He published several scores of pamphlets, among them are "As to Leopard Spots," and "The Disgrace of Democracy." Of the latter more than 50,000 copies were circulated.

His funeral services were held Tuesday, January 2 in Washington in the Andrew Rankins Memorial Chapel of Howard University. Services were in charge of Dr Dwight O. W. Holmes, President of Morgan College, assisted by Rev. Francis Gregory and Dr. Mordecai W Johnson. He was laid to rest in Lincoln Cemetery.

Kelly Miller and College Grads

In his early career the late Kelly Miller envisaged a flow of college graduates back to their communities in the role of dynamic leaders.

These highly trained young people, often referred to as the "talented tenth," and dedicated to the task of lifting the race from the backwash of slavery, were to become the pilots and steer us into the port of equal economic, political and social status in the American democracy.

In later years, however, he came to realize that instead of college graduates' assuming this more strenuous role of leadership, they were, for the most part, beating a retreat to get on payrolls of the WPA type.

They were taking the softest jobs available and following the lines of least resistance.

There were some reasons, we believe, for this.

In the first place, college education came to be too

say. It did not set the rigid educational standards for the super-student of the talented tenth caliber which Dr. Miller hoped it would.

College doors opened to multitudes of young people not fitted for the strenuous job of a Moses or a Gandhi. Students are "sent" to college who have not the slightest wish to go themselves except to enter society or to wear a frat pin. Secondly, some colleges put most emphasis on the acquisition of luxurious physical plants, rather than on consecrated teachers. They go out for million-dollar campuses and streamlined appurtenances wholly out of keeping with the practical problems the talented tenth meet back home in their humble communities.

And, unless many of our colleges are reconstructed, no one should be surprised to see our real leaders of the future and Dr. Miller's talented tenth come from other groups than college trained men and women.

DR. KELLY MILLER

(Reprint Evening Star, Washington, D. C.)

To know Dr. Kelly Miller even casually was to respect and admire him; to know him intimately was to love him. He was an altogether remarkable person. Not merely his gifts were important. He possessed such a notable capacity for putting his talents into service that it might have been said of him truly that he had no private life. From the start of his career until its honored close he was a public character. His mind, his heart, his very soul were enlisted in the cause of human progress. There was nothing that he reserved to himself. He existed entirely for others.

Perhaps it was natural that he should continue to grow in stature and in significance up to the last. Dr. Miller as a child achieved distinction as a "lightning calculator", but he did not remain exclusively a mathematician. Instead, he became a sociologist in the best meaning of the word. He was a philosopher with interests constantly increasing in range until they no longer were limited by any boundary. He wrote, almost literally, upon everything under the sun. And he found joy in his labors. Few men of his time were happier in the performance of a duty. Only a few days ago he was at his desk engaged with the correspondence in which he always found delight. He was seventy-six when he died; yet he was not retired, his work was not finished.

To his friends, to all members of his race, especially to Howard university, the Star extends heartfelt sympathy in the hour of Dr. Miller's passing. His people and the school to which he dedicated his noblest effort will remember him gratefully and their appreciation will be widely shared throughout the world.

Grads Weep at Miller Rites

By JOHN JASPER

WASHINGTON

With the thermometer around 20 degrees and a bitter wind blowing out of the North, the body of Dean Kelly Miller was laid to rest under the snows of Lincoln Memorial Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

But not before 700 had gathered in Howard University's Rankin Chapel and paid to him the warm tribute that only appreciative students can bring to a great master.

Chapel Filled with Old Grads

Leaders from every walk of life—clergymen, physicians, business men, college presidents, teachers, men and women, old and young graduates—who sat at his feet during the forty-nine years he taught at the university, were in the audience.

Husbands and wives of two generations, fathers and sons whom he had taught sat reverently in the college chapel as a winter sun painted the ancient stained-glass windows with a rainbow of colors, and listened to distinguished speakers eulogize the lief of the man who many believe was the greatest teacher Howard University has produced in its seventy years of existence.

Great Teacher, Eloquent Speaker

President Dwight Holmes of Morgan College declared that Dean Miller ranked with the great teachers of all times—Socrates, Arnold of Rugby and Mark Hopkins.

The Rev. J. Francis Gregory a professor of English at Miner Teachers' College recalled the day, forty three years ago, when Dean Miller "fetched his bride home from Baltimore and probably did not particularly approve the attendance of a small boy on that very intimate occasion."

Visited Farmers

The Rev. W. A. C. Hughes remembered occasions at country quarterly meetings throughout Maryland counties when Dean Miller visited in the homes of humble farmers and then from the pulpit in their simple churches preached like an inspired evangel.

A soloist sang Dvorak's "Going Home" and a violinist played Brahm's "Lullaby." A group of students sang Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

But the sweet solemnity of the occasion was not in these interludes.

Speakers, one after another, analyzed the virtures of the great man who attracted all kinds of people who were content just to be in his presence, to catch a word of wisdom, anxious that nothing he said be missed.

Whether the course was mathematics or sociology or current topics, they declared, it wasn't the subject he taught, but what he said about it that seemed most important to his students.

Throats became dry now and then and sentences trailed off into silence as speakers become too full for utterance.

Mrs. Miller's Farewell

Mrs. Miller took a final look at the form of her late husband as it lay in a flower-banked mahogany casket and fluttered the fingers of her right hand in farewell. Two daughters arose to tuck a white blanket under their father's chin, and grown men and women wept unashamedly.

To many of them he was Dean Miller—to all of them he was, in their intimate conversations "Kelly," a wise, homely, patient frugal, eloquent, upright master who carried around in his mind ready for instant use, a storehouse of figures, facts, quotations from Pope and the Bible which he could and did pour out in almost never-ending streams.

But just as there was mourning at Howard on Tuesday, there was sorrow too at ten thousand firesides all over the United States, where for the past quarter of a century the name—Kelly Miller—has been at the same time a household word and a benediction.

Dean Kelly Miller Dies At 76; Was Ill For Ten Days

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dean Kelly Miler, widely known educator, author and writer of a weekly column in The New York Age and other national Negro newspapers, died here Friday at his home, 2225 Fourth street, N. W, after an illness of ten days. He was 76 years old and just a few days before his death had written his last column for The New York Age which appears on page twelve of this week's issue.

Born in Winnsboro, S. C., Dean Miller graduated from Howard University in 1886, attended the Graduate School of Mathematics and Physics at Johns Hopkins University, finishing in 1889, and taught mathematics in Washington High School. In 1890 he joined the faculty at Howard University being professor of Sociology from 1890 to 1926 and also dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He received his A.M degree from Howard in 1901 and an L.D. in 1903.

In recent years his eyesight started to fail him and two years ago he sucsessfully had cataracts removed from his eyes, but even poor eyesight did not still his pen and he seldom missed writing his weekly column even though he was forced to dictate it.

KELLY MILLER

His Voice Was Worth $1,500,000 to Washington Alone

By CARL MURPHY

At 76, Kelly Miller, emeritus professor of sociology and dean at Howard University, is dead. God rest his soul.

Not only did he teach sociology and mathematics at Howard, but he could, with equal genius, have graced the departments of agriculture and theology or the presidential chair.

Dr. Miller was an apostle of university education forty years ago when many white people doubted our ability to learn.

In the years when Howard's preparatory school students outnumbered those in the college, it was Dean Miller who carried the message, by way of the lecture platform, to hundreds of communities.

Most Beloved Professor

He persuaded more college students to enroll than any other living man, and today is the most beloved Howard professor.

They loved him for his never failing good nature, his insight into common problems, his love of learning, the simplicity of his reasoning, his personal interest in his students, his frequent visits to their dormitory rooms, where he was always welcome, and his constant insistence upon the relation of scholarship to public problems.

A Prince in Morals

He was full of what we call the milk of human kindness, forgiving and lenient in discipline. He was a prince in private morals and personal integrity, frugal and a hard worker.

Simple in dress and habits, he never wore a watch or a ring. His clear yet forceful words stirred young people and gripped their imagination.

Between DuBois and Booker T.

He occupied a place midway between the conservatism of Booker T. Washington and the radicalness of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The former argued for industrial education, the latter for college education. Dean Miller agreed that both were necessary, and the world has come to see that he was right.

When Mr. Washington and Dr. DuBois seemed to be speaking to colored audiences for the benefit of white people, Dean Miller spoke to his audiences for their own benefit.

What He Recalled

He liked to recall that he had seen our political life reach its heights under Douglass and Langston, Pinchback and Bruce, fade to a nullity and then take a new spurt under DePriest and Mitchell.

He saw our religious life reach its apex in the great AME Church under Payne, Wayman, Brown and Turner, then decline to a lower level of moral and spiritual energy and enterprise.

Saw Education Flourish

He saw education flourish as the hopeful solvent of all race problems then taper down to the point where college M.A.'s seemed happy if they could only get on the PWA payroll.

He watched the growth of the rights organizations like the Afro-American League, the Niagara Movement, the Equal Rights League and the NAACP, and his own Sanhedrin.

He often said he could never bring himself to hate white people, he only pitied them.

His Idea of Boasting

Civilization, he said, was not an original process with any race or nation known to history. Those who stand at the apex of power and seeming superiority are always inclined to boast.

But where, he asked, are the Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Persians and Romans, who once lorded it over the earth?

The barbarians of Aristotle's day now rule the world, but tomorrow the barbarians of our day will have their turn.

I See and Am Satisfied

Progress, he said, always took a zigzag course through conflicting forces of right and wrong, truth and error, cruelty and mercy, justice and injustice, but looking to the future of his own people, he concluded his celebrated panegyric with the words, "I see . . . and am satisfied."

I have, he declared, an abiding faith that the race problem is but a troublesome incident. It will be finally solved, though not in my day.

Passive Resistance

Colored people, he advised, must cling to the program of passive resistance until it acquires strength to maintain itself by force.

Disgrace to Grow Rich

"It is a disgrace," he once said, "for a physician, lawyer or business man to get rich, for when one does in all probability he has acquired his wealth by exploitation of the poor."

His God Not White

In a celebrated series of religious debates with V. T. Calverton, white, who twitted him on adopting the white man's religion, Dean Miller declared, "God has no color. I do not worship a white God."

He rejected an age of philanthropy as producing a milk-fed, puny generation, controlled by outsiders. He urged a back to the farm movement for his own people, believing that there one could create a culture that would permit our virtues to come to the highest level.

Seventeen Years Ahead

Seventeen years before Edwin Embree, white, wrote his book, "Brown America," showing that the colored race is becoming lighter in color, Dean Miller, in his own "Out of the House of Bondage," predicted that a pure African will be hard to find outside of the black belts in the rural areas, and a new race will have arisen in the next few generations.

The Lecture Platform

Twenty-five years ago the great forum for the public opinion was the church lecture, not the newspapers. Dean Miller lectured every year from one end of this country to the other, and used the funds obtained in this way to publish his pamphlets and books.

He lectured not only to Presidents of the United States, but to hundreds of audiences of plain people.

Disgrace of Democracy

Following the East St. Louis race riots, he addressed an open letter to President Wilson, entitled "The Disgrace of Democracy."

Lynching and lawlessness, he declared, prove that the democracy for which President Wilson had invited the world to fight in a European war, had broken down at home.

President Wilson was urged to ask Congress for power to stop lynchings.

Recalling the draft, Dean Miller said, "The colored man, Mr. President, in this emergency, will stand by you and the nation. Will you and the nation stand by him?"

To President Harding

In a similar open letter to President Harding, widely distributed, Dean Miller characterized Harding's Birmingham speech, in which the President referred to "certain fundamental, inescapable and eternal differences between the races" as on a par with the infamous statement of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney that "the Negro had no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

Made Harding Ridiculous

He made Harding look ridiculous when he asked him to point out a single intellectual, moral or spiritual discriminant which distinguishes the two races.

The President's position was made even more intolerable when Dean Miller pointed out that there was an enumerated 2,000,000 mulattoes. He said there are 200,000 others who can pass for either race at will.

Had he wished to, he could have called attention to President Harding's own colored ancestry and asked him publicly which of his Presidential traits is white and which is colored.

Fought Teddy

On these and a hundred other public issues, Dean Miller lectured and wrote frankly and constructively without fear and without hatred.

He fought Teddy Roosevelt on the discharge of colored soldiers at Brownsville and Taft on his refusal to appoint colored men to office in the South.

His Voice Worth $1,500,000

The late Neval Thomas, recalling Dean Miller's frequent appearances before Congressional committees, declared that he was personally responsible for more than $1,500,000 in increased appropriations to the District of Columbia public schools.

Dean Miller, said he, came away from these hearings with many victories, including the law which gives Washington a colored superintendent of schools, equal salaries for colored and white teachers, autonomy of colored schools, and identity of courses of instruction and school equipment.

On "De Lawd"

When meetings of public protest were held in Washington against the "Green Pastures," in which Richard B. Harrison starred as "De Lawd," Dean Miller's stand was a classic for all time.

It answers the same protests made against Bill Robinson, whose show "The Hot Mikado," was staged in a jim crow theatre from which colored persons were barred, last week.

Stay Away from J.C. Theatres

Dean Miller said, "When the Civil Rights Statute was a reality in this city I went to all of the theatres, but since segregation measures have obtained, I have stayed at home.

"If I were Mr. Harrison, I would perform for any who came; but as a citizen of Washington, I would not attend a performance where colored people are not expected."

Against Separate Schools

He added, "I protest against segregated schools, churches and hotels. Fight theatre managers tooth and nail, not only when colored troupes appear, but white as well. Don't embarrass Hayes and Harrison and let the white artists go."

Becomes a Columnist

When the weekly newspapers succeeded the public lecture as the accepted forum for the people Dean Miller became a columnist.

His syndicated articles were sent out weekly to a hundred newspapers, and he never sent a bill for his services.

Gets Chair; Doesn't Sit Down

Accepting a chair from students when he retired from the university in 1932, he made it clear that he did not intend to sit down.

"I intend to work harder during the next ten years than I have ever worked before," he said.

He missed his prediction by two years, but until the last few weeks of his life he continued at his desk working on his newspaper articles and his autobiography.

Mightiest Impress

Kelly Miller died last week knowing that he had made the mightiest impress of any living man in Howard University and higher education.

Others gave Howard its name, its financial support and its course of study, but men like Kelly Miller, George Cook, George Lightfoot and William Thirkield made it a university.

DEATH CLAIMS KELLY MILLER AT HOWARD U.

Noted Educator Was Former Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences

WASHINGTON.—America lost one of the greatest contemporary Negro thinkers, Friday, December 29, when Prof. Kelly Miller, 76, great educator, political thinker, and columnist, died at his home on the Howard university campus.

The educator's great career began in Howard university where he received his degrees of bachelor and master of arts. He then spent several years in study at Johns Hopkins doing work in mathematics and physics. Later he taught mathematics in the Washington High school. From here he joined the Howard faculty.

In 1907 Prof. Miller became dean of the Howard College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, holding that post for many years. In recent years he had been professor of sociology.

President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university had the following words to say upon the news of his colleague's death:

Called Greatest Alumnus

"Kelly Miller can be termed as Howard's greatest alumnus. He was one of the first generation of Negro scholars after the Civil war whose intellectual attainments successfully helped shatter the widely prevalent theory of basic inferiority of the Negro mind.

"He held a unique position in the days of heated controversy between those thinkers, Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois, over questions affecting the Negro and gained fame for his intellectual clarity and for the dispassionate objectivity with which he disposed of the questions at issue."

Prof. Miller was a member of a committee on social matters named by President Wilson, of the American Academy of Political Science, of the National Education Association and of the American Negro Academy.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at Rankin Chapel at Howard university. Kelly Miller was born in Winnsboro, S. C., on May 6, 1871. In 1894, he married Annie May Butler.

DIES AFTER TO DAY ILLNESS IN D.C. HOSPITAL

Funeral Services Held At Howard; Dr. Johnson Reads Scripture

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. —Last rites were held for Dean Kelly Miller, one of the most prominent educators and journalists, Tuesday afternoon at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard university, the institution which he served for 34 years.

The funeral ceremonies were conducted by Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes president of Morgan college, and former dean of the college of education at Howard university for many years. He was assisted by the Rev. Frances Gregory, member of an old Washington family and teacher in the public high school system here.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, read the scriptures at the ceremony and the Men's Glee club of the university furnished the music. Interment was in Lincoln cemetery.

The Epsilon Boule of the Sigma Pi Phi fraternity, composed of professional college graduates of Dean Miller's generation, took part in the ceremonies, led by L. M. Hershaw, president of Terrell Law School.

Dean Miller died at his home 225 Fourth street, Northwest which is across the street from the women's dormitories of the university, Friday, after an illness of ten days following a heart attack.

He had been confined to his home for the past few years because of ill-health, having recently suffered from eye strain which had caused him the loss of his sight for a time. During this time, however, he continued to write his weekly letter for more than 100 weekly newspapers, dictating the copy to his grand-daughter.

Known as Mathematician

Born in Winnsboro, S. C., in 1883, the son of Elizabeth and Kelly Miller, he early became known for his mathematical ability. Prominence in this line brought him to Howard university as a student, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. His exceptional intellect attracted attention of educators at Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore and he was admitted to the graduate school of that institution, completing his work in mathematics and physics in 1889. Directly after his courses were finished he came here to teach in the newly organized high school.

Shortly following his appointment in the high school, alumni of Howard university raised a fund to bring him to his alma mater as a teacher of mathematics, in which field he worked until 1906 when he was given the position of dean of the college of arts and sciences of the university. Continuing in this position for a number of years, he was transferred to the professorship of sociology and held this position until he was retired from the university as dean emeritus six years ago.

Became Sociologist

Although he held the rank of a professor at the university during the last years of his work at the school, the well-loved professor was still known by his title of "dean" which he bore until his death.

His work in sociology, of which he was especially fond, became Dean Miller's outstanding field in his later years. His two books, "Race Adjustment" and "Out of Bondage" were used in many schools and colleges. He also became a prominent pamphleteer, publishing some 30 pamphlets, of which the two, "As to Leopard Spots," and "The Disgrace of Democracy," ran to more than 250,000 copies. The latter was an open letter to President Wilson.

Dean Miller is credited with having been one of the most influential moving spirits in the growth of Howard university. His lectures about the country and articles published in both white and Race press are said to have been instrumental in bringing more students to the university during his work there than any other one individual. High school graduates were said to have applied for registration in Kelly Miller's school without even knowing the name of the institution.

Opposed University President

During his last several years at the university, Dean Miller was outspoken in his opposition to the administration of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson. He not only wrote on the matter, but spoke freely in public places concerning his opinion of the new president's methods.

At a Charter Day banquet at the university the year before he was retired, Dean Miller devoted his entire speech, which was practically an hour long, to criticism of Dr. Johnson's management of the university while the president sat only two seats from him at the banquet table.

Praised Roosevelt

A Republican in his political thought and activities for many years, the dean was considered by many to have been won over to New Deal policies and his weekly letter was frequently devoted to praise of President Roosevelt and his social reforms.

As a hobby the dean was interested in truck farming, and in summer days he was practically a fixture in his gardens which he worked in his spacious yard surrounding his large frame house. He could be seen nearly every good day in his large farmer's hat with his garden tools in his hand at work. He was proud of the variety of vegetables and plants which he successfully nurtured.

Dean Miller is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie May Butler Miller; two sons, Dr. Kelly Miller Jr., of New York City, and Paul Miller of this city; two daughters, Miss May Miller, head of the English department of the high schools of Baltimore, and Mrs. Irene Miller Reid, teacher at Miner Teachers' college; and three grandchildren.

demic achievements, he authored a column which appeared weekly in more than 100 negro newspapers. His death followed an illness of 10 days, brought on by a heart attack, but he continued his writings up until the last week of his life.

So outstanding was the record he achieved while a student at Howard university that professors at Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, interested in his mathematical genius, secured his admission to the graduate school in mathematics and physics. Finishing his work at Johns Hopkins in 1889, Dean Miller returned to Washington to teach in a newly organized negro high school.

Alumni of Howard university raised a fund to bring him to that institution the next year as professor of mathematics, in which field he worked until 1906, when he became dean of the college of arts and sciences, and shortly thereafter, professor of sociology.

As a sociologist he became distinguished as the leading thinker and logician of his race. His books, "Race Adjustment" and "Out of Bondage," were used in sociology classes in many universities. Many of his 30 pamphlets ran to more than 250,000 copies.

Greenville, S C News
January 3, 1940

NEGRO EDUCATOR WAS HELD GENIUS

Dean Kelly Miller, Lightning Calculator, Born In Winnsboro

The News Bureau, 1054 Press Building.
By Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Dean Kelly Miller of Howard university, native South Carolina negro who rose to become one of the most eminent scholars of his race, died here Friday night at the age of 76.

Dean Kelly was born and received his early education at Winnsboro, S. C. His skill as a lightning calculator, even while attending grade school, focused such attention on him that he was brought to Washington to attend Howard university where he was graduated in the class of 1886.

Known not alone for his aca-

KELLY MILLER

Past the alloted span of three score years and ten heavy with honors and rich in wisdom and experience, one of our Elder Statesmen has gone to his reward.

No thoughtful Negro heard the news of his passing without experiencing a distinct sense of loss, for Kelly Miller's contributions to Negro progress were great, especially in promulgating and evaluating group policies.

During his lifetime he saw the group emerge from chattel servitude, from ignorance, from fear and uncertainty, to hard-won manhood status, to education, to accomplishment and assurance.

He had the distinction of belonging to that rapidly dwindling group of the first college graduates after Emancipation, and through the eyes of an educated man he saw the modern miracle of improving race relations and contributed to the intellectual processes that wrought it.

Kelly Miller's distinction lay in his analytical rather than emotional approach to the problems that vexed, hampered and spurred men of color; in his use of wit rather than rage in surveying his world; in his penetrating logic and happy facility of expression in all he wrote.

Let it always be remembered that he was an honest man, a man who said what he thought whether or not it was popular, a man who was not afraid to walk alone.

Amid the hysteria of the World War when his contemporaries in high places were hastening to advise Negroes to "forget their grievances" and "be modest and unassuming" while the lynching figures soared and migrant black workers fled before torch-waving mobs, let it not be forgotten that Kelly Miller wrote, printed and distributed his famous open letter to Woodrow Wilson on "The Disgrace of Democracy."

He yielded to none in clarity and urbanity of expression, and whether or not one agred with him, it was a pleasure to read what he wrote.

Because he disdained the devices of demagoguery and the arts of charlatanism, and because his appeal was to the head rather than the heart, he was never a mass leader, but his sober judgements, masterful logic and penetrating wit won him the respect of the intellectual minority.

He inspired thousands of young colored people who sat under his voice in the classroom through the years, and clarified the issues of the day and time for thoughtful readers throughout America.

The world changed greatly during his lifetime, but his vision and honesty kept him abreast with the world, and sometimes ahead of it.

His note of sanity and wit will be missed.

Noted Educator Buried Tuesday

Passes at Age of 77; Had Been Ill 10 Days

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Kelly Miller, scholar and columnist who died at his home Friday following illness of ten days, was funeralized Tuesday afternoon from Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University.

Speaking last words over the body of the deceased educator were Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard; Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan college; Bishop Monroe H. Davis of the AME Church, and the Reverends J. Francis Gregory, W. A. C. Hughes and Walter Brooks.

A heart attack was believed the direct cause of Mr. Miller's death. He was born in Winnsboro, S. C., in 1863.

He was graduated from Howard University in 1886, entering this institution after becoming prominent as a lightning calculator.

After John Hopkins' professors became interested in the young scholar, Mr. Miller was accepted as a graduate student and studied mathematics and physicics, completing his work there in 1889.

After leaving John Hopkins he taught at Howard. He was a professor of mathematics up to 1907, at which time he was appointed dean of the college of arts and sciences at Howard. Later he became professor of sociology.

Dr. Miller became famous as a thinker and writer. His book "Race Adjustment" and "Out of Bondage" were used as texts in leading universities.

FAMOUS WRITER

His "The Disgrace of Democracy," an open letter to Woodrow Wilson, sold as many as 250,000 copies. Another book which added to his fame was "As To The Leopard Spots" which was considered an answer to Thomas Dixon's book.

The most recent work of Dr. Miller was his discovery of James A. Bland, former Howard University student. The noted educator also was composer of "Carry Me Back To Old Virginny."

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Annie May Butler Miller; two sons, Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., of New York, and Paul Miller of Washington; two daughters, Miss May Miller and Mrs. Irene Reid, also of Washington.

The body of the deceased was laid to rest in Lincoln cemetery.

Dr. Miller was professor emeritus of Howard. He was an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt, referring to the president many times in his column which was widely syndicated.

Due to the lost of his sight several years ago, he dictated his column and other writings to a private secretary.

Kelly Miller Dies; Former Howard U. Arts College Dean

Associated With School 50 Years as Student and Teacher

Kelly Miller, former dean of the college of arts and sciences and retired professor of sociology at Howard University, whose mathematical proficiency and writings made him one of the outstanding Negro educators of the day, died yesterday at his home, 2225 Fourth Street, N. W., after a week's illness following a heart attack. He was 76 years old.

Associated with Howard as student and teacher for almost 50 years, Prof. Miller was instrumental in bringing the school to its present position of prominence among Negro institutions of learning. Dean of the college of arts and sciences from 1907 to 1918, he later served as professor of sociology, devoting his talents to problems of the Negro race.

Since his retirement in 1934 Prof. Miller had spent much of his time developing the university's library section dealing with the Negro race and writing for newspapers and periodicals.

Native of South Carolina

Born in Winnsboro, S. C., July 18, 1863, Prof. Miller was the son of Kelly and Elizabeth Miller. His father was a freed slave. He evidenced an unusual precocity while attending school in his home State, and showed such an aptitude for mathematics that his family sent him to Washington to attend Howard Preparatory School.

He was graduated from the university in 1886 with a B. A. degree, attended the graduate school of John Hopkins University for two years, and returned to Howard to receive his master's degree in 1901. For several months thereafter he taught in the newly - founded Washington High school.

Prof. Miller began teaching at Howard while studying for his master's degree, was made a regular member of the faculty in the early 90s, and supervised a committee appointed at that time to revamp the curriculum of the school.

Began Writing

During his term as dean of th college of arts and sciences, he taught and headed the department of mathe matics. He later transferred to the department of sociology, and became distinguished as a logician and thinker and began the writings which made him famous.

Among his works were "Race Adjustment," published in 1908, and "Out of the House of Bondage," printed in 1914, both later being used as sociology texts in many universities. Among his many pamphlets was one entitled, "The Disgrace of Democracy" an open letter to President Wilson, which ran to more than 250,000 copies and was printed in the Congressional Record.

Subsequently, Prof. Miller was made a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Educational Advancement, the American Negro Academy and the Walter Whitman International Fellowship.

Most Distinguished Alumnus

He was regarded as Howard University most distinguished alumnus.

Informed of his death yesterday Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, said, "Prof. Miller will be greatly missed, particularly by Howard University, where he ran the gamut of education from the school's infancy to its present status."

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie May Miller; two sons, Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., of New York City and Paul Butler Miller of Washington; two daughters, Mrs. Irene M. Reid and Miss May Miller, both of this city, and a brother, Robert G. Miller of Winnsboro.

Funeral services will be held at 1 p. m. Tuesday in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University, with burial in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.—Washington Post

KELLY MILLER'S LIFE

BY WM. BICKENS

Shakespeare implies that the good that men do should live after them and that the evil should be buried with them. Kelly Miller's life was so outstandingly full of good that the evil can easily be overlooked. He was a prolific writer. Strange to say, he got his early reputation for brain-power by being both a mathematician and a Negro, because foolish prejudice had always contended, and still contends, that the mind underneath a highly pigmented skin is peculiarly unmathematical.

Many of those who respected and admired him did not always agree with his philosophy,—often disagreed with it. In his later years he seemed more often to take an unusual turn in his thinking. He did not always stick to a line of thinking which he had long pursued. It would be so easy to tell whether he was with this side or that in much of his mental career. For an elderly man, he was much attracted to the new and unusual,—and yet was never "radical." The spirit of compromise breathed through his style. He could jump from Republican to Democrat, from conservative to New Deal.

His opinions, however much at any time at variance with the general opinion or with his precious opinion, carried a certain respect. That is because he knew how not to be too positive in his expressions. Sometimes he seemed to call attention to the other side,—the other side which so many men are so apt to forget.

By all the rules of justice, he ought to have been elected president of Howard university about a generation ago, and at subsequent times. But internal fights, and the jealousy between him and another dean of the school, and the "accidents" of human history stood in the way. He was a far abler man than some of those under whom he served.

He has a definite and permanent place in the history of his race and his country. He will long be remembered. His death is the closing scene in a colorful, and unique career.

KELLY MILLER DEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6—Funeral rites for Dean Kelly Miller, educator and author, were held yesterday afternoon in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University.

Dr. Dwight O. Holmes, president of Morgan College officiated. He was assisted by Rev. Frances Gregory of Washington. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, read from the Scriptures and there was singing by the Men's Glee Club. Interment was in Lincoln Cemetery.

Dean Miller died at his home, 2225 Fourth Street, N. W., Friday, December 29, after an illness of ten days. He was 76.

Born in Winnsboro, S. C., he graduated from Howard University in 1886 and then did graduate work in Mathematics at Johns Hopkins University for three years. In 1889 he taught mathematics in Washington High School. He was professor of socialogy at Howard University from 1890 to 1926 and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

His eysight failed him a few years ago and he had to undergo operations for the removal of cataracts. He continued his regular weekly column for the newspapers though he was forced to dictate it.

Dean Miller is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie May Butler Miller; two sons, Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., of New York City, and Paul Miller of this city; two daughters, Miss May Miller, head of the English department of high schools of Baltimore, and Mrs. Irene Miller Reid, teacher at Miner Teachers' college; and three grandchildren.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
January 4, 1940

Negro Educator Dies In Capital

Kelly Miller, Native of Winnsboro, Dean of Howard University, Passes In Washington, D. C.

Dean Kelly Miller, professor emeritus of sociology at Howard university (for Negroes), Washington, D. C., died Friday afternoon in the nation's capital after an illness of ten days. Born in Winnsboro, S. C., in 1863, he attended the graduate school of mathematics and physics at Johns Hopkins university, finishing in 1889. He joined the Howard faculty the next year.

Dr. Miller was the author of numerous books and pamphlets and he wrote a weekly letter for more than 100 newspapers. One of his recent letters, in which he advocated John N. Garner for the presidency (if Mr. Roosevelt does not run), because Mr. Garner "has a broad and acceptable program for the improvement of the Negro race," was published in The News and Herald some time ago.

(Note: Has any reader information as to the early schooling of Kelly Miller, if any, in Fairfield county? At a time when many whites had little or no schooling how did this remarkable Negro get his start? It should prove interesting reading).

Oath of Afro-American Youth

By THE LATE KELLY MILLER

I will never bring disgrace upon my race by an unworthy deed or dishonorable act; I will live a clean, decent, manly life, and will ever respect and defend the virtue and honor of womanhood; I will uphold and obey the just laws of my country and the community in which I live, and will encourage others to do likewise; I will not allow prejudice, injustice, insult or outrage to cower my spirit or sour my soul, but will ever preserve the inner freedom of heart and conscience; I will not allow myself to be overcome by evil, but will strive to overcome evil with good; I will endeavor to develop and exert the best powers within me for my own personal improvement, and will strive unceasingly to quicken the sense of racial duty and responsibility; I will in all these ways aim to uplift my race so that, to everyone bound to it by ties of blood, it shall become a bond of ennoblement, and not a byword of reproach.

Act To Create $30,000 Kelly Miller Fund

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the General Alumni Association of Howard university, Dr. L. G. Brown of Elizabeth, N. J., submitted a plan, one of the purposes of which is to raise $30,000 from which is to be established a Kelly Miller revolving fund.

It was suggested that the money be raised by asking each of six thousand graduates to contribute $5 each. From this fund all students who have completed two years of creditable work will be eligible for loans toward completing their course of study.

Also discussed at this time was a plan for publication of the Alumni Journal, and a new arrangement for electing alumni trustees.

It was also urged that the trustee board be urged to reestablish the alumni luncheon at commencement; that in addition to the memorial program to be given in honor of Dean Kelly Miller, all alumni clubs throughout the country be urged to pay homage to Dean Miller on Charter Day.

D.C.

FRIEND OF THE PRESS

DEAN KELLY MILLER, who died in Washington, D. C. last week, possessed one characteristic not usually found among educators. He knew the value of publicity and was a friend of the press. This friendship was shown by contributions of letters and discussions on a variety of subjects over a long period of years, and after his retirement from Howard University where he had been a teacher for 49 years, he spent both time and energy in getting out, at his personal expense, a column of opinion on topics of the day, which was published in The New York Age and other newspapers throughout the country.

His scholarly attainments and philosophical point of view added tone to many Negro publications. Unlike many of his contempories who see only the faults of the Negro press. Dr. Miller sought to encourage and help editors in a practical way as well as to offer constructive criticism.

Like the ministry, the Negro press needs more trained young men and women, who are also imbued with a spirit of service to their community and race. But unlike the ministry the monetary returns from a journalistic career on a Negro newspaper have not yet been standarized and many competent journalists are today woefully underpaid.

Dean Miller understood these things and still had nothing but admiration for editors of race publications who carried on in the face of all kinds of handicaps. He seldom visited a city without calling on one or more of its editors, and offering cheering words of greeting and encouragement.

His was a long and useful life and one that can be ill spared at this time.

Kelly Miller

WITH the passing of Dr. Kelly Miller at his Washington home on December 29th, a brilliant member of that able body of educators of the 1890-1930 period was removed from the arena which he loved so well and in which he won unusual distinction, as teacher, mathematician, physicist, sociologist, essayest, advocate for larger freedom—scholar. He was all of those things and more.

Dr. Miller was known to thousands who read after him or heard him from the platform, and to generation after generation of students of Howard University, where he taught from 1890 until his retirement a few years ago.

As a schoolboy in his native South Carolina Kelly Miller attracted attention as a lightening fast calculator, and this exceptional talent carried him to Howard University, where he graduated in 1886.

Professors at Johns Hopkins University became interested in his mathematical genius and arranged for his entrance to their graduate school as a student in mathematics and physics.

He served Howard consecutively as professor of mathematics, dean of the college of arts and sciences, and professor of sociology. In this latter field he distinguished himself as a logician, and his books, "Race Adjustment," and "Out of Bondage" were used in sociology classes in leading American universities.

He contributed stimulating and scholarly articles to newspapers, including the Journal and Guide. His writings have appeared in more than 100 papers and in dozens of magazines, white and colored.

His last special piece of authorship was an authoritative story of the life of James Bland, composer of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," now under favorable consideration for adoption as the official song of the Old Dominion.

His was an unusually active life, and despite retirement and increasing physical disabilities as the years added their weight, his extraordinary mind and his facile pen were in action to the very end of his long and useful career.

DEAN KELLY MILLER'S DEATH

Chicago Defender

The curtain came down, last week, on the most illustrious of Howard university's sons. No alumnus labored with greater zeal and fervency toward bringing dignity, recognition and respectability to his alma mater than he. Yet none, in the long list of distinguished Howardites, has been more adversely and widely criticized. A stoic by nature, he was consistently indifferent to the acrimonious judgment of his associates. There, perhaps, lay the principal weakness of another wise rugged personality.

Chicago Bee.

So immersed was he in historical methods of conducting an institution for higher learning together with its place in the life of a people with confused ideals, that the obvious escaped him. Though a mathematician by instinct and training, he had no love for details. He was more concerned with the whole than with its component parts. His intellectual vision of Howard was projected far beyond the physical and educational mold into which the university was cast. He saw Howard not exclusively in the light of a Negro institution, but also in the light of a living, active and acting force destined to become, in the fine phrase of Nietzsche, "a redeemer of chaos unto order."

It may be said without exaggeration that he did for higher education among Negroes what Booker Washington, under more auspicious circumstances, succeeded in doing for industrial education. He was never more eloquent than in his advocacy of higher education as the corrective of national ills in our democracy and as the only effective weapon in the hands of an oppressed race. In the pursuance of this thesis, he travelled far and wide often without remuneration, to expose the error of prejudice, to attack racial bigotry, to defend the cause of the black man, and to bring the gospel of enlightenment to the neglected and the underprivileged members of his own race.

In his heyday, he was a most feared, yet revered controversalist. His repartees were cunning and trenchant; his logic had the precision and definiteness of mathematical formulae; and his witticism, his humor was matchless. But beneath all this, he was kind, genial, sympathetic and forgiving almost to a fault. He had, however, the courage of his conviction and was, as all who knew him will attest, fearless in his criticism of the administrative policy of Howard, even under circumstances in which his personal security and better judgment might have dictated otherwise.

Though his services were never properly evaluated, Dean Kelly Miller had at least the spiritual satisfaction of dying within the very sight of the institution to which he dedicated 50 years of his precious life, which he served so well, and loved so much. His passing marks the last of the unselfish workers of an antecedent generation who toiled unremittingly in the vineyard for the glorification of mankind

Mitchell Says Kelly Miller Advised Him

WASHINGTON.

In the death of Kelly Miller, professor emeritus and dean of Howard University, Congressman Arthur Mitchell told the AFRO that he had lost one of his wisest advisers.

"When I had puzzling problems," the Congressman said, "I sent a cab for Dean Miller and he came to my offices for many conferences.

"I think I had the last telephone conversation with him and the last conference.

"A few weeks ago he called me by phone and stated that he had suffered a stroke and under doctor's orders could not leave the house.

"He said that he had important information for me and asked that I run up to see him.

"I did, and we held a short conference. In a day or two he was dead.

"Dean Miller had the mind of a statesman. He could see a long ways ahead. There were few measures of great importance in my work here upon which he did not freely give of his wisdom and experience. I learned early to trust him as one of the wisest men we have yet produced."

Younger Brother Recalls Kelly Miller's Childhood

Robert G. Miller, who came from Winnsboro, S.C., to attend the funeral of his distinguished brother, Dr. Kelly Miller, the oldest of the thirteen children, returned to his home, last week, leaving with those who had talked with him intimate glimpses of the educator's boyhood in South Carolina.

Bob Miller, has his friends call him, born during the first term of President U. S. Grant, 1869-1873, bears the name of that distinguished soldier-statesman. He recalled that Kelly, when not quite 16 years old, had prevailed upon his parents, when anothter brother was born, to give the name of John Hugh to the newcomer, now 61 years old and living in their home town.

Mr. Miller, when asked as to Kelly's bent when a boy, said:

"Kelly was a farm boy, and a good one, too. He loved to stand beside the tallest corn in his neighborhood; toss from hand to hand the heaviest potatoes; and pour from hand to hand the greatest number of peas from a single pod. The tallest corn, the heaviest potatoes and fullest pods of peas always grew in his own garden.

"Kelly was handy with a gun in the woods," continued Mr. Miller, "and also liked to go fishing. As an athlete he took pride in being a good broad-jumper.

"Before coming to Howard University, Kelly attended the Richardson School, a four-room Presbyterian school five miles distance from our home, and walked there and back every school day.

"Kelly's thirst for knowledge soon outgrew the capacity of his teacher, and he came North to Howard University."

With a chuckle, Mr. Miller recalled that Kelly enjoyed playing a game called "Andy-Over."

To play this game, sides were chosen, and young Kelly generally captained one of the two teams of from three to ten boys. The teams arranged themselves on opposite sides of a building which stood alone in a field; and at the cry "Over!" a ball was thrown over the house. If it was caught by a player on the opposite side, the catcher cried "Andy!"

Such a catch gave the catcher's team one point, and he was allowed to throw the ball back from the point at which he caught it as he cried "Over!"

At the conclusion of the game of some twenty points, the losing team had to line-up and allow the winners to throw the ball at them from a distance of twenty paces. The number of throws allowed equalled the difference in the two teams' scores.

"Kelly was good at this kind of throwing and generally hit some of the live targets," his brother said.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
January 11, 1940

A Remarkable Negro

The News and Courier (see editorial to right of this column) is slightly in error when it declares that the death of Kelly Miller received no publicity, "even in Winnsboro". Last week The News and Herald printed on its front page a brief account of his passing, asking at the same time for additional information. This week on page 1, a more complete story of Dr. Miller's life and work is given.

It is true, that the newspapers of South Carolina gave scant notice either to the life or death of this negro educator. However, that does not detract from his real worth. He set an example which should be an inspiration to his own race, as well as to the race which considers itself superior.

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

KELLY MILLER MAKES HIS EXIT
(From The Bermuda Recorder)

Kelly Miller died last week at the age of seventy-six years, having devoted his life to the diffusion or knowledge and the betterment of his fellow men. He held the rank at his death of Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Dean at Howard university, and for more than fifty years had been an apostle for university education for the minority group of the United States of America.

Like all true great men his was close to the thousands of students who listen to his lectures. His real genius lay in the field of mathematics and his fame spread to every corner of the globe, but so great was the need of champions for the down trodden that he turned to sociology and journalism. It was as a writer that he reached the masses and more than 100 newspapers carried his syndicated column. It will be recalled that the late President Warren Harding of the U.S.A., made an address in Birmingham, Ala., and to please his southern audience stated that there were "certain fundamental, inescapable and eternal differences between the races." He defied the President to point out a single intellectual, moral, or spiritual discriminant which distinguished the two great races of the U.S.A.

He added that there were 2,000,000 mulattoes in the U.S.A. and more than 200,000 who could pass for either race at will.

KELLY MILLER PAID TRIBUTE BY MITCHELL

Delivers Classic Oration Before Colleagues In Lower House

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 26—In one of the most eloquent tributes ever paid to a member of the Race Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois arrested the attention of his colleagues in the House of Representatives when he delivered a few days ago a classic oration on the death of Dean Kelly Miller.

The text of his speech follows:

"Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the Negro race, the educational field, and the army of loyal men and women interested in the building of a genuine democracy in America, lost one of its foremost champions in the passing of the late Dr. Kelly Miller, who, though born a slave in the South, became one of the greatest scholars, philosophers, and champions of human rights in this country.

"For 50 years he served in various rapacities as a member of the faculty at Howard university. His life was purely unselfish and he lived primarily for the good he could do mankind. His contribution in the building of substantial citizenship among Negroes and in lessening Race prejudice was surpassed only by that of the late Booker T. Washington.

A Personal Loss

"During my tenure of office as congressman of the United States, it was my custom to call him in consultation about practically every important question involving the interest of the Race. He was always enthusiastically anxious to do what he could to lessen Race friction and to put the case of the Negro squarely before the country on its merit.

"In his passing I sustained a great personal loss for it was upon his shoulders that I leaned more heavily than upon the shoulders of any other leader in the country. Because of the close relationship that existed between us, it was very fitting that the last conference he had with anyone outside of his immediate family and his physicians, was with me.

A Great Patriot

"Although he was weak and seemed to realize that the end was near, his whole talk, lasting for more than a half hour, was about the future welfare of his people and his country. Being a great patriot, in his illness, as in his days of health, he thought of others and his country before he thought of himself.

"The large contribution made by this unselfish and untiring patriot is bound to live and express itself in the fruit borne out in the lives of those who are to live after him. His passing is a distinct loss to the nation."

Mr. Mitchell included in his speech, an interview which Dean Miller had some weeks before his death with the great commentator, Frederic William Wile. In this interview, Dean Miller declared that "The Republican party has abandoned the vital issues of human rights, on which it rose to power, and has a long record of broken promises with which it beguiled its black ally. It has therefore lost its effective hold on the Negro's allegiance."

Rites Held Tuesday For Last of Old-Time Theatrical Performers

One of the greatest figures in the history of Negro theatrical circles, Sherman H. Dudley, Sr., died early Friday morning at his home in Oxon Hill, Md., after a lingering illness of several years. The noted comedian, producer and business man was 66 years old.

Funeral rites were held Tuesday morning at the chapel of the Jarvis Funeral Home. Requiem high mass was observed at St. Augustine's Church two hours later, with Father Hamilton, rector, in charge.

Mr. Dudley became a member of the church a few weeks ago. Hundreds of persons, including well known fiugres in local theatrical, business and social life attended the funeral.

Interment was in Harmony Cemetery.

Surviving him are a son, S. H. Dudley, Jr., of Cleveland, and granddaughter, Miss Shirley Dudley, a student at the Englewood High School, in Chicago.

To Take Charge

Young Dudley, now in charge of a theatrical group in New York, will come to Washington to take charge of his father's estate, it was learned this week. He also will carry on his father's theatrical business and real estate interests, with the assistance of Samuel Graham, as general manager.

Mrs. Carrie Calloway, of Oxon Hill, Md., an assistant, had been in the employ of Mr. Dudley for more than 20 years. Dudley was one of the last of the old-timers in the theatrical world.

Dudley was well known here in Washington. He was on the stage 26 years before he settled here. He owned numerous pieces of property here for several years and was general manager and treasurer of the Colored Actors' Union, with headquarters at 1223 Seventh Street, Northwest.

He owns property in the District and Maryland, including a large country home on 14 acres with a truck farm, in Maryland. He also owns two lots in Annapolis, close to the Naval Academy, and owns property at 1316 U Street, Northwest, and 1223 Seventh Street, Northwest.

Organized Business

In 1911, he organized the famous S. H. Dudley Theatrical Endents," which played one-night stands in Northern cities.

In New York, he appeared with Tom McIntosh and Gussie L. Davis, the latter one of the greatest ballad writers of the race. Dudley worked as asssitant manager of "The Nashville Students" for some time, then organized a show of his own.

However, the show, which boasted of 12 members, was ill fated. It opened and closed in Texas. It was known as "Dudley's and Andrew's New Idea Minstrels." When funds were low, they traveled on their baggage. At times, they owed the railroad companies for three to five weeks.

Paid Performers

Dudley always managed to pay his performers before the close of each season. When his first show closed in Hempstead, Texas, he had $16 after having paid all his debts. Dudley and his partner, Andrew, received the magnificent salary of $3.50 a week, while the orchestra leader got $4. This leader was Dan Desdune, of Omaha, who later became a well known band leader in the mid-west.

Dudley and Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion [illegible] in Texas and were at one time in business together.

In 1909, four all-colored shows were in the Big Time. They were Cole and Johnson's "Shoo-Fly Regiment," Williams's and Walker's "Bandanna Land," Ernest Hogan's "Rufus Rastus," and Dudley's "The Smart Set."

Dudley formed his theatrical enterprises and signed up about 25 theatres in this section for his circuit. He opened a booking house here in Washington, because the only available theatre, the old Minnehaha, was located here. He leased it and changed the name to the S. H. Dudley Theatre, located at 1213 U Street, Northwest.

Lost Heavily

It is said that Dudley lost $16,000 the first year of his booking enterprise, by leasing theatres in Newport News, Norfolk, Louisville, Alexandria and Petersburg, Va., where, by his attractions, he closed competitive houses. After he would place a theatre on a paying basis, he would sell it with the proviso that the new owner use Dudley's circuit service.

He formed the Theatre Owners Booking Association here in 1920. There were about 15 stockholders, four colored. They were Charles Turpin, of St. Louis; C. H. Douglass, of Macon, Ga.; W. S. Scalls, of Winston-Salem, N. C. and Dudley.

As a hobby, Dudley bought a stable of race horses in his late life. One of the horses, named [illegible] its owner and backers by running off with a long shot prize several years ago on a Canadian track.

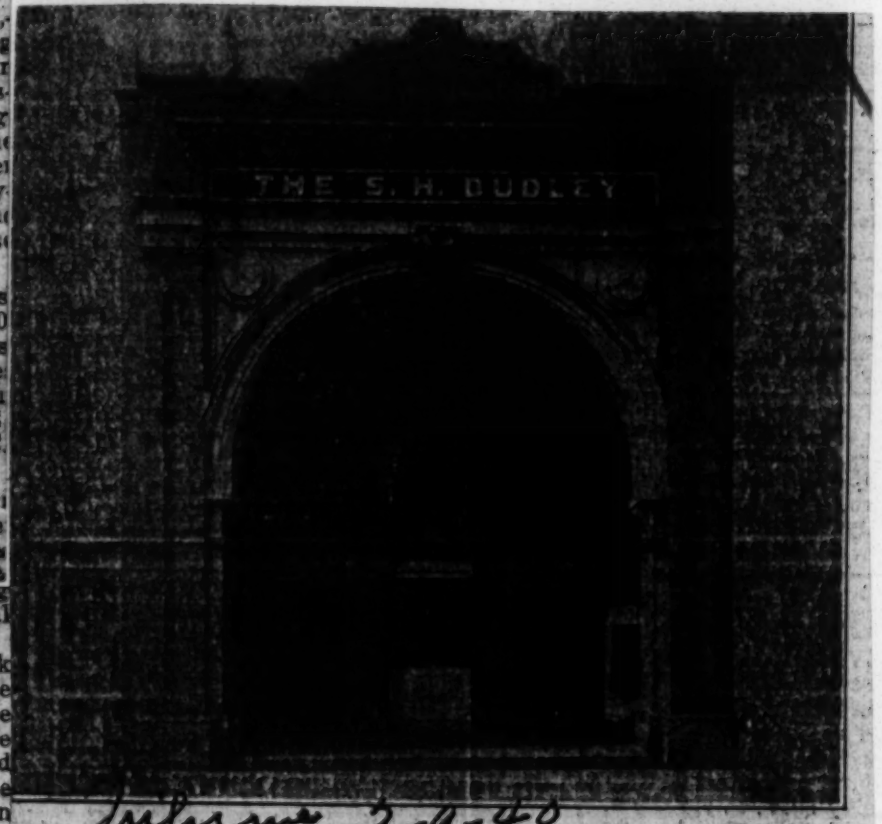
Dudley was prominent in Elk circles. He was a member of the DePriest Club, of Columbia Lodge No. 85, and for 45 years a close friend of J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler. He was one of the first to launch Wilson's campaign for the high Elk post in 1922 and was named grand traveling deputy.

An Elk lodge, the S. H. Dudley Lodge, of St. Joseph, Mo., was named after him.

S. H. DUDLEY

Dudley was born in Dallas, Texas in 1873. His theatrical career started with a medicine show at Shreveport, La. It was one of those old shows that used a guitar and comedian to draw the crowds in order to sell medicine.

After this, he began to work in the honky-tonks and music halls that thrived in the Lone Star State at that time.



At top is seen one of the many choruses that were featured in shows headed by the late Sherman H. Dudley, celebrated comedian and producer, who died last Friday morning. Below is photo of the entrance to one of Dudley's theatres, located years ago at 1213 U Street, Northwest, just east of the site of present Lincoln Theatre.

Moorland Service Is Held dt Howard University

Funeral services for the late Jesse E. Moorland, for 31 years a trustee of Howard University, were held yesterday in Rankin Chapel at the university. Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel, officiated.

Born in Coldwater, Ohio, in 1863, Dr. Moorland was graduated from the Theological Seminary at Howard in 1883. He became in the same year secretary of the national committee of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. He was made secretary in charge of colored work and served in that capacity until retired as senior secretary in 1924.

Tributes were paid in Rankin Chapel by Maj. Campbell C. Johnson, on behalf of the Y. M. C. A.; by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart and Dr. C. C. Spaulding, on behalf of the trustees of Howard University; by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, on behalf of the university, and by Dr. Channing Tobias, who succeeded Dr. Moorland as senior secretary in charge of colored work. Interment was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Former 'Y' Secretary Near Death

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — J. E. Moorland, for many years senior secretary of the Negro department of the National YMCA was reported critically ill Monday and not expected to survive the week.

Pastoring a local Congregational church since his retirement from YMCA work 20 years ago, Mr. Moorland has lived here most of that period. When he became senior secretary, he took the position formerly held by William Hunton, first Negro named to that post.

Mr. Moorland, known especially for his work among colored youths, is credited along with James Parker, Chicago "Y" official, with inducing the late Julius Rosenwald to aid in the construction of Negro buildings for this work throughout the nation. Under the Rosenwald agreement, the noted philanthropist contributed $25,000 if the rest of the community raised a certain sum.

He is also noted as a collector of Negro literature and African art. His personal collection formed the basis of the books owned by the Moorland foundation of Howard university, of which Mr. Moorland is a trustee.

Dr. J. Moorland Critically Ill

BROOKLYN (ANP) — Dr. J. E. Moorland, for many years a senior secretary of the National YMCA, was reported critically ill on Monday, following a stroke. Pastoring a local Congregational church since his retirement from YMCA work 20 years ago, Mr. Moorland has lived here most of that period. When he became senior secretary, he took the position formerly held by William Hunton.

Dr. Moorland

Art Collector

Dr. Moorland, known especially for his work among college youths, is credited along with James Parker, Chicago Y official, with inducing the late Julius Rosenwald to aid in the construction of buildings for this work throughout the nation.

He is also noted as a collector of African art and literature by colored authors. His personal collection formed the basis of the books owned by the Moorland foundation of Howard University, of which Mr. Moorland is a trustee.

DEATH TAKES DR. MOORLAND, IN NEW YORK

Former Y.M.C.A. Chief Succumbs To Heart Ill At Hospital

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Jesse Edward Moorland, retired National Y.M.C.A. secretary and trustee of Howard university, died Tuesday night, April 30, at the Flower hospital, where he had been taken two weeks ago following a heart attack. He was 76 years old.

Dr. Moorland was one of the pioneer colored Y.M.C.A. secretaries, starting in 1891 as general secretary of the "Y" for colored men and boys in Washington, D. C. Following brief pastorates at Nashville and Cleveland he was called to New York to become a member of the international committee for work among colored young men and boys, in 1898. He continued this service until his retirement in 1924.

In his early days with the international committee, Dr. Moorland was associated with William Alpheus Hunton, the first colored Y.M.C.A. secretary. Upon Mr. Hunton's retirement, Dr. Moorland became senior secretary of the colored department of the international committee.

Outstanding in Dr. Moorland's Y.M.C.A. career was his great building program for Negro youth. It was his influence with Julius Rosenwald which resulted in the famous offer by Mr. Rosenwald to give $25,000 to any city in the country that would raise at least $75,000 for the erection of a "Y" for colored men and boys. Before Dr. Moorland's retirement, 14 buildings had been erected.

Gives Collection

He was one of the founder's of the Association for Study of Negro Life and History, serving as its treasurer for several years. Before giving his collection to Howard university several years ago, Dr. Moorland had gathered together one of the world's most complete collection of books, statues, pictures and pamphlets on the Negro in America and Africa.

Dr. Moorland was born in Coldwater, Ohio. He attended Northwestern Normal university of Ohio. Later he became a student of Howard, graduating as valedictorian of his class from the theological department. Howard granted him a degree of doctor of divinity in 1906 and elected him a trustee in 1907. He also served as a trustee of the Frederick Douglass Home association and a member of the American Negro academy. Oberlin conferred upon him an honorary degree of doctor of divinity in 1924.

Survived by Cousin

Dr. Moorland's sole survivor is a cousin, Mrs. Louise Lane, a public school teacher of this city. Mrs. Moorland died a year ago.

Funeral services were held Friday evening at 8:30 at the Nazarene Congregational church of Brooklyn. The Rev. Oscar Lee, pastor, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who succeeded Dr. Moorland in the leadership of the Y, had charge of the services. His body was afterward taken to Washington, where at 2 p.m., Saturday, services were conducted for him in the memorial chapel of Howard. Interment was at the Lincoln Memorial cemetery in Washington.

Jasper, Fla., News
June 7, 1940

PASSING OF GOOD COLORED CITIZEN

Wednesday morning, the many white and colored friends of Mill, the carpenter, were saddened to hear of his passing the night before. Mills, as he was generally known, came to Jasper, about fifteen years ago, anad soon established a reputation for a better grade of carpentering. He worked steadily at his trade and gave satisfaction.

He married Belle Ponder, who nursed him faithfully in his last illness. It was known for some time that he could not get well, as a chronic dropsical heart caused him much suffering and discomfort. Dr. Crouch did all he could to ease his sufering, but the end came Tuesday night around eleven o'clock.

A good laborer is gone. A good citizen, wherever he is found, regardless of class, creed or color. Peace to his ashes.

FAMOUS DEAN DIES SUDDENLY

Amsterdam News

Woman Who Headed Dep't of Education Succumbs In Hospital

8-10-40
New York

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. — The campus of the Florida A. & M. college was shocked Saturday morning by the news that Miss Lillian R. Dawson, dean of the division of education, had died in the college hospital, after an illness of but a few hours duration. Her passing was hard to believe because she had been so recently engaged in the duties of her division, in connection with the summer school.

The Florida A. & M. attested its grief at her passing by holding a special memorial service Sunday afternoon, July 28, a few hours before the baccalaureate sermon was preached. The exercises, simplicity and dignity of me service were added testimony of the esteem in which Miss Dawson was held by the college community.

The body lay in state in the auditorium, against a background of floral wreaths from 1:30 p. m. to 2:00 p. m., where it was viewed by an audience which almost filled the room. Members of the faculty served as pallbearers, while the faculty at large sat in a body with the relatives.

Death Of Noble Leaders

THE NEGRO RACIAL GROUP suffered irreparable losses in recent months in the deaths of Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, and Robert Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

OCT 31 '40

No two men who ever held positions of leadership of their people contributed more effectively, efficiently and earnestly than did Editor Abbott, who succumbed to a lengthy illness of several months. Their useful careers were brought to early ends due to the strenuous programs they fostered through the highly representative, influential and widely circulated newspapers which they published for many years.

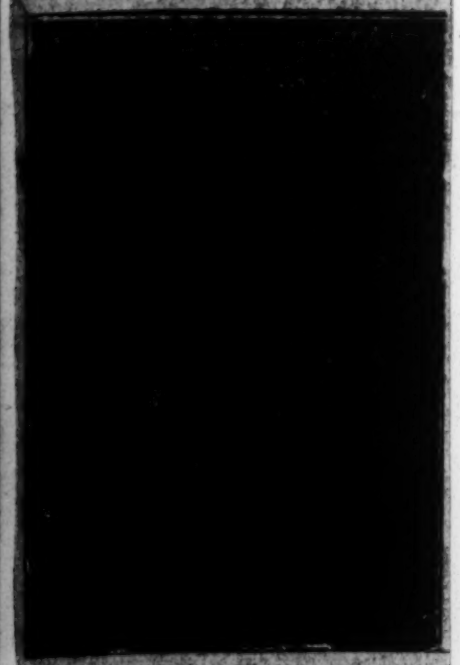
Certainly the Negro racial group in particular and our citizenship in general suffer greatly over the passing of these noble leaders.

Prominent Baptists Die In Crash

Dr. L. K. Williams and Rev. Haynes

OCT 31 1940

WERE PASSENGERS IN AIRPLANE



DR. L. K. WILLIAMS

Charlotte, Mich., Oct. 29— Two Negro clergymen, the Rev L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention

and the Rev. W. M. Haynes, the pilot of the plane, D. Schmitt and another passenger, Edward Whiting, met death here today when their airplane crashed and burst into flames in attempting to land in a field near here.

The plane had been chartered for a special flight from Chicago to Flint, according to information from the Chicago Municipal Airport where it took off.

The Passing Review

By GEORGE W. WESTERMAN

(Published Originally in the Panama American, Panama City)

NOV 23 1940

Lately, Death has been unusually busy in its efforts at reducing the already thin ranks of outstanding Negro elder statesmen and active leaders who have gained international distinction in the service of their race. Leading the parade of Negro personalities who have made their exit from the stage of human existence in the current year was Dr. Kelly Miller.

The dean emeritus of Howard University's Liberal Arts college passed on in January and left behind him a name that will be mentioned throughout the annals of Afro-American history.

The following month, Robert Sengstacke Abbott, famed pioneer in the Negro weekly newspaper field of the United States, passed to his reward after achieving international recognition for the Chicago Defender, as its resourceful editor and publisher.

In May, Robert Russa Moton president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, laid down his trust, but not before he had distinguished himself as a worthy successor to the illustrious Booker T. Washington.

Two months later the celebrated Marcus Garvey, founder of the U.N.I.A. and A.C.L., gave up the ghost, weary and heavily burdened by his efforts to revolutionize the thinking of the Negro on the subject of race-consciousness.

The most recent of the remainder who has been removed from this mundane sphere is the enterprising editor and publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, Robert Lee Vann.

In the death of Mr. Vann the Negro race beholds the departure of another who has lived a life of prodigious activity, achieved a great purpose and has been another shining example of heroic endeavor nobly established. Born to poverty, to labor and to hardship in North Carolina sixty-one years ago, he passed through the burning furnace of experience with equanimity and unflinching fortitude as student, lawyer, journalist diplomat and political statesman. He met the bold, unflexible and defiant opposition of a none too hospitable world with courage like steel and zeal like fire and even with sixty-one years behind him his intellect was not dimmed by time, his moral vision darkened by adversity, nor the ardor of his work quenched by his inability to gain full civic rights and a square measure of his people under their government.

Mr. Vann, as a founder of The Pittsburgh Courier in 1910, can be considered as one of those who rocked the Negro press in its cradle, who watched and worked during the early years of its existence and saw with a grateful heart its steady growth and development from the tiny infant it represented in 1910, to the giant it became in 1940. He was named editor of The Courier in 1912 and for twenty-eight years he added distinction to Negro journalism. He rose with the Negro publishing business from weakness to strength, from conflict to victory, from shame to glory, for as head of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing company, it was his higher duty and solemn responsibility, as it was with all other Negroes in the publishing business to endeavor to translate into living laws the citizenship rights of millions of their fellow American Negroes. He was not the type of editor to lull and soothe and when he saw a threat to the civil liberties or political status of his group, he did not shrink from it with the utmost tact and vigor. He steadfastly preached against the luxuries of indecision, the harm of wishful thinking as well as the folly of partisan politics and petty bickerings which have eternally represented deadly perils to the Negro race.

As a political statesman, Mr. Vann kept his eyes trained on cultural, economic, educational and political opportunities for his people and sought to strengthen and safeguard their democratic birthright. Before the bar, with the editor's pen, at the conference table or in the national political field he continued to work with power and forcefulness until well within the jaded hour of his earthly life. He stamped his convictions in clear, deep and ineffaceable lines on The Pittsburgh Courier which is today a fountain of light and a power of strength in the newspaper industry of the United States and his loss deprives the Negro race of another of its zealous, untiring apostles of interracial goodwill, as well as a persistent, devoted worker in the field of minority group suffernigs.

Immediately following Editor Vann in death was the Rev. Lacy Kirk Williams, D.D., pastor of Olivet Baptist church of Chicago, who was tragically killed in a plane crash. Both in spiritual and temporal matters, Dr. Williams was a powerful figure and aside from serving for 19 terms as president of the National Baptist Convention, the venerable churchman was one of the vice-presidents of the Baptist World Alliance. With the death of Dr. Williams and Mr. Vann, two more luminous stars have disappeared but shall they not re-appear in another firmament wherein are set those other stars whose names have worthily passed into the best tradition of Afro-American history?

Shoes To Be Filled

Shoes Must Be Filled NOV 9 1940

The grim reaper has cut heavily into the ranks of Negro leaders so far this year, removing from among us at least six of our most useful and outstanding citizens. They were Robert S. Abbott, Robert Russa Moton, James C. Napier, Bishop W. A. C. Hughes, Robert L. Vann and the Rev. L. K. Williams.

The tragic death of the Rev. Mr. Williams, famed Baptist minister and civic leader, in an airplane crash last week, brings forcefully to mind the fact that as the older men pass from the stage, either because of senility or death, a younger group must be prepared to step into their shoes and carry on.

We must be ever grateful for the progress the race has made under a leadership that has been maintained by the men who now appear to be rapidly vanishing from the theatre of action. Many of them represented a psychology that belonged to another age, but their sincerity of purpose and earnestness of effort made them important factors in our political, economic and social affairs. It would be well then, for the younger men, upon whose shoulders must fall the mantle of leadership to follow the precepts of their elders, especially in matters involving loyalty to the race and faithfulness to its cause.

The new leadership, however, due to the changed times must be of different type, but different only in methods and approach. There must remain the same willingness to serve, but added to this willingness to serve there must be the attendant ability to serve.

Young men of the Negro race already have been challenged, but the challenge looms much larger and grows in importance as the positions of leadership of our oppressed and ostracized people become more and more numerous.

NOV 9 1940

It will not be easy to fill the shoes of Abbott, Moton, Napier, Hughes, Vann and Williams. Each of them, in his own field, fought long and hard in the interest of his race. The fight from now on, however, will not be prosecuted in quite the same manner they employed. Except for Vann and Hughes, the others represented what is now known as the old school. There was more compromise in their efforts than may be used nowadays. Men are beginning to stand on their own feet and match their ability and talents with those of other races and groups. They rise or fall and their people rise or fall with them, according to their vision and enterprise. It is well for the younger men, who must take over to remember these things. It is the only hope of the race.

L. K. Williams and Robert L. Vann

NOV 10 1940

INSIDE of two weeks two of the leading Negroes of the nation—Rev. L. K. Williams and Robert L. Vann—departed this life to end careers that had done much toward the realization of a new recognition for the members of their race.

Chicago Bee

In many respects their lives were similar. Both men were born in the South where the rights of Negroes are ignored and suppressed. Rev. Williams hailed from Alabama; Vann came from North Carolina. Both rose from the lowest round of the social and economic ladder to achieve high positions of leadership in the affairs of their race and nation.

Both found greatest opportunity and expression for leadership in the North. Each thoroughly prepared himself for a life of usefulness that he should never have occasion to offer apologies for lack of the fundamental preparations.

Chicago Defender

Both men were crusaders. Robert L. Vann, through his legal ability and the power of his newspaper, crusaded for Negro rights and opportunities; Rev. L. K. Williams from the platform and the pulpit, crusaded for Christian justice and fellowship. While the two crusaded, a nation stopped and listened to hear their messages.

Ill.

Both men reached their zenith and died in the full blossom of their lives. Vann had held some of the highest offices in our national government and was editor of one of the leading Negro newspapers. Rev. Williams headed one of the largest protestant bodies in the country.

Both men overcame poverty and used it as a stepping stone to rise to greater heights. Both overcame the adverse conditions under which they were born and conquered the pitfalls that have spelled failure to so many others who lacked the courage and the indomitable fortitude to rise above their misfortunes.

To our generation and to each succeeding one both men left a message—a message not written in codes or words or books but written in the acts and deeds that men live by and founded upon the principles for which men die. We thus glean from their lives the facts that however lowly may be one's status at birth if he has ability for leadership, the indomitable courage that makes for success, the intestinal fortitude to overcome handicaps and the patience for long and thorough study in preparation for future service his chances for advancement are without limit.

Though these two men are dead, the ideals which they represented, the deeds which they accomplished and their noble acts found in their capacity for leadership will live long after them to make this world a better place in which to live.

Death Claims Two Great Race Leaders

NOV 16 1940

Pittsburgh Courier

Houston Texas

The passing of Robert L. Vann, militant editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, and the tragic death of the Reverend Lacy Kirk Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, removed from the race two of its foremost leaders.

Robert Vann, an attorney, financier and statesman, was a central figure in the political life of Negroes in America. His influence has been keenly felt in the selection of United States Presidents, Senators and Governors of Pennsylvania, his home state, for many years.

In 1932 and 1936, he was a great force in leading race voters to desert the Republican party to the New Deal, because he felt their economic conditions would be improved. This year, he announced his support to Wendell L. Willkie, but ill health prevented his activeness in the campaign.

Through the columns of his paper, Editor Vann had launched a crusade to abandon jim-crowism and discrimination in the Army and Navy. Like some of the leaders of old enroute to the Promised Land, he died the eve on which part of his cherished dreams were fulfilled—that was, the appointment of a Negro as brigadier general in the United States Army.

The backwoods boy of North Carolina, who rose to confer with Presidents and diplomats on Negro problems, bequeathed to the race one of the greatest internationally known newspapers which furnishes employment to hundreds of workers in Pittsburgh and over the nation.

Rev. L. K. Williams, who hailed from Texas, working his way for an education at Bishop College, pastored rural and city churches in this state rose to not only pastor one of the largest churches in in the nation among Negroes and headed the largest religious body of his race, but became the vice-president of the World Baptist Alliance. He, too, like Vann, conferred with Presidents and other executives in the interest of problems affecting his race. He was respected and loved by people of all races and walks of life.

Both, the race and the nation have lost two great leaders. Robert L. Vann and L. K. Williams demonstrated that Negroes can still rise from depths to scale the heights attained by other great Americans.

Americus Ga. Recorder
March 30, 1940

Sumter Negro Key Farmer To Be Buried Sun

By E. STALLWORTH,
Negro County Agent

The Negro agricultural extension work of Sumter county, by the death of Claud Seay, loses one of its most valuable Negro farmers. Seay was among the very first Key farmers I selected shortly after becoming county agent 24 years ago. He was among the very first who agreed to conduct farm projects under my direction. Until his death this week, there has not been a single year that he did not carry some kind of agricultural project during this long period since 1917. During this almost a quarter of a century since Negro extension work was established in Sumter county, I cannot recall a single county meeting held in which Claud Seay was not present. In all open discussions during these meetings, Claud Seay was always on the side of the conservative, he thought and spoke sanely. He did not only take part in the agricultural development of his community and the county, but he took great interest in the rural education of Sumter county. During the rural school building campaign conducted some years ago, he did not only contribute cash money toward building a comfortable rural school building for Negro children of his community, but donated two acres of land upon which this school is located. As an appreciation of this worthy contribution to his community, the school was named Seay Rosenwald school in his honor. The community in which this school is located is known as the Seay community. He not only took interest in the education of other rural children, but after his own children received the required rural school training, he sent them away to Tuskegee Institute and other institutions of learning. Claud Seay's name may not be carved upon decaying stone, but he himself has certainly written it upon the hearts of his neighbors and farmers of Sumter county.

The funeral of this outstanding farmer will be conducted by the Smith Undertaking Company at Mt. Zion A. M. E. church located in Seay community at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Active pallbearers are the following farmers: Sam Hill, Arthur Dotson, Colquitt Reid, Henry Harris, Reed Holton and Oscar Bell. Honorary pallbearers: Randall Wiggins, Boney Harris, W. L. Littleton, and Gus Harris. Flower girls: Seventh grade girls of Seay community. The funeral ceremonies will be conducted by J. E. Brown, presiding elder of Americus district.

Lt. Flipper Is Claimed By Death

Daily World
Dies Suddenly
12-4-40
At Home Of
Atlanta, Ga.
Bishop Flipper

By ROBERT RATCLIFFE

Henry O. Flipper, the first colored man to be graduated from West Point as an army lieutenant, is dead.

He was 84 years old.

The body of Lieut. Flipper was found Friday morning at 6:45 o'clock in the room he occupied at the home of his brother, Bishop J. S. Flipper, at 146 Houston St.

Charles Rembert, son of the Bishop's wife, said he found the body after Lieut. Flipper failed to make his usual early appearance. Rembert explained that the deceased was an early riser, leaving his room nearly every morning at five o'clock.

HEART ATTACK

Believed gripped by a heart attack while putting on his shoes, Rembert said he found the lieutenant lying on his back, across the bed. He had on one shoe, trousers and shirt.

Senior Bishop Flipper, presiding prelate of the seventh Episcopal district of the African Methodist ... Church, is in Detroit attending the General Conference of the AME Church. His wife is with him.

... said he received a wire from them Friday which stated that the Bishop and his wife would not leave immediately, but would send details covering funeral arrangements. David T. Howard is in charge of the body.

Other than the Bishop, there are three surviving brothers. They are: Prof. Carl F. Flipper, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. E. H. Flipper of Jacksonville, Fla., and Festus Flipper, of Thomasville, Ga.

The deceased went to South America and worked as an engineer after resigning his army post. He had not been active for several years. He was born in Thomasville and was graduated from West Point with the 1877 class.

Although he had suffered from attacks, he was not ill when death claimed him.

Bishop's Brother Passes

Henry O. Flipper, the first colored man to be graduated from West Point as an army lieutenant, who died suddenly Friday morning at the home of his brother, Bishop J. S. Flipper. The deceased was 84 years old.

Negro Physician Dies; Rites To Be Held Today

DEC 6 1940
Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

FORSYTH, Ga., Dec. 6.—Services for Dr. W. M. Boddie, widely known Negro physician, who died yesterday after several months' illness, will be held at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon in St. Luke A. M. E. church, Forsyth.

Dr. Boddie, who had practiced medicine 35 years, was highly regarded in medical circles, and was considered one of the best-read physicians in this section. He was a graduate of Morris Brown University, Atlanta, and received his medical degree from the Meharry College of Medicine, in Tennessee.

His widow, Dr. L. T. Boddie, is a practicing physician, as are his two sons, Dr. A. W. Boddie, of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. L. F. Boddie, of St. Louis, Mo. Two brothers also are practicing physicians, Dr. Julian Boddie, of Milledgeville, and Dr. Elbert Boddie, of Detroit. Other survivors are two sisters, Ella B. Finney and Sara Lane, both of Macon, Ga.

PROMINENT GEORGIAN IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

MACON, Ga. —(SNS)— Funera arrangements were being made Thursday for C. H. Douglass, one of the state's most successful businessmen, who died Tuesday night following a brief illness.

Douglass was taken abed earlier this week and had been placed in an oxygen tent Tuesday morning. His death was a shock to the city as he appeared in good health as late as Friday of the past week.

The deceased, rated as the wealthiest Negro in this city, was the only race member of the Macon Chamber of Commerce. He is said to have started operations with a $25 capital. His first venture here 1900 was a saloon. Later he opened Macon's first bicycle sales and repair shop and then an amusement spot known as the 'Big Bonanza" on Polar street. Next he operated the old Ocmulgee Park and soon was able to buy and build the side where his hotel is now operating. In 1919, he erected his first theatre at a cost of about $10,000. He later built another movie out in the 1100 block on Broadway. After a few years, another lot was bought and the largest theater that stands today erected. Besides the theatres, the Douglass estate was said to take in a cafe, billiard parlor, two barber shops buildings, a whiskey store, and more than sixty other business and residence structures.

One of his last and most successful ventures was a subdivision on Montpelier avenue, called Mlive-Anthony Garden and comprising approximately 20 acres.

Surviving the deceased are his wife, Charles Douglass, Jr. and C. H. Douglass, sons; Mrs. Walter McElroy and two other daughters residing in Ohio and North Carolina.

Dr. Boddie's Rites To Be Held On Friday

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
DEC 5 1940

FORSYTH, Ga.—(S N S)—Funeral services are scheduled to be held at the AME church here Friday afternoon at one o'clock for Dr. William Fisher Boddie, whose body has been removed here following his death Monday night at St. Luke's Hospital in Macon.

Dr. Boddie had enjoyed a long and colorful career in the business, religious and educational life of the state and nation.

He was born December 25, 1884, at Prospect Circut AME Church parsonage, ten miles from Columbus, Ga. His father was Rev. Francis Fisher Boddie and mother, Carrie Boddie.

While still a child the family moved to the Warren Chapel Circut in Hancock County near Deveraux, Ga. From there they moved to Lumpkin, Ga., remaining there four years, from Eatonton to Milledgeville, Ga. Dr. Boddie attended the public schools in Lumpkin, Eatonton and Milledgeville, finishing high school work at the Eddy High School, Milledgeville, Ga.

He then attended Morris Brown College for one year completing the freshman year. After which he entered Meharry Medical College in September, 1902, graduating in May, 1906, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Returned to his home at Milledgeville and on the advice and with the cooperation of his father decided to practice medicine at Forsyth, Ga. He was married in September, 1907, to Dr. Luetta T. Sams of Augusta, Ga. To this union three children were born, William Fisher Boddie, Jr., who died at the age of six months: Arthur Walker Boddie, now practicing physician in the city of Detroit, and Lewis Franklin Boddie, a junior resident physician of the Homer C. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Boddie built up a very extensive practice at Forsyth and remained there until January, 1922, when he went to Atlanta to accept a position as Executive Vice Cashier President of the Citizen Trust Co. He remained in this position from January, 1922, until October, 1927.

DEC 5 1940

While connected with the bank he laid the foundation for what is now one of the soundest banking institutions in America. He also was Executive Vice President of the Service Printing Company which was sold in 1927 and became the foundation of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate.

He was affiliated while in Atlanta with numerous civic and church organizations, being on the board of management of Butler Street Branch of the Young Men Christian Association. He was also the first and only colored director of the Atlanta Community Chest. He served also as manager of the Atlanta Charity Festival and Educational Association.

His church interest have been sustained and varied. At the age of twelve he was assistant superintendent of the Sunday School. He was trustee and steward of the St. Luke AME Church, Forsyth, Georgia, from 1906 to the present time. He has been elected a delegate of the General Conference of the AME Church during five quadrenniums. He served as a member of the Episcopal committee, the first time in history of the General Conference in the AME Church that laymen served on the Episcopal committee.

BUSINESS LEAGUE OFFICER

DEC 5 1940

Dr. Boddie served as a vice president and a regional and zone director of the National Negro Business League during the years, 1923, 1924 and 1936. He was also a Vice President of the National Negro Bankers Association and the life member of the National Business League.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

He has acquired a number of honors in his chosen profession of medicine. He has served as President of the Georgia Medical Association and Vice Chairman of the Executive committee of the same. Served as chairman of Credential Committee in the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association and also Vice Speaker during the 1936 session held at Philadelphia.

Atlanta Ga.

He was also chairman of the Credential Committee in the House of Delegates during the St. Louis session. He is a member of the Executive Board of National Medical Association, Chairman of Committee on Constitution and By- Laws, and a member of the following committees, Medical Economics Budgets and special representative of the Board of Auditoring committee.

MORRIS BROWN TRUSTEE

He is a member of the Executive and Trustee Board of Morris Brown College. He has served as chairman of the finance committee of Sixth Episcopal District in the educational campaign of 1928 to 1940, also was Vice President of the Executive Board. Enjoyed a very extensive practice among both races in the town of Forsyth and was a candidate for financial secretary of the AME Church at the 1928-1932 conference.

He has served on the finance committee of the Macon, Georgia, Annual Conference for twenty-five years. He has served on the committee on the revision of the discipline in the 1928-1932-1936 General Conference. He has also delivered the eulogy in the memorial services for the deceased laymen who passed during the quadrennium period to the General Conference. He has been a life long member of the Republican State Central Committee for a number of years, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the state organization for a number of years.

DEC 5 1940

He spent a week at the Mayo Clinic for observation and study, a week at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans in 1935 for observation, a week at Grady Hospital in Atlanta in 1936, and a week, 1936 and 1937, at the University School of Medicine in Augusta, Ga., for observation and study. Has served as President of the State Medical Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Medical Association. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Dr. W. F. Boddie Claimed By Death

DEC 4 1940
Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

FORSYTH, Ga.,—(SNS)—Dr. W. F. Boddie, former cashier of the Citizen and Trust Company, Atlanta, Georgia, passed at his home Tuesday. Funeral services will be held Friday at one P. M.

He had been very active. The deceased is survived by a wife and two sons, all of whom are physicians.

DEC 7 1940

William F. Boddie

THE PASSING OF DR. WILLIAM F. BODDIE at his home in Forsyth, Ga., removes one of the most picturesque characters in the state. Dr. Boddie was the son of the late Rev. Francis F. Boddie, a well-known presiding elder in the old Georgia diocese. He was literally reared in the ministry, but chose for his profession medicine. He was a pioneer physician and after his graduation hung out his shingle in a small rural town where his services were in great demand. Dr. Boddie, after practicing medicine for a number of years, came to Atlanta in the twenties and helped to launch the Citizens Trust Co., one of the strong landmarks in banking today in this nation. Here he toiled with local business men in many civic and business ventures with marked success.

Dr. Boddie however,, returned to Forsyth, his first love, and re-entered the practice of medicine. Here he reared a family of two sons, who, like their father and mother went in for the practice of medicine.

Daily World

Dr. Boddie, while busy in his professional and business ventures, found time to work in his church. He was a layman of national importance and on two occasions made creditable races for the national post of financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church. Had not his health failed him before the last General Conference, he doubtless would have been named for that post to succeed the late Dr. John R. Hawkins, who held the office for nearly fifty years.

Atlanta, Ga.

In Dr. Boddie's full life are found many examples for young men. In the first place he was not afraid to venture in a small town as a physician. He has shown to the young men of the profession what can be done in the rural areas where our people are sorely in need of medical attention. His financial success and his ability to educate his family in medicine, together with his vast holdings are evidences of the success that will attend any young man who puts his life into his work and service first on his masthead. Our doctors are sorely needed in the rurals and there is no just reason why they should upon graduation, crowd out the large towns and cities on starvation fees. All in all it will take time to enumerate the fine and full life, ripe in its vigor of service, sacrifice and the love of helping the man furthest down.

He is gathered unto his fathers, his body molds in the burying grounds of his beloved Forsyth and his fine deeds live on after him.

NAACP Leader's Mother Dies

Journal & Guide
7-27-40

ATLANTA, Ga. — Mrs. George W. White, 78, mother of Charles N. White of the American Missionary Association and Walter White of the NAACP, died suddenly July 18 at her residence here. Cause of death according to Dr. T. S. Slater, family physician, was coronary thrombosis.

Mrs. White appeared to be in excellent health up to two hours before her death. At the bedside were her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Westmoreland, her grandchildren, Ruth and Edwina Westmoreland, and E. M. Martin, secretary of Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Mrs. White's son-in-law, and Drs. T. S. Slater and C. C. Cater.

Mrs. White is survived by a sister, Mrs. A. R. Gausett of New York City; six children and 14 grandchildren: George N. White, New York City; Mrs. A. L. Glenn, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. W. G. Westmoreland, Atlanta; Walter White, New York; Mrs. E. M. Martin and Miss Madeline V. White, Atlanta.

Funeral services were held Sunday, July 21, from First Congregational Church. Mrs. White was born in LaGrange, Ga.

All of the children were present at the funeral with the exception of George N. White, who was on a speaking tour in the state of Washington. Having recently been ill, his physician forbade his flying, and he was unable to reach Atlanta in time for the funeral services. Miss Madeline White, who is in ill health in New York, was also unable to be present.

Dr. Johnson, Prominent Georgia Doctor, Dies

Defender 8-17-40 Chicago, Ill.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Dr. S. S. Johnson, one of Augusta's most prominent physicians died at his residence, 1420 Twiggs street, Saturday, August 3.

Born in Richmond county, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Scipio Johnson, Dr. Johnson spent his boyhood in Augusta. He was educated at Haines institute and Lincoln university, and entered Howard university school of medicine in the fall of 1903 and completed his course of study and internship at the Freedmen's hospital.

More than 30 years ago Dr. Johnson began the practice of medicine in Augusta, and soon became an eminent and successful physician, adding to his reputation and usefulness by taking an active part in state and national medical associations, serving on the executive committees of each with honor to himself and profit to his fellow physicians.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs Mazie Sams Johnson; three sons Scipio Jr., Marion and Robert Johnson; one brother, Marion D. Johnson; three sisters, Mrs. Robert White Mrs. Lillian Best and Mrs. L. T. Boddie.

The body of the prominent physician lay in state at McGregor Hall on Haines campus from 11 o'clock Tuesday morning until the funeral at 2 p.m. The Rev. H. F. Anderson and Dr. A. C. Griggs officiating being assisted by others.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
September 22, 1940

Outstanding Leader Among His People

Outstanding as a leader abong his people here, beginning back in the days of slavery, was the Rev. William J. White, D. D. Born in 1832, Dr. White began his career long before the emancipation proclamation, and for a long time was the connecting link between the old and new order. His life was devoted to the religious and educational development of his people, and long before Booker T. Washington came on the scene, Dr. White was taking the initiative in founding schools in Augusta, and in Georgia, for negroes. As a matter of fact, in the days of slavery he conducted many clandestine schools among the negroes of Augusta.

He became an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and traveled through Georgia establishing Sunday Schools in churches, and every day schools wherever possible. In 1867, he founded the Augusta Institute, for the training of preachers and teachers, with Dr. Roberts of South Carolina, a former Confederate Army officer, as instructor. This was the beginning of what is now Morehouse College, Atlanta, the Augusta Institute having been transferred to that city. Dr. White was among the founders of Spelman College for girls, Atlanta, and served as vice chairman of the board of trustees until his death. He was a member of the Georgia legislature during Reconstruction, and played a prominent part in the development of Georgia's public school system, and up to the time of his passing wielded powerful influence in the schools of Augusta. He established the first Sunday School in negro churches in the United States, at Springfield Baptist Church, and served as first superintendent.

In 1880 he founded the Georgia Baptist. This weekly newspaper has continued circulation as the official organ of Georgia Baptists for 60 years. It is now published in Atlanta, with the Rev. D. D. Crawford, D. D., editor. Dr. White helped in the founding of Paine College here by the M. E. Church, South, and the C. M. E. Church, and encouraged the late Lucy C. Laney to establish Haines Normal and Industrial Institute here. He organized Harmony Baptist Church in 1868, and served as its pastor for a number of years.

Dr. Boddie, Noted Civic Leader, Dies

Defender Chicago Ill.
DEC 14 1940

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)—Last Monday morning here in Macon, as it must to all men, death came to Dr. William F. Boddie, pioneer Georgian, prominent physician and a church and civic leader whose life was devoted to bettering the conditions of his people.

Born on Christmas Day, 1884, he would have been 56 years had he survived until this Yuletide. He had been ill for more than a year.

A graduate of Meharry Medical college, Class of 1906, Dr. Boddie settled in Forsyth, established a lucrative practice and remained there until 1922, when he accepted a position in Atlanta as vice president and cashier of the Citizen's Trust company.

Later he became vice president of Service Printing company, which was sold in 1929 and reportedly became the foundation of the present Scott Newspaper Syndicate, publishers of the Atlanta World and other newspapers.

A prominent A.M.E. church leader, he was elected delegate to the General conference during five quadrenniums. He also served as a member of the Episcopal committee, the first time in the history of the General conference, it is said, that a layman was so chosen. A life member of the National Negro Business League, he had served as vice president of that body and held a similar position with the National Negro Bankers' association.

Dr. Boddie was a former president of the Georgia Medical association and a member of the executive board, National Medical Association. A. G.O.P. stalwart, he was a life member of the Republican State Committee and for a number of years was on the executive committee of that body. He was said to be a member of 27 Alpha Phi Alpha clubs.

Augusta's First Tailor Is Dead

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 26—Thomas B. Newsome, one of Augusta's outstanding citizens and the first Race tailor in the city, died Friday at University hospital after three weeks' illness.

Mr. Newsome was active in church affairs, and all things pertaining to the improvement of his race. He was a member of the Banneker lodge of Masons, a Shriner, and was also an honorary member of the Elks lodge.

He was also associated with the Cleff club, one of the first music clubs of the city, played in the Excelsior band and was retired member of the famous Walton's orchestra.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Katie Newsome; one daughter, Miss Emma Newsome; two sons, T. B. Jr., and Ernest Newsome who will continue their father's tailoring business.

Funeral services were held Sunday at Union Baptist church, where he had served as deacon for the past 18 years. Rev. M. J. Whitaker, Rev. A. C. Griggs and Rev. L. A. Pinkston officiated.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 4. 1940

West Point's First Negro Officer Dies

Henry Ossian Flipper, the first Negro to be graduated from West Point as an army lieutenant, died early Friday at the home of his brother, Bishop J. S. Flipper, at 488 Houston Street. e was 84 years old. Bishop Flipper, the only close relative, was in Detroit attending the general A. M. E. Conference at the time of his brother's death.

The former officer, who was an engineer after leaving the Army, was born in Thomasville, Ga. He was a member of the class of 1877 at West Point. Funeral arrangements are to be announced later.

Negro Faith Healer Dies After Treating Thousands

By COOPER ETHERIDGE
(State News Editor)

IDEAL—Lonnie W. Taylor, Negro faith healer who claimed to have helped 58,000 persons back to health through "divine power," God gave him in a dream, is dead. Lonnie worked too hard.

Negroes and white persons gathered at Hopewell Methodist church Wednesday for funeral services for the Negro who treated thousands in his humble home in lower Macon county.

Taylor, ginger-colored native of Georgia, effected his cures by rubbing the afflicted parts with his hands, praying all the time.

Healed Many Ailments

"You have to want to be healed for me to do you any good," he used to say. He cured tobacco smokers and whisky drinkers and arthritis and rheumatism.

Luther L. Taylor of Tuskegee Institute, one of three surviving sons, said his father died of overwork, which caused a kidney ailment.

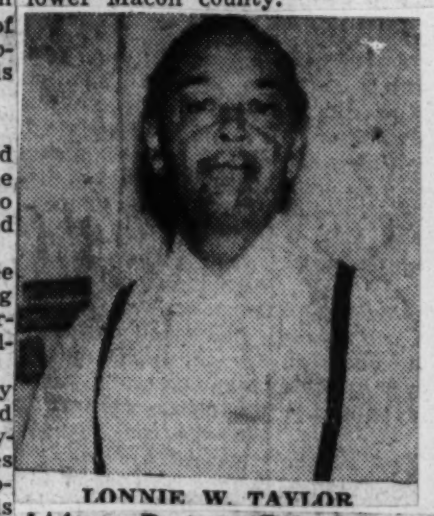
"He had worked himself down by trying to help and heal others and he developed uremia," Luther Taylor said. "He has said many times that he would continue to heal people as long as he could raise his hand and he has done just that. He has thousands of cures which are nothing short of miraculous."

Some Weren't Sure

Lonnie Taylor did not confine his work to his home. He traveled widely in Georgia to lay his hands on persons too sick to come to see him. Many said Taylor had cured them, others said they weren't sure whether they were feeling any better but they had enough faith in him to go back for more treatments and prayers.

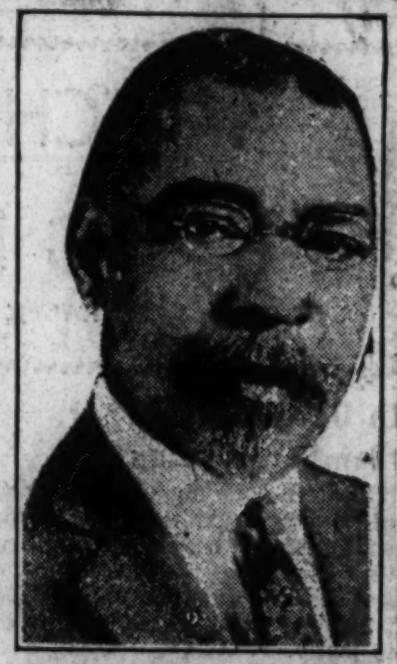
Never did Taylor ask for a fee for his services but if the patient wanted to pay him anything, he'd accept it. He got quarters and half dollars and more, sometimes. He also got letters from all over the Southeast from persons who had heard about him, and wanted to know if he could heal them. Lonnie wrote them he couldn't heal them by mail; they must come to him.

Lonnie went to bed after a hard day's work and never got up.



LONNIE W. TAYLOR

West Point Grad Dies



HENRY OSSIAN FLIPPER, brother of Bishop J. S. Flipper of the AME Church and a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, Class of 1877, who died at the Bishop's home in Atlanta, on Saturday at the age of 84.

First member of his race to finish West Point, Mr. Flipper was commissioned a lieutenant and worked as an engineer after leaving the Army. Bishop Flipper was attending the AME General Conference in Detroit when his brother died.

Bishop Wood

Bishop John Wesley Wood was born in Tolbert County, Georgia, May 10th, 1865, the son of Isom B. and Amanda (Tignor) Wood. Making his advent just one month after the close of the Civil War one can imagine the remarkable changes which occurred in his eventful life of a three-quarters of a century.

He attended Lagrange Academy, Lagrange, Georgia; Morris Brown College, and Moody Bible Institute. Livingstone College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Bishop Wood was married February 10, 1890, to Miss Janice Edmond, and to this long and happy marriage five children were born.

As an humble gospel minister Bishop Wood gave more than fifty years of distinguished service to his church, as pastor, secretary of Foreign Missions, and editor of the Missionary Seer, and for twenty years as Bishop.

In all the history of Zion Methodism it would be difficult to find a character of more serene and peaceful disposition and who was more universally loved. The beauty and simplicity of his life is vividly reflected in the half-century of tranquil domestic felicity which he enjoyed with his devoted life-companion, Mrs. Janice Edmond Wood, who survives.

Named for the great founder of Methodism, Bishop Wood brought honor and distinction to his family, race, church and nation, and we pause in most reverent devotion to the example of loyalty so nobly set by him. We should here rededicate ourselves to the work of the church which he so nobly advanced.

Death Claims Mrs. George W. White

Mrs. George W. White, one of Atlanta's oldest citizens and mother of Walter and George White, prominent national leaders, passed at her home, 129 Houston Street, Thursday evening at 7:40 o'clock.

She was about 75 years old, relatives said.

The deceased had resided at her residence approximately 50 years and had been a member of the First Congregational church 60 years or more.

Her two distinguished sons—Walter is executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and George is secretary of the American Missionary Association.

The deceased is also survived by four daughters—Mrs. Alice Glenn, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Olive Westmoreland, Miss Madeline White and Mrs. Helen Martin, of Atlanta.

Funeral arrangements were not complete last night.

Macon Ga., Telegraph
May 2, 1940

Charles S. Douglass, Sr.

The city of Macon has lost a valuable citizen in the death of Charles H. Douglass, Sr., generally recognized as one of the finest representatives of the Negro race the state has ever produced.

He was born in Macon and his psalmist's span of three score and ten was spent here among the people who had known and esteemed him from his youth up.

By thrift and industry he became one of the most extensive owners of real estate, including the Douglass theater,, on Broadway, operated for the colored race. and adjoining property. He also had important residential holdings in Unionville.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was always active in any movement for the upbuilding of the city.

As his income expanded his charities increased and no benevolent appeal ever failed to meet his prompt and generous response. The cause of education had his steady support.

He, himself, fully appreciated the importance of an education, which had done much to carry him forward in his business career, but more than anything else, perhaps, he had a native intelligence, a genuine warmth of heart and an inherent desire to contribute what he could to the maintenance of those cordial relations between the races for which Macon is notable throughout the whole country.

His life and work may well be an example for the rising generation of the white and colored races alike

Cartersville, Ga., Herald
December 19, 1940

NEGRO LEADER DIES

An outstanding Negro leader, the Rev. Floyd A. Hunt, died at his home here Sunday morning after a stroke several weeks ago. "The Person" held the esteem and respect of both white and colored wherever he served as pastor, teacher and advisor. He always took part on the program of the World Day of Prayer at the white Methodist Church, speaking wisely in the interest of friendship and better understanding between the races.

Ronald and Carolyn Johnson, children of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Johnson, of Shannon, spent last week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Casey, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Johnson.

Mrs. Howard Bradley will present her pupils in a Christmas play at the auditorium Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Rob Franklin was the guest of daughter, Mrs. George Montgomery, Jr., in Marietta a few days last week.

Mrs. H. C. McCutcheon was in At-

Ga. Leaders Awaiting Nov. 12

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga.
NOV 4 1940

Late Henry A. Hunt To Be Memorialized At An Early Date

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—When November 12 comes, 275,000 Negro children enrolled in 3,500 Negro public schools in the State, together with all private schools and colleges, are expected to do homage to the memory of the late Henry A. Hunt, and, in a great state-wide gesture of appreciation, contribute through their local teachers, principals, Jeanes' Supervisors, and Superintendents, one cent each to be used to provide a suitable memorial to be erected on the campus at Fort Valley.

Henry A. Hunt was born in Hancock County, Georgia, and 1866. He was educated in the country public schools, and at Atlanta University, where he graduated. He became principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School in 1904, which position he retained for thirty-four years, until his death in 1938.

His great service to Negro education received national recognition in the grant to him of the Harmon Award and of the Spingarn Medal. The institution he founded is now the Fort Valley State College, carrying on the great tradition of the great leader of his race.

College presidents, School Principals, Jeanes Supervisors and the public generally are rallying to make this date have great significance. State Superintendent Collins of the Georgia schools has officially designated November 12th as Hunt Memorial Day, and called upon all Negro schools to give due observance to the significance of the great man who built the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, and in many other ways rendered distinguished service to the cause of Negro education in the State.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 29, 1940

WELL KNOWN NEGRO MINISTER IS DEAD

Rev. J. Wycliffe Keller, a prominent colored Methodist minister of the Savannah Annual Conference, died Friday morning at the home of his relatives in Florida. Rev. Keller pastored Asbury Methodist Church, corner Abercorn and Duffy streets, for three years. While pastoring here Rev. Keller made many friends and served the church well. Prior to his death he was district superintendent of the Waynesbero district, Savannah Annual Conference, and lived at Millen. The funeral will be today at 2:30 o'clock in Starke, Fla.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
December 17, 1940

Daisy Kugel Succumbs; Formerly at Spelman

Daisy Kugel, 62, former head of of the economics department at Spelman College, died yesterday in Sandusky, Ohio, of injuries suffered Friday in an automobile accident.

A writer on home economics topics for newspapers and magazines, she also formerly headed the home economics department at Stout Institute, in Menominee, Wis. She left Atlanta about eight years ago.

Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder
December 5, 1940

DR. W. F. BODDIE DIES

Dr. W. F. Boddie, colored physician of Forsyth who is the brother of Dr. J. F. Boddie of this city, was buried this week.

Dr. W. F. Boddie was well known in this section, and his brother has been a powerful influence among the colored race of this city and county for a number of years. Both have served their race to the best of their abilities and have been outstanding physicians.

McMorries, 47, Negro Leader, Dies at Hospital

5-24-40

Former College Dean Was Executive Secretary of Urban League.

James C. McMorries, 47, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League for the past three years and a leader in Negro activities for more than 20 years, died yesterday at Grady hospital.

Born on the campus of Gammon Theological Seminary, he attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, where he was awarded an A. B. degree. Later, he received an M. A. from Boston University.

He began his work among his fellow Negroes in World War days, serving as camp secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Wheeler, Ga. During later years, he became dean of men and assistant professor of philosophy at Lincoln University of Missouri.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the chapel of Gammon Theological Seminary. Burial will be in Cleveland, O.

James C. McMorries

The death of the Rev. J. C. McMorries, very able executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League is a blow from which social-minded Atlantans will not soon recover.

He was probably the most successful of all his predecessors in making the Atlanta Urban League a real force for social good in the community.

Born on the campus of Gammon Theological Seminary, Mr. McMorries strayed far from his native state to achieve success in a number of social work positions, chiefly as an executive, but always as a willing and cheerful-spirited worker, before returning to Atlanta to the position he so creditably held until the time of his passing.

It was willed that he would have but three brief years to work in Atlanta. This in itself was a tragedy. But Mr. McMorries during the all too brief months became a telling force in the ever-waging battle for social justice for that racial group he represented.

He possessed an unusual ability to mix with people—people of all kinds, of all classes, of all races. He rapidly became an ambassador of mutual cooperation between the races, and often working unsung and unheralded succeeded through his great talent for diplomacy, in obtaining from the majority group many things that others had been demanding in vain for years.

Through a column he in recent months conducted in an Atlanta white daily newspaper, he was able to get across to many who otherwise would not have known, some of the conditions, complaints and desires of city's Negro population.

Mr. McMorries was possessed of a burning desire to enhance the welfare of the less fortunate. This is seen in a large number of activities in which he became a moving figure.

He was always in the front line in any movement designed to better the social and economic welfare of those he represented. The observance of National Negro Health Week, the work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the effort to improve the economic opportunities of the large class of workers labeled unskilled, the Boy Scout movement, all received much of his freely-given time and wholesome cooperation.

Atlanta's great need is more civic-minded, public-spirited intelligent men. The need becomes even greater with the death of J. C. McMorries. His was the kind of manhood and leadership that is not easily replaced.

Covington, Ga., News
October 31, 1940

Esteemed Negro Preacher Passes

The people of the colored race have lost a servant who will be missed in all their future gatherings and especially the meetings of the Yellow River Baptist Association. Rev. H. D. Banks has been clerk of that Association for many, many years. He passed away last week after a long illness.

Rev. Banks was a negro of the old school. Ever polite and deferential he was due the respect of every person with whom he came in contact. He was for many years a teacher in the negro school near Mansfield and was pastor of the church in that community.

Recently when the school building burned he solicited funds through the community and in Covington and secured enough to rebuild the school. He has been the means of giving hundreds of the young of his race a sincere religious background as they entered upon life's journey

We were glad to count him among our colored friends and sincerely mourn his loss to this community.

Death Takes J. C. McMorries, Atlanta Urban League Sec'y

Funeral Services To Be Held At Gammon Saturday

Daily World

James C. McMorries, executive secretary of the Atlanta branch of the National Urban League during the last three years, died Thursday morning at Grady Hospital. He succumbed at 10:25 a. m.

6/24/40

The progressive Atlanta leader became suddenly ill last Friday and was admitted Saturday to the city hospital where it was revealed that he had suffered a ruptured appendix. Pneumonia developed later.

The deceased is survived by his wife and two sons, James, Jr., 17, and Luther, 12. Both boys are students at the Atlanta University Laboratory High School.

TO LIE IN STATE

The body will lie in state at David T. Howard funeral parlors from noon Friday through 10 o'colck Saturday morning. The remains will then lie in State in the Gammon Theological Seminary Chapel from 11 o'clock Saturday morning until 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Funeral services will be held from the Gammon chapel Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following local rites, the body will be shipped to Cleveland, Ohio where other members of the family reside.

Members of the janitors' association, in whose economic welfare Mr. McMorries labored so zealously, will be active pallbearers Saturday.

Mr. McMorries was born on the campus of Gammon Theological Seminary, July 19, 1893. He received his high school training at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., and undergraduate training at Lincoln University, Chester County Pa., from which he received his A. B. degree, and was valedictorian of his class. His graduate and professional training were received from Boston University, Boston, Mass.

WORKED TOWARD PH. D.

From this institution, he received the M. A. degree in social science, major in educational and social statistics; M. R. E. degree (Master of Religious Education) for major in religious education; one year of professional study beyond M. A. degree. Further study at the University of Chicago—summer of 1931—courses in character education, student counseling, and religious ministry to present day students. This work was credited toward the Ph. D. degree.

Since completing his education, Mr. McMorries has held with credit the following positions:

1. Camp secretary of the YMCA during the World War at Camp Wheeler, Georgia; State Reconstruction Secretary doing work among returned soldiers for the State of Tennessee after the Armistice was signed.

2. Field Director of Religious Education for the Colored Conference of the M. E. Church in the Southeast.

3. Head of the Negro Welfare Association of Anderson, Indiana.

4. Chairman of the Social Science Division and Chaplain, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Texas.

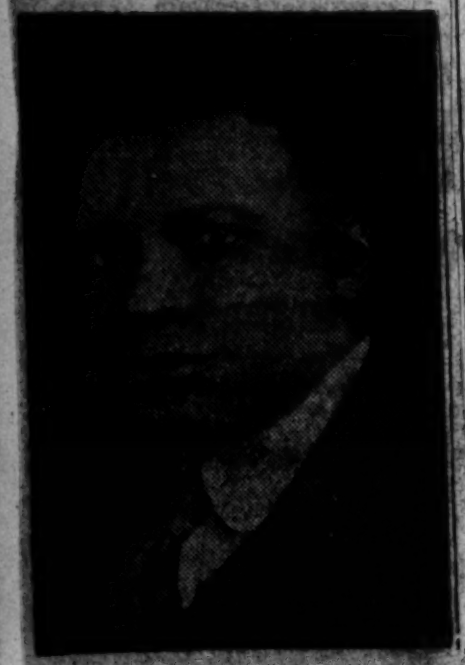
5. Traveling Student Secretary, National Council of the YMCA, Southwestern Region.

6. Dean of Men and Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Lincoln University of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri.

7. Served as Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. Although Mr. McMorries had been officially connected with the Urban League Movement a comparatively short time, his spirit of cooperation, his devotion to duty, his thoroughness in workmanship, his wholesome outlook on life and his consuming desire to enhance the welfare fortune of the members of his race in particular and all mankind in general, placed him among the most successful and efficient Executive Secretaries of the League Family.

Mr. McMorries was a member of the American Association of University Professors, the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and author of the following publications: "Christianity and Race Relations," and "The Interests of Freshmen" at Lincoln University." Of the many contributions made in the brief period that he has served as executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, to improve race relations, none were more far reaching than the weekly contribution he made in an article on "News of Atlanta's Negro's Community" in the Atlanta Journal.

Alcorn Speaker



Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business League and president-founder of the Universal Life Insurance Company, [illegible] commencement speaker, May 28, at Alcorn College, his alma mater. He will speak on May 29 at Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas.

DR. BOODIE, PIONEER OF GEORGIA, DIES

Macon Citizen Was Prominent in A.M.E. Church And Medical Body

Tuesday World

DEC 13 1940

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)—Last Monday morning here in Macon, as it must to all men, death came to Dr. William Boddie, pioneer Georgian, prominent physician and a church and civic leader whose life was devoted to bettering the conditions of his people. Born on Christmas day, 1884, he would have been 56 years had he survived until this Yuletide. He had been ill more than a year.

A graduate of Meharry Medical college, class of 1906, Dr. Boddie settled in Forsyth, established a lucrative practice and remained there until 1922 when he accepted a position in Atlanta as vice-president and cashier of the Citizen's Trust company. Later he became vice-president of Service Printing company which was sold in 1929 and reportedly became the foundation of the present Scott Newspaper Syndicate, publishers of the Atlanta World and other newspapers.

A prominent A.M.E. church leader, he was elected delegate to the General conference during five quadrenniums. He also served as a member of the Episcopal committee, the first time in the history of the General conference, it is said, that a layman was so chosen. A life member of the National Negro Business league, he had served as vice-president of that body and held a similar position with the National Negro Bankers' association.

Dr. Boddie was a former president of the Georgia Medical association and a member of the executive board, National Medical Association. A stalwart G.O.P., he was a life member of the Republican State committee and for a number of years was on the executive committee of that body. He was said to be a member of 27 Alpha Phi Alpha clubs.

HIS TRAGIC DEATH SADDENS A NATION

Served His God, Race and Nation For Over 46 Years—Served the Church From Cotton Field to the Highest Charge In One of the Nation's Leading Cities.

NOV 9 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—(By R. C. Barbour for ANP)—Dr L. K. Williams was born in Eufala, Ala., July 11, 1871. During his early childhood his parents moved from Alabama to Texas. The lad, Lacey, who was destined to become a world religious leader, entered the public schools of Texas and completed the course of study with honor. He then entered Hearne academy at Hearne, Tex., where he prepared himself for the academy of Bishop college, Marshall. When he had finished the academic course of Bishop, he then completed the theological course. Feeling the need of further preparation, he entered the college department of the Arkansas Baptist at Little Rock, where he completed with credit the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A few years after he left the college walls and entered into the active arena of life and upon his brilliant career, Selma university in recognition of his ability as a scholar, and his remarkable powers as a preacher and theologian, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. A decade ago Bishop college conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

AN IMPORTANT YEAR

The year 1884 was filled with important events in the life of the great preacher. It was in this eventful year that he was ordained. In this same year he married Miss Georgia A. Lewis, who has been his real helpmate throughout his public career. To this union was born one child, Lacey Kirk Williams, Jr.

Like other great men, his career had its humble and lowly origin. He began his ministerial career with what is known in the South as a circuit of churches, preaching at one this Sunday and at another the next Sunday. Though ministering to four churches, his income was so small that he was obliged to teach in the public schools as an avocation along with his ministerial work.

The first three years of his ministry were spent with the following churches in his beloved Texas: Eighth Street, Temple; St. Emanuel, Hearne Friendship, Navasota and Bethesda Baptist church, Marshall.

Then came calls from the Macedonia Baptist church, Dallas, and the Mt. Gilead Baptist church, Ft. Worth. At the latter place he built one of the first institutional Baptist churches in the South.

HE LEADS TEXAS BAPTISTS

Dr. L. K. Williams was the first secretary and Sunday school missionary for the old Land Mark Baptist association in Texas, and, for a number of years, was the chairman of the executive board of the same association. he also served as president of the LaGrange District Sunday School convention. In 1905 he succeeded the late F. W. Gross as president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention.

For a number of years he served as theological instructor of the Ft. Worth Industrial and Mechanical college; instructor in the Carolina Bishop Training school of Dallas, and for one year was president of the Industrial and Mechanical college of Ft. Worth.

He has successfully edited the following newspapers: The Dallas Express and the Western Star of Houston.

CALLLD TO CHICAGO

The Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, died July 31, 1915, after a distinguished career as pastor since his call in 1902. Dr. Fisher had invited the National Baptist convention to Chicago for its 1915 session. He died before the convention assembled. It was a stormy session which resulted in a split.

During that session of the Convention a young, eloquent Texas minister from Ft. Worth delivered the missionary sermon to convention delegates. Several of the officers of the Olivet church heard this sermon with unusual interest. It was a great sermon. It made the fiery, divided constituents of the convention forget their bitterness, contention and strife. When the sermon came to a close, there followed an outburst of enthusiasm and high-spiritual tide that swept into prayer and submission that vast congregation.

Several months afterwards he was invited to preach at the Olivet church and was called to the church in February, 1916.

HEAVENWARD AND EARTHWARD PROGRAM

His pastorate of Olivet has been characterized by a heavenward and earthward program. He developed one of the for most institutional churches in America. Dr. Williams often said "Olivet helps to proclaim a world-wide, 'red hot' evangelical gospel. It also works for the betterment of humanity as well. It worships God and it works to help the lot of mankind here." The present Olivet membership of 9,000 is the largest in America today.

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ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BAPTISTS

After the death of the late E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist convention, Dr. Williams was elected president to succeed him in 1922. During his leadership, the Incorporated convention completed the Morris Memorial building at Nashville, home of the Baptist Publishing House, at a cost of $650,000; instituted an educational program for the training of Negro ministers in connection with the Southern Baptists; developed the missionary program; held together the largest Negro organization in the world. The Birmingham session of the convention last September was the climax of his career. More than 20,000 delegates and visitors attended the session and $51,000 in cash was raised.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Aside from being pastor of the lagest Protestant church in America, and president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Dr. Williams was always in demand. For several years he served as a lecturer of the Winona Lake, Chautauqua. The University of Chicago, with all her emphasis upon critical scholarship, even in religion, invited him to its academic shades to deliver words of wisdom to her faculty and students on the subject: "How To Make a Church Count In a Community.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMER

When he lived in Texas the liquor traffic had no more bitter opponent than Dr. Williams. In order to wipe out this evil he organized 87 Temperance and Prohibition organizations. He fought corruption in social and political life, both in Texas and Illinois.

During the 46 years of his active pastorate he organized 14 churches and took part in organization of 26 associations women's missionary circles and conventions; ordained 106 deacons; licensed 17 ministers and ordained 31. He felt keenly the need of raising the intellectual standard of the ministry among Negroes. For this cause he gave aid in a financial way to 26 ministers and missionary workers in securing an education.

The religious world recognized his ability as a leader and an organizer. Many of the best churches in America were anxious to have him as their leader. During the last 10 years he received 17 different calls coming from some of the best churches in the denomination.

LEADER'S TRAGIC END

Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention and pastor of Chicago's famour Olivet Baptist church, who was killed when the chartered airplane in which he was flying from Chicago to Flint, Mich., crashed Tuesday night at Charlotte, Mich. Dr. Williams who was 69, was one of the foremost leaders in American Negro life, active in religious, civic and political affairs of the race. He was buried Wednesday with church and lay dignitaries from every section of the country in attendance.

USHER LAST TO LEAVE CHURCH IN FLAMES

NOV 16 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The last person to come out of the smouldering ruins of the Olivet Baptist church was an usher, Richard H. Jones who claimed as he emerged from the building that all of the spectators were out of the building.

Dr. Williams' Life Story Is Picture of Climbing Minister To Attain Fame

Began Career In Circuit of Churches, Going From One To The Other Each Sunday

Began Education In Texas

NOV 9 1940

By R. C. BARBOUF

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Dr. L. K. Williams was born in Eufaula, Alabama, July 11, 1871. During his early childhood his parents moved from Alabama to Texas. The lad, Lacey, who was destined to become a world religious leader, entered the public schools of Texas and completed the course of study with honor. He then entered Hearne Academy at Hearne, Texas, where he prepared himself for the academy of Bishop college, Marshall. When he had finished the academic course of Bishop, he then completed the theological course. Feeling the need of further preparation, he entered the college department of the Arkansas Baptist at Little Rock where he completed with credit the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A few years after he left the college walls and entered into the active arena of life and upon his brilliant career, Selma university, in recognition of his ability as a scholar, and his remarkable powers as a preacher and theologian, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. A decade ago Bishop college conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

An Important Year

The year 1884 was filled with important events in the life of the great preacher. It was in this eventful year that he was ordained. In this same year he married Miss Georgia A. Lewis, who has been his real helpmate throughout his public career. To his union was born one child, Lacey Kirk Williams jr.

A Circuit Preacher

Like other great men, his career had its humble and lowly origin. He began his ministerial career with what is known in the south as a circuit of churches, preaching at one this Sunday and at another the next Sunday. Though ministering to four churches, his income was so small that he was obliged to teach in the public schools as an avocation along with his ministerial work.

During the first three years of his ministry were spent with the following churches in his beloved Texas; Eighth Street, Temple; St. Emanuel, Hearne; Friendship, Navasota, and Bethesda Baptist church, Marshall.

Then came calls from the Macedonia Baptist church, Dallas, and the Mt. Gilead Baptist church in Ft. Worth. At the latter place he built one of the first institutional Baptist churches in the south.

He Leads Texas Baptists

Dr. L. K. Williams was the first secretary and Sunday school missionary for the old Land Mark Baptist Association in Texas, and for a number of years was chairman of the Executive board of the same association. He also served as president of the La Grange District Sunday School Convention. In 1905 he succeeded the late F. W. Gross as president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention.

For a number of years he served as theological instructor of the Ft. Worth Industrial and Mechanical college; instructor in the Carolina Bishop Training school of Dallas, and for one year was president of the Industrial and Mechanical College of Ft. Worth.

He has successfully edited the following newspapers: The Dallas Express and the Western Star of Houston.

Called To Chicago

The Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, died July 31, 115, after a distinguished career as pastor since his call in 1902. Dr. Fisher had invited the National Baptist Convention to Chicago for its 1915 session. He died before the convention assembled. It was a stormy session which resulted in a split.

During that session of the convention a young, eloquent Texas minister from Ft. Worth delivered the missionary sermon to convention delegates. Several of the officers of the Olivet church heard this sermon with unusual interest. It was a great sermon. It made the fiery, divided constituents of the convention forget their bitterness, contention and strife. When the sermon came to a close, there followed an outburst of enthusiasm and high-spiritual tide that swept into prayer and submission that vast congregati

NOV 9 1940

Several months afterwards he was invited to preach at the Olivet church and was called to the church in February, 1916.

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FAILED TO USE COMMON SENSE

DEC 7 1940

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—(ANP)—Dr. L. K. Williams might still be pastor of Olivet Baptist Church and president of the National Baptist Convention had Edmund Whiting, white airplane pilot, used common sense and observed the necessary safety precautions on October 29.

At that time, near Olivet, Mich., Dr. Williams, Whiting, the Rev. Will Haynes and Don Schmidt, young white aviation enthusiast, were killed in a crash during a storm. The ministers had chartered the plane to attend a Republican rally at Flint, Mich., when they missed train and regular air service connections.

In hearings conducted before Federal investigators Thursday in the United States Courthouse, witnesses said the pilot overloaded the plane and then took off despite warnings of adverse weather conditions. The craft had been chartered to take only the two clergymen, but when Schmidt showed up at the last moment, he climbed aboard to go along although the pilot was aware that his weight overloaded the plane.

Today's Talk

NOV 9 1940

By A. N. FIELDS

Thousands of Baptists throughout America are mourning the loss of their leader. Dr. L. K. Williams was favorably known and highly expressive in the council of the church with which he was connected. His untimely death, and the manner in which it occurred, as well as the errand which he sought to serve, will no doubt raise some timely discussions, some of which we cannot afford to let pass unnoticed on this occasion.

A. N. Fields

Dr. Williams had succeeded in impressing his greatness upon his own race. Unfortunately, however, he seemed not to take his own greatness that serious in dealing with the other race. Had Dr. Williams' political mission been served in the manner in which it should have been, he would be living today, because those with whom he was dealing would have regarded him as being of such magnitude in the affairs of his people as to justly deserve ample time on the radio for his important message for the members of his church and the race as well.

From various political sources Joe Louis has been made the victim of considerable criticism because of his delving into Republican politics. Those who are charged with the responsibility of his management have also come in for considerable criticism.

It may be true that it was unwise for the champion to express any political preference in the campaign, and this statement is made because of the fact that in the public eye he is regarded as one of the foremost atheltes, whose friends and fans are legion, and made up of all political parties. All of this may be true.

HE HAS RIGHT TO TALK

Yet, it must be observed that even a champion, if he so desires, has a right to give full expression and positive support to the candidacy of any political party. Of course the question of ethics can be raised, but from one who has given considerable attention to the activities of politicians in their quest for votes, it has been found that ethics are entirely eliminated most of the time.

Tremendous pressure was brought to bear from various political power-houses of Chicago to compel Julian Black to stop Joe Louis in his open support of Willkie for President. It is not doubted that Mr. Black would have given anything to stop Joe Louis, but it was beyond his control, and Mr. Black suddenly realized that as a co-manager of Joe Louis his contract carried nothing, either written or implied, which could give either him or the other co-manager the power to determine what political party, if any, the champion should give his support.

GOSSIPERS, AS USUAL, ARE TALKING

A lot of shortsighted people are saying—and of course their opinions are largely influenced by their political affiliations—that Joe will lose many friends. No sensible person believes this, because if this be true it would be equally applicable to the preachers and bishops who have taken time out from their religious responsibilities, almost suspended their spiritual unction to their congregations, in order that they might serve the political gods.

It is to be hoped that the ministry in future political campaigns will refuse to let their profession be prostituted by any political party. We are very apt to pattern our conduct after white people, and oft-times to our disadvantage. In the case of the church, let our preachers pattern their conduct after the spiritual advisors of white churches, because with but very few exceptions they refuse to come down from their exalted spiritual position to the political mire of present day politics.

3500 Flee At Rites As Roof Caves In

Casket of Pastor Taken From Edifice

Funeral Services for Dr. L. K. Williams Held On Outside of Structure

CHICAGO (NOV 8 1940) Nov. 6.—Pandemonium, threatened when a fire broke out at the historic Olivet Baptist Church, 3101 S. Parkway Wednesday about 11:00 a.m., as the edifice was crowded with 3500 persons attending the last rites of Dr. L. K. Williams. Dramatic as the death of the renowned churchman in an airplane crash October 29 near Charlotte, Michigan, was the scene of the last earthly tribute to the President of the National Baptist Convention and pastor of the largest church in the world.

Officers Prevent Panic

The fire was discovered in the cupola on the third floor of the church, just before the services were to start as the thousands of mourners from every walk of life filled the auditorium of the huge structure. Serious casualties were believed averted only because of the alertness of Sergt. Thomas V. Chapman of the South Park police and Sergt. Carl Nelson of the Stanton Avenue station, both colored, who discovered the blaze.

While Chapman turned in the alarm, Nelson went to the loud speaker system in the church and informed the audience that the fire was under control and to remain calm. Aided by other policemen and ushers the crowd started an orderly exit from the church until the flames broke through the roof. A rush for the exits followed, but fortunately only a few hundred persons were left in the church at the time. Several people sustained minor bruises and injuries.

Choir Stays

Police carried the coffin from the flower-banked church and Mrs. Mable Burden Scott, organist, remained at her post playing Schubert's "Ave Maria" until the church was cleared. A choir of 165 voices remained in the choir loft until the congregation was safe. Firemen who answered the 5-11 alarm used high pressure towers to bring the rapidly spreading flames under control.

Sometime after the church was cleared the roof collapsed and crashed into the center of the church, covering the middle tier of seats. The fire caused a damage estimated at $50,000.

Rites In Front Of Church

The funeral services were held early in the afternoon in front of the church with burial in Lincoln cemetery.

The eulogy was delivered by Revs A. L. Boon of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice President of the National Convention, who paid the highest tribute to the deceased for his 24 years as pastor of Olivet Church and 18 years as head of the Baptist Convention. Dr. D. W. Jemison, vice-president at large, and who takes over the presidency of the convention, acted as master of ceremonies. Many dignitaries of the church from all parts of the country were present for the services.

Rev. William Haynes, yastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Chicago, who died in the air crash with Dr. Williams, was buried Thursday.

The death of two other persons was attributed to the shock over the news of the tragedy. They were Mrs. Willie Love Neville and Mrs. Sally Miller Gray, members of Olivet Church.

Nashville Baptist Leaders Take Part In Last Sad Rites

Dr. D. V. Jemison Of Selma, Ala., Succeeds Chicagoan As President Of Nat'l Baptist Convention, Inc.

CHICAGO, Nov. (ANP)—Undaunted by the flames which engulfed historic Olivet Baptist church, 20 minutes before the funeral services last Wednesday morning, the thousands of visitors and friends, who attended the funeral paid their last tribute of respect to Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, in front of the church after the fire was under control.

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It was also revealed that the Rev. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Ala., vice president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., will succeed Dr. Williams as president.

The Rev. Joseph H. Branham, assistant pastor of Olivet and close friend of Dr. Williams for several decades, despite the shock of the leader's sudden death and the morning's fire, was nevertheless able to see that services were carried out efficiently in the afternoon. He remarked afterward that despite the fire, the services which attracted thousands to the street were quite fitting since Dr. Williams had always been a man of the people and the open air rites gave all the people a chance to see and hear.

Rev. D. V. Jemison, vice president, presided. The scripture lesson was read by Rev. T. S. Boone and prayer was offered by the Rev. T. O. Fuller, Memphis. The obituary was read by Editor R. C. Barbour of the National Baptist Voice, Nashville and Attorney W. H. Hayes read resolutions and telegrams.

Speaking from the subject, "A Great Man Has Fallen in Israel," the Rev. A. L. Boone, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Cleveland and close friend of Dr. Williams traced the early rise of Dr. Williams from a little village minister to a worldwide leader.

"We have been intimate friends for 46 years," he said, "and this world has not produced a truer friend and brother than Lacey Kirk Williams.

"The home going of this exact scholar, statesman in the Kingdom of God and titular leader of Negro Baptists, is an irreparable loss," Rev. Boone concluded.

Many Pallbearers

Other remarks were made by Atty. Wm. H. Harrison, deacon of the church; the Rev. J. M. Nabrit, secretary of the National Baptist Convention; Mrs. S. W. Layton, president of the woman's auxiliary convention; the Rev. A. M. McDonald, executive secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention; the Rev. J. L. Horace, president of the Illinois Baptist Convention; Bishop James A. Bray, representing other denominations.

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Among the honorary pall bearers were the following: the Revs. W. D. Carter, Pasadena, Calif.; T. S. Harten, Brooklyn; M. L. Shepard and J. H. Jackson, Philadelphia; U. J. Robinson, Mobile, Ala.; E. Arlington Wilson, St. Louis; Roland Smith, Atlanta; Benjamin Perkins, Cleveland; T. Theo. Lovelace, Chicago; A. M. Townsend, Nashville; R. W. Riley, Montgomery, Ala.; Calvin Perkins, Birmingham; J. L. Campbell, W. E. Mack and S. A. Owen, Memphis; W. H. Jarnagin, Washington, D. C.; Chas. Favors, Phoenix Ariz.; J. F. Clark, Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. R. Jamison, Little Rock; J. C. Austin, Chicago; C. H. Hampton San Diego, Calif.; B. L. Matthews, George Crowley, E. W. Whtie and A. P. Payne, Baltimore; Alfred W. Watts, Chicago; L. A. Pinkston, Augusta, Ga.; J. L. Horace, Chicago; S. S. Reed, Indianapolis; G. W. Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa; W. H. Ballew, Louisville; T. A. Levy Shreveport, La.; E. L. Todd, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. W. Botts, St Paul, Minn.; A. A. Cosey, Vicksburg Miss.; S. C. Dole, Kansas City Mo.; C. L. Aiken, Atlantic City, N. J.; F. P. Jones, Omaha; George H Sims, New York City; William P Hayes, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Walker Cincinnati; Charles Crable, Cleveland; E. W. Perry, Oklahoma City J. R. Burdette, Houston; J. Carr Mitchell, Huntingdon, W. Va.; C. H. Brumfield, Milwaukee; Prof. E. W. D. Isaac and Dr. L. A. Bowman Nashville; John L. Webb, Hot Springs, Ark.; J. Timothy Boddie Germantown, Pa.; Sandy F. Ray Columbus; W. P. Carter, Santa Monica, Calif.; F. W. Penick Seattle and O. C. Maxwell, New York City.

Among the prominent Baptist women who attended the funeral were Mrs. M. Maude J. Brockway, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Lethia Craig and Mrs. W. F. McKinney, Atlanta; Mrs. E. W. D. Isaac, Sr., and Jr., Nashville; Mrs. Edna Lewis, Dayton Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Philadelphia Mrs. O. C. Maxwell, New York City.

The funeral rites were conducted by the Bell Funeral Home, Ernest A. Griffin, director.

Future of National Baptist Convention

The Rev. D. V. Jennison, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church and president of the Alabama Baptist State Convention and vice president of the National Baptist Convention will succeed Dr. Williams as president.

Elected in Atlanta in 1931, the Rev. Denison presided over the convention during the absence of Dr. Williams. The former has a long and distinguished record as a Baptist leader, not only in his own state but in the national organization. He was a faithful follower and disciple of the late E. C. Morris for several decades.

Educated at Selma university, Selma, Ala., and for 29 years pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Selma, the Rev. Denison is one of the able leaders of the Baptist denomination.

Helped $200,000 Drive

He was associated with Dr. L. K. Williams in perfecting plans for the financial campaign effort of Negro Baptists to raise $200,000 to retire the mortgage on the Morris Memorial building, home of the publishing plant. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount was raised during the last session of the convention, September 4-9, in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Williams had recently perfected a cooperative program with Southern Baptists in operating the American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville. The Rev. D. V. Denison also served on the commission and is thoroughly acquainted with the educational program of the convention.

Dr. L. K. Williams left the work of the National Baptist Convention in good shape. The Publishing House debt is paid up to date; the missionary work under the direction of the Rev. W. H. Jackson of Philadelphia is making progress and the annual sessions of the National Baptist Convention are larger each year.

President D. V. Denison has been trained to carry on the work of the convention.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
November 3, 1940

NEGRO CHURCHMAN DIES

Columbia, Nov. 2.—Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, Ill., president of the National Baptist convention, Inc., and one of the vice-presidents of the Baptist World Alliance, died early this week in Chicago, according to a telegram received by Dr. J. J. Starks of Columbia.

Doctor Williams visited Columbia in February, 1939, on a Baptist good will tour and spoke in Benedict chapel. He was also in Columbia to attend the 1937 regional convention.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
November 1, 1940

Negro Leader, Native Of Barbour, Killed In Wreck

Dr. L. K. Williams, native of Barbour county and nationally-known negro minister and lecturer, was killed near Chicago in an airplane accident Tuesday night, according to a message received here by Rev. T. J. Davis. Funeral services will be held in Chicago next Wednesday.

Dr. Williams was born on the Shorter place near Eufaula, removing several years ago to Chicago where he became pastor of Olive Baptist church and president of the National Baptist Convention, the largest body of negro Christians in the world. He also served as vice-president of Baptist World Alliance.

Dr. Williams had promised local ministers to return to Eufaula next May to conduct revival services and plans were already underway for his coming. Both white and colored people of this section felt proud of Dr. Williams' success and regret to learn of his untimely death.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

When Robert S. Abbott died the other day in Chicago at the age of 69, there passed the great pioneer of modern Negro journalism.

A son of the sunny South and, like most pioneers, a self-made man, he founded the Chicago Defender in 1905, and made of it an effective organ of mass appeal, an influential mouthpiece and champion of a downtrodden and exploited social group.

Breaking with the tradition of post-Civil War Negro journalism, he modeled his newspaper after the successful journals of his time and set the standard for all Negro newspapers in format and content.

For more than two decades he was the most influential Negro journalist in the world, and played a dominant role in speeding the migration of his people from the lynch-torn and boll weevil-infested rural South to lusher fields in the North.

He was an uncompromising foe of segregation and discrimination, and did much to create group solidarity and group pride.

He was the first to make Negro journalism a lucrative business.

Other great Negro publishers followed him on the scene, profiting from his example and his errors, but as long as Negroes remember their pioneers, he will be honored.

PUBLISHER WAS PIONEER IN HIS FIELD

Had Been Ill for Several Years

Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, one of the country's leading Negro newspapers, died Thursday morning in his home at 4742 South Parkway. Editor Abbott had been in ill health for several years. He was 69 years old at the time of his death.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed at this time, although it was learned that rites will be held Monday. The body will lie in state at the home from Saturday until Monday.

Native of Savannah, Ga.

Born in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, 1870, Mr. Abbott received his early education there. He later attended Claflin university, Orangeburg, So. Carolina and was graduated from Hampton Institute, in Hampton, Va. He came to Chicago and attended the Kent Law school from which he was graduated. He founded the Chicago Defender in 1905 and was active there up until a few years ago when ill health forced him to turn over the management of the business to his nephew, John Sengestacke.

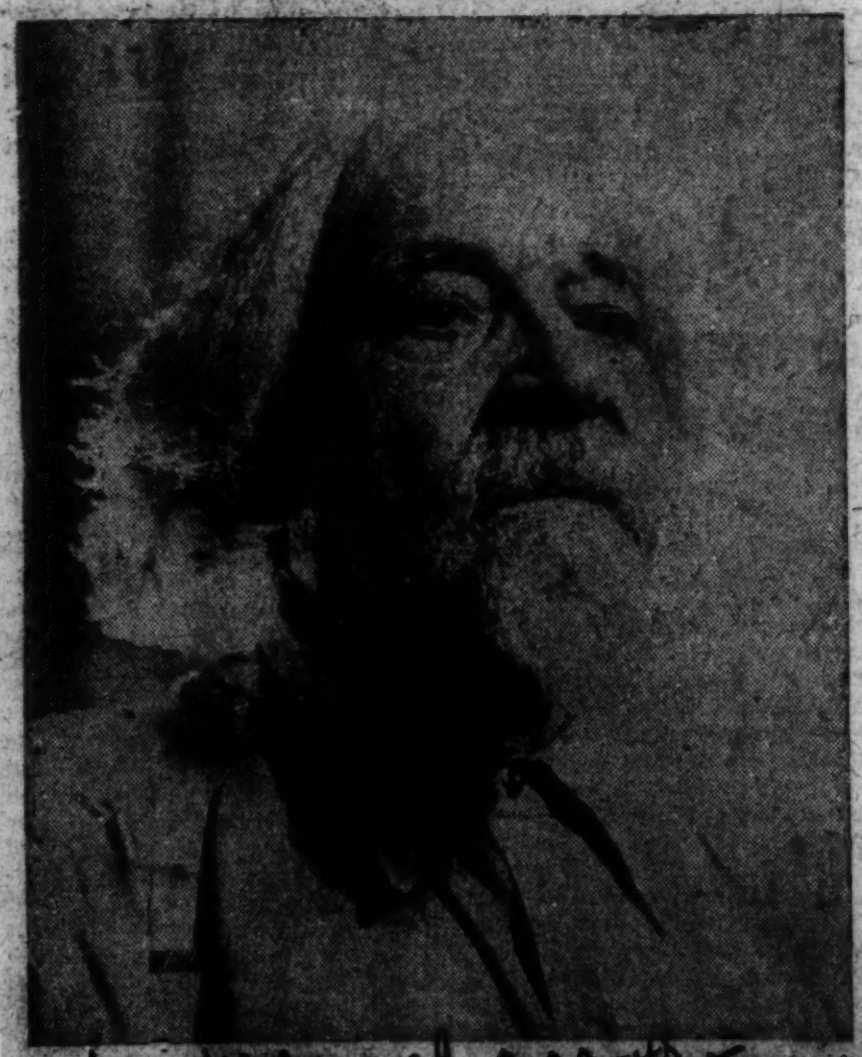
A recognized leader in the city's civic affairs, he was a member of Governor Frank O. Lowden's Race Relations Commission in 1919; was appointed member of the Board of Commissioners of the Chicago World's Fair in 1935. He was president of Hampton university's alumni association, a member of the Art Institute, Field Museum and Chicago Historical society.

Travelled Extensively

He was a member of Grace Presbyterian church, from which it is expected funeral services will be held Monday. He was also active, until recent years, in social and welfare circles; was a 33rd degree Mason and member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He made several trips abroad, and travelled extensively throughout the country until recent years.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edna Dennison Abbott; two nephews, John and Fred Sengestacke; a step-daughter, Jacquelin Dennison, and step-son, George Dennison. There are other relatives, a sister and several nieces whose names were not learned.

Buffalo Bill's Valet Dies



DANVILLE, Ill.—(INS)—James [illegible], valet of William (Buffalo Bill) Cody, who [illegible] years and well, several days after reaching the age of 100.

Robert S. Abbott, First Big Colored Newspaper Publisher, Dies While Asleep In Mansion

69-Year-Old Chicago Tycoon Was Ill Several Years; Owner, Founder Of "Chicago Defender"

CHICAGO, March—(ANP) — Robert Sengstacke Abbott, who built the Chicago Defender into the first big newspaper owned by Negroes, is dead.

In ill health for several years, and in recent months confined to his mansion on South Parkway, the noted editor passed away in his sleep at eight o'clock last Thursday morning. He was 69 years old.

Funeral services were held Monday at the Metropolitan Community church with many notables of both races in attendance. Rev. Archibald Carey, assisted by Revs. Evans and Bennett, officiated with burial in the Lincoln cemetery.

It was on Nov. 24, 1870 that Abbott was born at St. Simon's island, near Savannah, Ga. The son of slave parents, he was given schooling at Savannah and in Claflin college and Hampton institute, finishing the printing trade at the latter institution and singing with the glee club.

FIRST VENTURE A DAILY

Coming to Chicago in 1895 at the age of 25, he attended the Kent college of law and received his LL.B. After practicing for a few years in Gary, Ind., he abandoned the profession and secured employment as a printer with the ambition of founding a newspaper to fight segregation. His first venture was a daily but it did not last long.

On May 5, 1905, there appeared the first issue of the Defender. For several years, during the struggle to survive, it was published in the living room of an apartment on State street. From the start, Abbott carried on a bitter fight against southern Negrophobes and sought to encourage the race as a whole.

Surrounding himself with able men, he saw the Defender grow phenomenally in 10 years. Then came World War I and entry by the United States into the conflict. Abbott fought uncompromisingy for the rights of Negro soldiers and the colored southerner who came north to work in industry. His circulation grew by leaps and bounds.

In 1921, when the Negroes who went to France to fight for democracy had returned and were fighting, with Abbott's help, against discrimination at home, the Defender had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to move to its present quarters on Indiana avenue. Its circulation, according to publisher's figures was 205,000.

It is said that at its peak money came in so swiftly from circulation representatives that the clerks tossed money orders into paper boxes, counting them only when the day's last mail deliveries had been made.

Be that as it may, Abbott became a millionaire. At that time he paid himself a salary of $2500 weekly. This was in contrast with stories of the editor's early days of struggle, when he wore patched clothes, went without food and begged the assistance of friends.

Twice he had to oust key workers from the newspaper when he felt they were robbing the business. The first major shakeup was in 1924 and the last was in 1934. Minor shakeups occurred frequently.

In the past 14 years, the rise of other strong papers in key locations cut into the Defender's circulation and revenue. In 1931 he launched the ill-fated Abbott's Monthly which, together with other losses sustained by business generally during the depression, ate into his reserve. During the past few years the Defender has been fighting to regain much of the ground lost in the past decade and a half.

Mr. Abbott first married Helen Thornton of Athens, Ga., in 1918. They were divorced in 1933. Later he married the widow of Col. Franklin Dennison, who survives him. Other survivors are his nephew, John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Defender; two sisters in Savannah, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke and Mrs. Eliza McKay and two other nephews and four nieces in Chicago.

Father Of Chicago Bee Editor Dies

Major James Davis, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., father of Miss Olive Myrl Diggs, managing editor of the Chicago Bee, died Saturday in Chicago, after an illness of two months.

Mr. Davis came to Chicago on February 18 for a month's rest. He was stricken with pneumonia on Christmas day.

The body was shipped to his home in Fort Wayne, Monday where funeral services were held Wednesday from the family residence at 821 Elm street. Burial was in Fort Wayne.

Mr. Davis, who had resided in Fort Wayne for 30 years, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Blanche Coleman Davis and two daughters, Miss Olive M. Diggs of Chicago and Miss Madeline Coleman of Danville, Ill.

Born in Richmond, Va., the son of Ralph and Margaret Epps Davis, he received his early education there, later attending school in New York City.

He was one of Fort Wayne's pioneer Race citizens, and worked at the Fort Wayne Country club as locker room attendant for more than 17 years. In 1924 he married Mrs. Blanche Coleman of Danville and brought his bride to Fort Wayne where they lived together until his death.

Well Known Nurse And Educator Dies

Funeral services are being held Friday at St. Edmund's Episcopal church, 5831 Indiana avenue, for Mrs. Gertrude Harper Webb, well known nurse and educator who died at 518 East Thirty-seventh street, Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Webb was born in Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1873. She graduated from the nurse training school at Provident hospital in 1899. For several years she served as head nurse of Mercy hospital, Philadelphia. She also served as assistant librarian at Tuskegee institute.

Surviving are her widower, Charles L. Webb, two sons, Charles and Arthur; two daughters, Mrs. Emily W. Allen and Mrs. Gertrude W. Cleveland.

Burial will be made in Lincoln cemetery.

Williams Dies In Air Crash

Was Enroute To Campaign For Wendell Willkie

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., pastor of Chicago's Olivet Baptist church and one of America's most noted religious and political leaders, was instantly killed in an airplane crash at Olivet, Michigan shortly after six o'clock Tuesday evening, while flying to a Republican rally scheduled for Flint, Michigan, that night.

His three companions, Reverend Will Haynes, Chicago lawyer, who accompanies Dr. Williams on all of his journeys; Don Schmitt, a worker in the Chicago Willkie headquarters; and Edward Whiting, the pilot, the latter two white, were also killed when the pilot attempted a forced landing in a dense fog.

Dr. Williams chartered the plane at the insistence of the Flint meeting promoters after he was unable to obtain a seat in the regular Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

transport and after he had once cancelled the engagement.

The bodies of Dr. Williams and the other two passengers were thrown 200 feet from the plane which burst into flames, while the pilot's body was burned almost beyond recognition.

The bodies were scheduled to be returned to Chicago Thursday.

Funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed.

Heavyweight Champion Joe Lou's, who was scheduled to address the same meeting and flying to Flint from the East was also forced

Dr. Williams was nearly seventy years of age at the time of his death. He often claimed three states, Alabama, Georgia and Texas as his home, but he actually was a native of Alabama, having been born near Dothan.

When he was but two years of age, his parents moved over into Clay County, Ga., near Fort Gaines where they resided for about three years, and then left for Texas where Dr. Williams was raised

He was a graduate of Bisbon College, Marshall, Texas and had successfully pastored large churches in Dallas and Fort Worth, before assuming the pastorate of Olivet Baptist Church which boasts Chicago's largest congregation, more than 10,000 members.

He succeeded the late Dr. E. J. Fisher at Olivet. Dr. Fisher, a native of Georgia, formerly pastored the Mt. Olive Baptist church, Atlanta.

He was elected to the presidency of the National Baptist Convention in 1922 and had remained its head ever since. He was also first vice president of the World Baptist Alliance and served in many civic, church and political organizations. He was president of the Victory Life Insurance Company.

He is survived by a widow and one son, L. K. Williams Jr.

Mrs. R. B. Harrison 'De Lawd's' Widow Dies; Rites Today

Funeral services were held today (Thursday) at 10 a. m. at St. Edmund's Episcopal church, 5831 Indiana avenue, for Mrs. Gertrude Harrison, widow of Richard B. Harrison, noted actor and "De Lowd" in "The Green Pastures." Mrs. Harrison died New Year's day at 2 p. m. in her home at 5546 Indiana avenue. She had been ill for several years.

Father Samuel Martin, rector of St. Edmunds, conducted requiem mass. The body lay in state at Frank Edwards funeral home until time for the funeral. Survivors are her daughter, Miss Marian Harrison, and a granddaughter, June. Interment was in the family lot in Lincoln cemetery.

Proficient Musician

A native of Chicago, Mrs. Harrison was the first Negro to graduate from the Chicago Conservatory of Music, where she studied under the father of Flo Ziegfeld. She later taught music and served as organist at St. Thomas Episcopal church for a number of years.

She and Mr. Harrison were married in 1895. She was his constant companion when he went on stage tours. After his death her health failed, and when her son Lawrence died three years ago she was confined to her bed. She had remained there most of the time since his death.

Mrs. Richard B. Harrison, 'DeLawd's' Widow Dies

Mrs. Richard B. Harrison, 65, 5946 Indiana avenue, widow of the late Richard B. Harrison, famous for his characterization of "DeLawd" in "Green Pastures," died shortly after 2 p. m. New Year's day following an illness of several years.

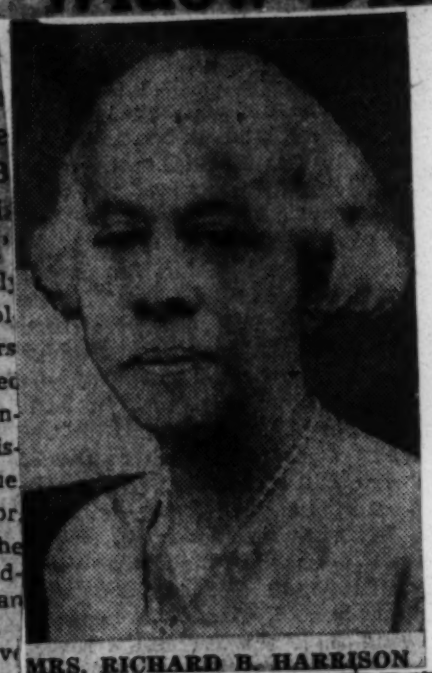
Funeral services for the beloved woman will be held Thursday morning, 10 o'clock at St. Edmunds Episcopal church, 5831 Indiana avenue. Father Samuel Martin, the rector, will conduct requiem mass. The body is to lie in state at Frank Edward's funeral home, 4136 Michigan avenue until time for the funeral.

Mrs. Harrison, who is a native of this city, has the distinction of being the first member of the Race to graduate from the Chicago Conservatory of Music where she studied under the father of Flo Ziegfeld. Later she became a music instructor and also served as organist at St. Thomas Episcopal church for nearly two decades.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were married in 1895. And until his death nearly five years ago they were constant companions except when he went on stage tours.

Following his death Mrs. Harrison's health declined and when her son, Lawrence died three years ago she took to bed and had been confined most of the time since. Her death Monday came after a nine-day coma from which she never fully regained consciousness.

In addition to the host of friends and acquaintances who mourn her passing are two survivors, a daughter, Miss Marian Harrison and a granddaughter, June Harrison. The body will be buried in Lincoln cemetery in the family lot.



MRS. RICHARD B. HARRISON

DR. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS, PIONEER PHYSICAN BURIED

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Funeral services were held here Wednesday, February 28, for Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, 75, whose death at his home Monday came as a result of a heart attack. A pioneer physician of this city, Dr. Williams had completed 46 years of active practice at the time of his death.

Regarded as foremost authority on medical science, Dr. Williams was the first colored doctor to write newspaper health articles, dispensed medical advice through the Chicago Defender for 20 years.

Born in Monroe, La., January 31, 1865, Dr. Williams received his early education in that city. Later he attended the normal school in Jefferson City, Mo., and entered Northwestern university medical school from which he graduated in 1894. In 1902 he married Miss Elizabeth Tibbs, of Danville, Ky. She died several years ago.

Dr. Williams, who had served as staff physician at Provident hospital since 1897, made and lost two fortunes during his life. The first he lost in an oil speculation called the Black Diamond Syndicate and the second crashed when the Binga State bank, of which he was a director, closed.

For the past 10 years, the aging doctor, still full of life and vigor, had made annual trips abroad, and twice had conducted tourist parties. Remaining active socially as well as professionally, he had celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last New Year's eve with an intimate gathering of close friends at his South Parkway home.

Funeral services were held at St. Edmunds Episcopal church of which he was an active member.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

The passing of the founder of the "Chicago Defender," Robert S. Abbott, marks the removal from the American scene of a pioneer in Race journalism. His eminence as an editor was reflected in the large circulation which that newspaper was the first to enjoy nationally and in its progressive policies on most issues affecting the Race. He was an uncompromising fighter for the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching bill. He was an inveterate foe of the racial discrimination countenanced by the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor. He advocated in season and out the enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution as fundamental guarantees of the race's effective participation in American democracy.

Robert S. Abbott's career was almost a success story along the lines made so familiar to the youth of the Land by the novels of Horatio Alger. He rose from poverty to comparative wealth, for his business acumen was as acute as his sensitivity to the ever-changing needs of his readers. Thus he was a business leader as well as a publicist.

One of his most memorable writings was his exposure of racial prejudice in England, which won for him the high credit of shattering an illusion that was widespread among American people that there is no color discrimination in Great Britain.

PUBLISHERS HONOR MEMORY OF EDITOR ROBERT S. ABBOTT

CHICAGO, March 7 (ANP)—Representatives of many of the nation's leading Negro papers, gathering here in national conference called Thursday by John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Defender, took time out from opening session to pay tribute to the memory of Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Defender who died a few hours before the conference began.

Drawn up and signed by Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Anthony Overton, Chicago Sunday Bee and Graham Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune and Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, the resolution as passed by the conference said:

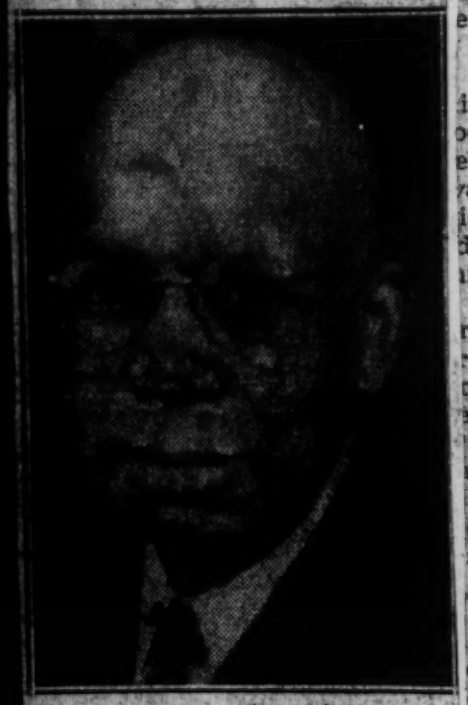
"The National Conference of Negro Publishers, assembled in Chicago, on February 29, March 2, 1940, having learned simultaneously with the opening of its deliberations, of the passing of the Honorable Robert S. Abbott, do hereby formally pause to pay respect to the memory of the dean of Negro publishers, by calling an adjournment for our opening session and by causing these reso-

CITY MOURNS DEATH OF DR. A. W. WILLIAMS

Bee 3-1-40

Had Practiced In Chicago 46 Years

St. Edmund's Episcopal church, of which he was an active and valued member, was overtaxed with the throngs of citizens from all walks of life who came to pay their last respects to Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, renowned and revered physician and surgeon.



Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams

Dr. Williams died in his home early Monday morning of a heart attack. He was 76 years old. Final rites were held Wednesday morning at St. Edmund's, with Father Samuel Martin, pastor, conducting requiem high mass. Burial was in Lincoln cemetery.

An outstanding figure in Chicago's medical, fraternal, civic and social life, Dr. Williams was regarded as an authority on internal medicine. His death is mourned throughout the city. He had just completed 46 years practicing medicine in Chicago when, several months ago, he was forced to give up his practice until rest could restore his vigor.

Began Practice in 1894

Born in Monroe, La., Jan. 31 1864, the son of Baptice and Flora Williams, Dr. Williams received his early education in Springfield, Mo. He later graduated from Lincoln university's normal school in Jefferson City, later enrolling in Northwestern university medical school. He was graduated from Northwestern in 1894 and began practice here that same year.

Bee 3-3-40

In 1902 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Tibbs of Danville, Ky., who preceded him in death seven years ago. Dr. Williams was the first member of his race to conduct a health column in a newspaper. His column appeared weekly for 20 years in the Chicago Defender. He also contributed to other publications, writing interesting accounts of his travels abroad—trips he had taken annually for the past ten years—for the Chicago Bee.

Column Causes Expulsion

His health column resulted in his expulsion from the ranks of a local medical society because his fellow physicians charged that it was a form of advertisement and violated medical ethics. Undaunted, however, he continued to submit these articles regularly.

Dr. Williams was one of the first physicians in America, white or colored, to acquaint the public, through the press, of the danger of syphilis. Widespread criticism followed this open campaign against the disease, branded as an "unsavory subject." Even members of his own profession disagreed with him for discussing the issue in public print.

Ten years later, however, the U. S. government and various medical authorities throughout the country saw the need for such a campaign and are supporting it as part of the public health program, a campaign to curb the spread of the dreaded disease.

Authority on Tuberculosis

In the early years of his practice Dr. Williams was considered a national authority on tuberculosis. In 1915 the Journal of Outdoor Life published his arrticle "Tuberculosis and the Negro" which was reprinted in several national magazines. Dr. Williams, who specialized in internal medicine for tuberculosis and heart disease, served Provident hospital as staff physician since 1897.

He was also attending physician to its dispensary and the Municipal Tuberculosis dispensary. For seven years he served as treasurer of the National Medical association, was once its state president and was a member of the American Medical Association of Illinois; the Chicago Medical association; National Asociation for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; the Mississippi Valley Tuberculosis Conference;

Life Member of NAACP

The Chicago Tuberculosis society; the Chicago Study Club of Scientific Medicines; the American Social Hygine association; the Inter-State Post Graduate Assembly of America; the Chicago Study Club for the Prevention and Cure

Passes In His 69th Year

Daily World 3-1-40 Atlanta Ga.

Was Native Of Savannah, Georgia

CHICAGO. — (S N S) — Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, "world's greatest weekly," passed away quietly at his residence here early Thursday morning following an illnes of seven years.

He was 69 years of age.

Funeral services are to be held Monday morning, it was announced, although all details of the rites had not been completed Thursday night.

SURVIVED BY WIDOW

Surviving is his widow, Mrs. Edna Dennison Abbott. The couple had no children.

Mr. Abbott was born and reared to young manhood at Savannah, Georgia, where many of his relatives still reside.

He was educated at Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., and later went to Hampton Institute on a scholarship where he majored in printing. He later became the nation's heaviest Negro donor to Hampton and was subsequently elected to the board of trustees of that institution.

He came to Chicago in 1904 and two years later began publication of the Chicago Defender, serving himself as its printer, advertising and circulation managers and editor.

REACHED PEAK IN 20'S

It was during the 1920's when the Defender reached the peak of its growth, attaining a circulation of 275,000, the largest ever held by a Negro publication.

The Defender began its remarkable growth during the World War period when the gigantic migration of Southern Negroes for the North was in process.

It was his firm belief that the duties of a Negro newspaper were two-fold. First as a crusader and secondly as an educator.

He combined these two duties throughout the thirty-four year period of his presidency of the Defender. He carried on a relentless and successful campaign to educate the newly migrated Negroes to the importance of registering and voting as a unit; on how to adapt themselves to urban life; on dress, conduct and general behavior.

CRUSADED FOR VOTES

His crusades were equally relentless in obtaining recognition of the Chicago Negro as a political factor. It was his campaigning that opened up to a large measure political positions to Negroes. He valiantly fought for the appointment of Negro lieutenants and captains in the police force, the establishment of a Negro fire station, the increased employment of Negroes in concerns whose chief patronage came from Negroes.

His burning ambition was to have erased from America all forms of discrimination and segregation and carried this ideal in a heavy black box on the editorial page of each issue.

He was one of the first advocates of a federal antilynching measure and constantly campaigned for the passage of such a law, succeeding in 1922 in having such a measure introduced in Congress, where it failed of passage.

WAS TO SPEAK

It was a trick of fate that his death should come on the very day when he was realizing a lifelong ambition. He had long dreamed of having a national organization of Negro editors and publishers and through his nephew, John A. Sengstacke, general manager of the Defender, had called such a conference to be held in Chicago February 29 to March 3. His death came on the opening day of the conference.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

In the passing of Robert S. Abbott, publisher of the Chicago Defender, the Negro race and the cause of democracy have lost one of their ablest champions. In his life and achievements, the able and successful publisher personified that "rugged individualism" for which America is notable to a greater extent than any other country in the world, as truly as any figure of his day and generation.

Mr. Abbott was the pioneer in the kind of journalism that was not only dynamic but financially successful. He proved that a business which is able to understand the needs of the people and will consistently supply those needs can achieve unbounded financial success.

Born in the Deep South, Mr. Abbott, like so many other aspiring members of his race, early learned that he must move to a more hospitable clime to have the opportunity needed for the big job he was inspired to do. It is no credit to the land of his birth that this was true. It is a matter of lasting credit to Chicago that in that great city he was free to pursue his work, not only without hindrance, but with the help of broad-minded Americans of the white race.

The Chicago Defender helped mightily in integrating the Negro race into the political affairs not only in Chicago but in other parts of the country as well. It would be hard to estimate the size of the debt the Negro race owes to Robert S. Abbott for his great vision and the persistence and courage with which he pursued his objective of making America do justice by its loyal and deserving Negro citizenship.

The life and the achievements of the Defender publisher can be of lasting benefit to the youth of this and coming generations. They are an even greater monument to his memory than the newspaper and plant he built in Chicago.

We all can best appreciate the work and worth of Robert S. Abbott by endeavoring to emulate the courage, industry and the devotion to real democracy to which he dedicated his talents so notably.

Peace to his ashes and rest to his soul.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

Last week when the news was flashed to all parts of the world that Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, had died the nation was severely shocked. The life and notable career of Mr. Abbott is a myriad of spectacular events and will go down in the pages of history. His illustrious performance in the fields of Journalism has been noteworthy and his remarkable rise from obscurity amid unbelievable circumstances, hardly any opportunities, and adversity making the Chicago Defender one of the greatest weekly newspapers in America may never be repeated in American history.

Mr. Abbott went to Chicago in 1895 at the age of 25. He attended Kent College of Law and received his LL.B. Degree. After practicing law for a few years in Gary, Indiana, he abandoned the profession and secured employment as a printer with the ambition of starting a newspaper to fight the social, political and economic battles of his race. Before going to Chicago he was associated with the late Nick Chiles, founder of the Plaindealer and worked with Mr. Chiles during the early days of the Plaindealer. When he left he tried to get Mr. Chiles to go East with him but instead Mr. Chiles remained in Kansas and Mr. Abbott went to Chicago.

Mr. Abbott's first venture was a daily, but due to financial conditions and other circumstances over which he had no control it did not last long. On May 5th, 1905 the first issue of the Chicago Defender made its appearance. It is interesting to talk with some of the old timers around Chicago and hear them relate stories of the hardships and struggles Mr. Abbott had to survive. The first issue of the Defender was published in small living quarters on State avenue. Mr. Abbott carried on a bitter fight against the practices of the inequality, jim-crowism and racial antagonism.

After years of hardships Mr. Abbott surrounded himself with able men and the Defender grew by leaps and bounds. Perhaps the Defender's growth was more phenominal in a short period of time than any other Negro publication. During the World War period the courageous editor fought uncompromisingly for the rights of Negro soldiers and Southern Negroes who migrated into the North to work in industries. The vast Negro population of the South read the Defender with great interest and looked upon it with pride because it carried a message of the inmost thoughts of those who suffered under the dissatisfactory conditions of the Southland. Because of its enlightened knowledge and severe editorial policy and denunciation of the Southern white man's treatment of the Negro many towns forbid the circulation of the Defender in the South and numerous persons who were agents for the Defender were asked to leave various small southern communities between two suns.

Mr. Abbott became a millionaire from the operation of what many persons laughed at when he first started wearing patched pants and going half starved. He was always interested in the advancement of the Negro race and made trips to Europe and South America and worked to bind together Negroes and natives of various lands. He was awarded an honorary degree from Morris Brown College and Wilberforce University. During the World War he served as a speaker on various Liberty Loan Drives. He was also a life member of the Art Institute and Historical Society and received the highest honor of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity for distinguished services to his race.

We feel that the life of this great newspaper man has been an inspiration to his race and a credit to the fourth estate. The Negro race has truly lost one of its greatest characters. But he will live on in the memory of this nation for many generations to come.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

CHICAGO AND THE NEGRO race lost a useful citizen in the death last week of Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender. From the beginning of his newspaper career, Mr. Abbott copied the slogan of the Chicago Tribune, "World's Greatest Newspaper," and worked hard to make The Defender the biggest of the Negro publications.

While there is some question as to the exact status of The Defender at this time, it was the first of the race publications to publish twenty pages or more, and the first to charge 10c per copy. During the U. S. participation in the World War, 1917-18, it took the lead in urging Negroes in the South to migrate to the industrial centers in the North and Midwest and by publishing news about job openings, managed to reach a total circulation well in excess of 100,000.

Mr. Abbott served his city in many other ways besides that of editor and publisher. Following the Chicago riots of 1919 he was appointed by Governor Lowden to the Race Relations Commission and in 1935 was made a member of the board of commissioners of the proposed permanent Chicago fair. He was also a member of the Chicago Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society and for a time was national president of the Hampton Alumni Association.

Though not a prolific or forceful writer, Robert S. Abbott will be remembered for many years as a useful citizen and one who possesed a sincere ambition for his race's development.

Robert S. Abbott

Bob Abbott, publisher of the Chicago Defender, died last week after a seven-year battle with tuberculosis.

A hard-working, strong-minded fighter for public justice, who believed in "righteous indignation poured on thick," he could have saved his life had he been willing to quit work for a year or two and take a cure, but he preferred to die on the firing line.

Like many a crusading publisher, Mr. Abbott had a capacity for making enemies as well as friends. They said he was personally vain, loved to see his picture in print, and never wrote the articles which bore his name.

But, unlike many, he didn't take time to answer back. He was too busy hammering the common enemy to pay attention to the poodles who yapped at his heels.

He was the creator of a great newspaper, the public voice of thousands of Middle Westerners, and a shining example of the poor boy who, through sheer will and grit, forced his way upward to a position of great public trust and responsibility.

Men like John Mitchell, T. Thomas Fortune, Chris Perry, John H. Murphy and W. S. Scott founded newspapers and used them for public service rather than as a personal organ and a stepping stone to a political office. In their class belongs Robert S. Abbott.

Good Morning

BY LOUIE D. NEWTON.

Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., vice president of the Baptist World Alliance and pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, was killed in an airplane crash at Olivet, Mich., last week. He will be buried Wednesday, the funeral to be held at the Olivet church, where he had served as pastor the past two decades. The Olivet church is the largest Negro Baptist church in the world, with a membership of more than 10,000.

The tragic death of this world-famed Baptist leader will bring sorrow to the religious communities of the earth. Actively identified with the Baptist World Alliance for many years, Dr. Williams had visited every part of the world as preacher and denominational statesman. He had been president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., for the past 18 years. As head of this great convention, with 4,046,840 members, Dr. Williams was spokesman for the largest Negro Baptist group in the world.

Dr. Williams will be remembered in Atlanta as one of the leading personalities in the world congress held here in 1939. He presided at several of the sessions, including the Sunday afternoon session when Dr. George W. Truett delivered his now famous address on "The Baptist Message and Mission for the World Today."

As one of the leaders of American Baptists, he welcomed the Baptists of the world to the Atlanta congress, in which address he said:

"To me has been assigned the honorable and pleasant duty to bring to you on behalf of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., some warm, sincere welcome greetings to America, our beloved country. You will find here a land of freedom . . . Plan wisely, but pray, pray with deep, soulful prayers; for the tasks ahead of us require sustaining, prevailing prayer."

That fine word, spoken here in Atlanta in 1939, may well be taken today as his parting word to his fellow Baptists and his fellow citizens of this great nation. His life was a daily witness to the power of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was a noble leader and a cherished fellow worker in the Kingdom of God.

Not only the Baptists of the world, of all races, but the Christian fellowship of the world will join in sincerest sympathy for the great church and convention to which Dr. Williams gave himself in such surpassing abandon to the will of God. We rejoice with them in the assurance that we shall see him again, and know him, in the Land that is fairer than day.

ROSE TO FAME FROM OBSCURE ALABAMA CABIN

Late President National Baptists Began Life As Country Preacher

NOV 9 1940

The Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams, pastor of Olivet Baptist church, president of the National Baptist Convention of America, Inc., and vice president of the World Baptist Alliance, was born in a one room cabin in Eufaula, Ala., July 11, 1871, where he spent his babyhood. At the age of six he moved with his father to Texas.

The lad who was destined to become the greatest religious leader his Race has produced, entered the public schools of Texas and completed the course of study with credit to himself and his race. He then entered Hearne Academy at Hearne, Tex., where he prepared himself for the Academy of Bishop college, Marshall, Tex. When he had finished the Academy of Bishop college, he then completed his theological course.

Feeling the need of further preparation, he entered the college department of the Arkansas Baptist college at Little Rock, Ark., where he completed with credit the course leading to the degree of Bachelor in Arts. A few years after he had left the college walls and entered into the active arena of life and upon his brilliant career, Selma university, in recognition of his profound ability as a scholar, and his remarkable powers as a preacher and theologian, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Teacher and Minister

The year 1894 was filled with important events in the life of the great preacher. It was in this eventful year that he was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry. In this same year he married Miss Georgia A. Lewis, who has been his real helpmate from that date to the present moment.

To this union has been borne one child, Lacey Kirk Williams Jr. Like other great men, his career had its humble and lowly origin. He started his ministerial career with what is known in the South as a circuit of churches, preaching at one this Sunday and at another one for each Sunday in the month. Though ministering four churches, his income was so small that he was obliged to teach in the public schools as an avocation.

It was on February 16, 1916, that Rev. Williams was called to the church which now boasts a membership of more than 8,600 persons.

Rev. Williams held many honorary positions. Among them were: chairman State Prohibition Association of Texas; president of the La Grange District Sunday School Convention; president for 12 years of the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas; president of I. and M. college, Fort Worth, Texas and dean of the same school prior to be elected president; editor of Western Star, official organ of the Colored Baptist of Texas.

President Since 1922

Since 1922 he had been president of the National Baptist Convention, and since 1928 vice-president of the Baptist World Alliance. He was a winner of the Harmon award for distinguished public service. He was active in civic affairs, particularly in promotion of inter-racial goodwill.

Dr. Williams was appointed by Gov. Frank O. Lowden as a member of the Chicago Interracial Commission. He was also a member of the National Memorial Association to commemorate the deeds of Negro soldiers and sailors in various wars. He is survived by his widow, Georgia Lewis Williams, and one son, the Rev. L. K. Williams Jr., of Cincinnati.

ALBERT B. GEORGE, CHICAGO'S FIRST RACE JUDGE, DEAD

Won Wide Fame as First Man of Race to Be Elected Judge of Court of Record—Born in Washington—Survived by Talented Wife, Maude Roberts George, and Son.

By A. N. FIELDS

CHICAGO, March 28.—Albert Bailey George, lawyer and former municipal court judge, died early Saturday morning at Provident hospital. The funeral was held Tuesday noon from Grace Presbyterian church, the Rev. A. E. Bennett officiating.

Judge George was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1873, the son of Wm. M. and Dellaphine George. His early education was acquired amid the cultured environment of the nation's capital. Finishing high school in 1891, he took one year course in the Spencerian Business college.

STARTS LAW STUDY

Lure of law attracted him to Altoona, Pa., where he entered the office of Nicholas P. Mervine and for two years studied under the instruction of this acknowledged leader of the Altoona bar. In 1896 he entered the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, complying with its requirements and was admitted to practice in 1897.

During the period of his early arrival in Chicago he made the acquaintance of the late Dr. George Cleveland Hall, which friendship lasted throughout the latter's life. For a number of years Albert B. George was engaged in the practice of his profession, in various courts of the city, county and state. His ability excited favorable mention from both bench and bar.

In 1924 when the late Edward H. Wright was at the height of his political power, he was given the privilege by the then Republican leader, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, to select a man of our group to be placed on the ticket for Municipal Court judge. The name of Albert B. George was urged upon Wright by the late S.B.Turner, who at that time was a member of the Illinois General Assembly.

UP FOR JUDGESHIP

At the second conference held between Crowe and Wright, Wright made the statement that he did not care to place a man on the ticket just to be able to say that the race was represented, but that he wanted assurance from Judge Crowe that determined effort would be made by the white leaders of the Republican party to consummate his election.

Wright named George. His name was placed upon the ticket. Crowe kept his word and George was elected. He took his seat on the bench in the fall of 1924, thus becoming the first race man to sit on the Municipal Court bench in Illinois. It was discovered early in his service on the bench that he possessed a wealth of legal knowledge, that opportunity hitherto had not been given him to express.

HANDLED IMPORTANT CASES

During his term as judge he handled important cases demonstrating at all times ability, courage and honor. He served in almost every branch of the Municipal Court, receiving high commendation from the then Chief Justice Harry Olson. In 1930 his name was again placed on the ticket for renomination and election. He was renominated, but failed in the election.

In the meantime the shifting sands of many a political fortune had changed. Mr. Wright was no longer a power whose word carried weight and influence. His political star had gone down. New kings had come to the throne. In his campaign for re-election Judge George had the support of all of the daily papers as well as those of his own race. He was defeated by a small number of votes.

ON PAROLE BOARD

Shortly after leaving the [redacted] he was appointed to the Board of Pardons and Parole, which position he held with credit. He was a member of Grace Presbyterian Church. In March 1918, he was joined in marriage to Miss Maude Roberts, daughter of Joseph Henry and Alice Johnson Roberts. Mrs. Maude Roberts George, a woman of unusual and rare ability, and a son, Albert, Jr., survive. Interment was made in Lincoln cemetery

Courier
3-30-40
Pittsburgh,Pa

Kills Chicago Legislator and Ends Own Life

A. Andrew Torrence, colored, Republican state representative from the 3d district who was a candidate for renomination in today's primary, was slain yesterday by a disgruntled political worker who attacked him with a gun and a knife in his office at 3458 South State street.

Two hours later the assassin was dead, having drunk a large quantity of poison. None saw him take it.

The slayer was Cornelius Woodward, 54 years old, 3458 Prairie avenue, also colored. He was seized by police as he attempted to flee. As he told the story of the slaying at the state's attorney's office, he suddenly gasped and slumped in a chair. He died in a corridor of the Criminal Courts building as policemen and a physician were taking him to the Bridewell hospital.

Post Mortem Ordered.

Rigor mortis set in almost immediately. Coroner A. L. Brodie had Dr. Jerry Kearns perform an autopsy at County hospital. Kearns found Woodward had swallowed 3 to 4 ounces of copper sulphate, a poison using in mixing dyes and paints and which is combined with arsenic to make paris green, a garden insect spray. It is not fatal except in large doses. Kearns estimated that perhaps an hour passed between the time the slayer took the poison and the time of death, but said it was only a guess.

Representative Torrence was 36 years old. He was completing his first term in the legislature. A bachelor, he had roomed for five years at 3918 Prairie avenue. He was an attorney, and has his law office in Room 415 of the Binga building, where 2d ward regular Republican headquarters also are located.

One of Torrence's secretaries, Mrs. Edith Gibson, colored, said Woodward came in shortly after noon. He was admitted to Torrence's private office. Voices rose in a quarrel and Mrs. Gibson heard Torrence say:

"I didn't do anything to you. Give me a chance!"

Blamed Him for Job Loss.

"You took my job. I'll kill you!" Woodward shouted. Three shots rang out. James Brooks, 3959 Wabash avenue, a supervisor of precinct captains for Torrence, beat down the office door, which Woodward had locked. He found Woodward slashing at Torrence's head and throat with a long bladed pocket knife. Woodward wheeled as Brooks entered. He pointed his pistol at Brooks.

"I ought to give you some, too!" he said. Then he darted out in the hall and down the stairs. Brooks followed.

Sergt. Nicholas Distledorf and John Casey and James McInerny of the state's attorney's police were driving past Torrence's office, heard the shots, and ran into the building in time to catch Woodward as he tried to escape thru a back doorway.

Torrence was taken to Michael Reese hospital, where he died about 1 o'clock, half and hour after the attack. One of the bullets from Woodward's gun struck him in the left chest. He had knife wounds across his forehead. Another cut ran the length of his face to his throat where it ended in a deep gash.

Fear Patrol Wagon Suicide.

Woodward was taken to the state's attorney's office in a patrol wagon. Investigators said he might have swallowed the poison on his way there.

Woodward, before death interrupted his story, said he had been a precinct captain for seven years until he was replaced a year ago. He also worked as a school janitor until last June.

"I had been after Torrence to get me my job back, or get me a new one," Woodward said. "My money was gone. I couldn't get any more credit. Today I got tired of waiting an decided to have it out with him."

Woodward said Torrence promised to get him a job after the primary. Accusing the legislator of stalling, Woodward drew his gun and fired.

"I didn't know if I hit him, so I got my knife," Woodward added.

Slain

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

State Representative A. Andrew Torrence, who was shot and stabbed to death in his office.

HENRY HORNER

OCT 1 9 1940

Henry Horner's death marks the passing of one of the most honest state executives to occupy the governor's mansion at Springfield. Illinois has not always been blessed with honest governors. True, some of them were able, good executives, but most of them were incompetent for the task and indifferent to the welfare of their constituents.

Horner came to the governorship with a spotless record of 18 years in the office of probate judge of Cook county. During his terms as judge, he was credited with handling almost $3,000,000,000 worth of cash and property in settling estates for widows and orphans without a single loss. The court is said to be the largest in the world.

As a probate judge, Horner displayed an unusual talent for "human" organization. He instituted informal sessions in his chambers prior to opening regular sessions. This procedure enabled him to settle as many as 45 cases a day, saving money for the county and the litigants.

He also contrived the "Horner plan" by which estates of war widows or mentally incompetent veterans are administered without cost. He devised a system to distribute estates less than $500 without probate.

Repeal of the state search and seizure law, public construction to relieve unemployment, modernization of the state constitution and appreciable reductions in governmental costs were the planks of the platform on which he based his first gubernatorial campaign. He fought for everyone of them while sponsoring other progressive legislation.

He appointed a commission to study the economic, cultural and housing conditions of the Negro people of the state of Illinois. This commission is now at work, investigating those phases of Negro life which have brought despair and pessimism to the race.

The recent Negro Exposition was made possible through a grant of $75,000 which Governor Horner recommended to the state legislature.

He was a classmate at the Kent College of Law of the late founder of the Chicago Defender — Robert S. Abbott — for whom he retained a warm, personal friendship until Mr. Abbott's death last February.

Henry Horner was an honest, clean good governor whose name and reputation will be cherished by the grateful people of this state.

Baptist Leader In Crash

OCT 31 1940

DR. L. K. WILLIAMS, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., who was killed in a plane crash on Tuesday en route from Chicago to Flint, Mich.

Dr. L. K. Williams and Three Others Are Dead In Michigan Air Tragedy

OCT 31 1940

Chicago.—News of the tragic death of Dr. L. K. Williams, who headed over three millions of Negro Baptists in the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and the Baptist World Alliance of which he was vice president, has shocked

Dr. Williams with the Rev. William M. Haynes, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church of Chicago, and two white victims, Edward Whiting, the pilot and Donald Schmitt, were killed Tuesday night, October 29, when a chartered airplane crashed in a fog near Olivet, Michigan, and burned.

The two ministers were on their way to a Republican rally at Flint, Mich.

The pilot had dropped fl es and apparently was atempting a forced landing when the plane crashed in a fiel on the farm of William Woodman, a mile north and two miles east of Olivet. No one saw the crash, but Mrs. George Lewis, white, who lives nearby, saw the airplane, flying low and alternately descending ad gaining altitude a few miutes before the crash.

Bodies of the two ministers and Schmitt were throw clear of the wreckage. The pilot was trapped in the flaming wreckage.

Dr. Williams was to have been the principal speaker at a rally for Wendell L. Willike in the Berston Field House at Flint. The crowd assembled there dispersed, after hearing a brief talk by Senator Vandenberg, before word was received of the death of the scheduled speaker.

Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion, who was to have introduced the speaker at Flint, was reported to have been forced down by fog at Pittsburgh.

Dr. Williams had headed the National Baptist Convention since 1923, elected at the annual session which meet in Los Angeles, California. He presided over the sixtieth annual convention which met at Birmingham, Alabama, this passed September.

Lacy Kirk Williams was born in Eufaula, Alabama, the son of Levi and Elizabeth Williams. He was educated at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and received his A. B. degree from Arkansas Baptist college, at Little Rock in 1918: his D. D. form Selma University, Selma, Ala., 1914: his L. L. D., from Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, 1927.

Ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1894 some of his outstanding pastorates were at Marshall, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas. In 1916 he went to Chicago to the Olivet Baptist church which he considered the largest Protestant church in the world, with a membership of 12,000.

In January 1928 Dr. Williams was awarded firs prize by the Harmond Foundation of New York City for distinguished religious service.

Williams Is Killed In Crash

OCT 31 1940

Was Serving 19th Term As Convention Leader; Asst. Pastor Killed

Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams D. D., pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill., one of the largest Protestant congregations in the world, and president of the 60-year-old National Baptist Convention, Inc., and one of his assistant pastors, Rev. William Haynes, were killed in a plane crash on Tuesday en route from Chicago to Flint, Mich., where Dr. Williams was to make a speech in the interest of the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for the presidency of the United States.

Dr. Williams was serving his 19th term as president of the National Baptist Convention, having been re-elected by acclamation early last month at Birmingham, Ala.

STAUNCH REPUBLICAN

He succeeded the late Rev. C. W. Parks, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Fitzwater and Martin streets, who had served the unexpired term of the late Dr. E. C. Morris, of Helena, Ark. Dr. Parks died within a short time after his return from the sessions of the convention at which Dr. Williams was chosen to succeed Dr. Morris.

A leader and administrator of acknowledged ability, Dr. Williams was a powerful figure in American life in matters both spiritual and temporal. He was a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, upon whose advice the leaders of national Republicanism leaned heavily in matters affecting colored citizens.

WORLD LEADER

He was internationally known in church circles, being one of the vice presidents of the Baptist World Alliance, whose last quadrennial session was held in July, 1939, at Atlanta, Ga., where he playing a leading part in squelching the attempt of city authorities to segregate colored delegates and visitors in the city auditorium and in the Ponce de Leon Park, where the initial outdoor meeting of the Alliance, attended by 35,000 persons, was held.

During his administration the indebtedness on the Morris Building, which houses the publishing activities of the convention, had been reduced from $700,000 to less than $200,000 and he was currently engaged in a nation-wide effort to liquidate the remainder of the debt.

DISTINGUISHED CAREER

Dr. Williams was born in Eufala, Ala. He was educated at Bishop Col-

Funeral arrangements had not been completed as the TRIBUNE went to press. Rev. J. H. Branham, Dr. Williams' first assistant, left Chicago immediately after the accident to bring the body home.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Georgia Lewis Williams, whom he wed in 1894; and a son, Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams, Jr.

lege, Marshall, Tex., and the Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark. He had been an ordained minister since 1894. He served as pastor at Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., and had been at the Olivet Church since 1916.

Prominent Baptists Go To Attend Williams' Funeral

NOV 5 1940

Several prominent Baptist ministers left the city Monday night for Chicago to attend the funeral for Dr. L. K. Williams, who was president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., pastor of Olivet Baptist Church and vice president of the Baptist World Alliance, when he perished in an aeroplane crash recently while enroute to speak for the Republican presidential candidate.

Dr. L. A. Pinkston pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, and president of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia; Dr. D. D. Crawford, executive secretary of the State Baptist Convention, will be the state representatives at the funeral services.

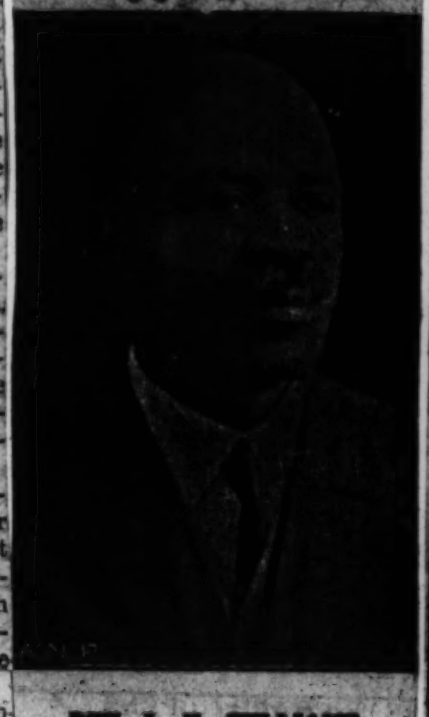
Dr. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church and moderator of the Atlanta Missionary Baptist Association and Dr. C. N. Ellis, pastor of Reed Street Baptist Church and president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union will be there in their official capacities.

In addition to these, other Baptist leaders leaving were Revs. J. T. Johnson, pastor of Mt. Zion Hill Baptist church; S. P. Pettagrue, pastor of West Hunter Street Baptist Church; Talcherea Arnold, religious editor of the WORLD and outstanding evangelist, and others.

From reports, the funeral services for many of the local people are not in progress, but a national funeral services will be held at Olivet Baptist Church Wednesday for thousands expected to invade the midwestern city from coast to coast to pay homage for the fallen Baptist chieftain.

Dr. Williams will be remembered by Atlantans for the part he played during the Baptist World Alliance sessions held in Atlanta in 1939. He presided when Dr. Truett president of the Alliance, delivered his great sermon before an audience estimated at being around 50,000 people.

KILLED
OCT 31 1940



REV. L. K. WILLIAMS

Before Crash

NOV 9 1940

Michigan Governor Sends Condolence

LANSING, Mich.—Gov. L. D. Dickinson was shocked when news reached the state mansion here of the tragic death of Rev. L. K. Williams, pastor of Olivet and Rev. William Haynes, pastor of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, also of Chicago.

A telegram from the state capitol to Mrs. L. K. Williams is as follows:

"I was greatly shocked to learn of the tragic accident which resulted in the death of Dr. Williams last evening. Through his passing members of your race have lost a stanch advocate and the nation a distinguished citizen. You have my deepest sympathy in your hour of bereavement." — L. D. Dickinson, governor of Michigan.

Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams was an eloquent speaker and was called upon numerous times to address large religious groups. Photo shows him speaking at Original Providence Baptist church. Seated on platform are Dean H. M. Smith and Rev. R. Wendell Phillips.—Gushiniere photo.

Fire at Olivet Halts Rites for Dr. Williams

By MARION M. BAXTER

Disaster, which has stalked Olivet Baptist church since the tragic airplane crash which snuffed out the life of its pastor, Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams, struck again Wednesday morning just as funeral services for him were about to begin.

NOV 10 1940

Fire, said to have been caused by defective wires, broke out in a cupola, causing 31st street. The solemnity which prevailed was disrupted when thousands who had jammed Olivet for Rev. Williams' rites, stampeded for exits.

Police Quell Panic

Major casualties were averted by the quick action of a cordon of police, several of whom had been assigned to the church. Led by Captain John Thomas Scott of the Stanton avenue station, the crowd of approximately 5,000 were quickly herded into the street.

Many of them had come several hours before the services for one of Chicago's most outstanding ministers and civic leaders. By ten o'clock the church was crowded. Only two persons, both women, were injured in the rush for exits. They were Miss Icemae Brown, 27, of 455 E. 40th street, and Mrs. Armeta Jones, 3441 Calumet avenue. Neither sustained serious injuries. Miss Brown's left ankle was fractured; Mrs. Jones suffered bruises of the lower limbs and a sprained ankle.

Sergt. Carl Nelson of Stanton avenue led the crowd to the exits, while Sergt. Thomas B. Chapman of the South Park police, turned in the alarm. Nelson, who discovered the fire in the cupola, went to the loud speaker and urged the congregation to move quietly to th eexits.

They obeyed, and all but a few hundred were out when flames burcke through the roof. In the resulting rush Mrs. Jones, and Miss Brown were injured. Mrs. Mable Scott, organist, remained at her post, playing Schubert's 'Ave Maria" until the crowd had been dispersed. A choir of 165 persons sat quietly in the choir loft until every person had gone into the street.

5-11 Alarm Sounded

A 5-11 fire alarm was sounded, and firemen worked for nearly an hour to extinguish the blaze. Although the extent of the damage was not known late Wednesday afternoon, it is believed that an estimated damage of $50,000 was caused by the blaze, which had apparently been smoldering for hours before it was discovered.

The fire was said to have resulted from the overloading of electric wires when loudspeakers and amplifiers were installed. It was first believed that defective wiring in an electric organ was responsible. The organ had played continuously while Rev. Williams' body lay in state at the church.

Services for Dr. Williams were resumed at 2 p. m., in the street in front of Olivet. Following the rites the body was interred in Lincoln cemetery. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Georgia Williams, and a son, the Rev. L. K. Williams, Jr.

NOV 10 1940

Numbered in the thousands who had crowded Olivet for the funeral were dignitaries high in ecclesiastical circles throughout the country and notables in the city's civic, political and professional circles.

Cleveland Minister Delivers Eulogy

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. A. L. Boone, Cleveland, O., vice president of the National Baptist Convention of America, Inc., which the deceased prelate headed. Honorary pallbearers included regional vice presidents of the National Baptist convention; secretaries of boards, other officers and state presidents.

Dr. Williams, who had held the pastorate of Olivet for 24 years, was killed when an airplane he had chartered to take him to a Republican rally in Flint, Mich., last Tuesday, was forced down in a heavy fog.

Four Victims of Crash

With him was the Rev. William Haynes, pastor of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, 3121 Cottage Grove avenue, a white Willkie worker and the pilot. All were killed outright when the plane crashed in a field two miles east of Olivet, Mich., and burst into flames.

Rev. Haynes, who was buried in Burr Oak cemtery Thursday (today) morning had been the pastor of Mt. Pleasant for 12 years. His widow, Mrs. Bessie Haynes; a father, Tom Haynes of Detroit; son, Roosevelt Haynes, Jackson, Miss., and stepson, Arlander Mitchell of Chicago; two brothers, Tommy Haynes of Chicago and Frank Haynes of Jackson, Miss.; two sisters, Mrs. Minnie Slaughter, Memphis, and Mrs. Lucille Williams, Proctor, Ark., survive him.

Objective Rather Than Man

NOV 8 1940

The accident which removed the head of the Baptists of the incorporated national convention gives them a great opportunity to plan a program instead of merely choosing a man. The church means much to Negroes. Besides being a source of moral strength, it is their training school for business and cooperation. The quality of church leadership for that reason takes on importance far beyond what it has among other groups.

To gather together men and women by the thousand without making their united strength serve the greatest possible good is a waste of time and money—and opportunity. Putting a premium on popularity by relection under suspension of the rules and a standing vote is a discouragement to men who have a vision of making the church serve mankind.

The Baptists having to choose a new leader can, if they wish, set up a new measuring stick. Since all Negroes stand to profit by far-seeing leadership in any church through others copying its example, we dare to express the hope that the next president of the incorporated Baptists will be chosen for one year! and at the same time his successor be chosen to serve the next year. Thereafter let them elect the president one year in advance of his service.

Such a plan insures preparation and maximum effort. It will cut to a minimum the electioneering which under present conditions chokes out high resolve and unselfish service. In one year a leader can make his contribution. Repeated reelection works harm in two ways. It kills the ardor of other men who too have ambition, and it sets the incumbent to working for a vote of confidence, instead of for objectives worthy of the church.

The incorporated Baptists have a great chance. Time will tell whether they answer the call.

Fire Halts Funeral Of Dr. L. K. Williams Temporarily

NOV 15 1940

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP)—Undaunted by flames which engulfed historic Olivet Baptist Church, 20 minutes before the funeral services last Wednesday morning, the thousands of visitors and friends, who attended the funeral paid their last respects to Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, in front of the church after the fire was under control.

It was also revealed that the Rev. D. V. Denison of Selma, Alabama, vice president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., will succeed Dr. Williams as president.

The Rev. Joseph H. Branham, assistant pastor of Olivet and close friend of Dr. Williams for several decades, despite the shock of the leader's sudden death and the morning's fire, was nevertheless able to see that services were carried out efficiently in the afternoon. He remarked afterward that despite the fire, the services which attracted thousands to the street were quite fitting since Dr. Williams had always been a man of the people and the open air rites gave all the people a chance to see and hear.

The Rev. D. V. Denison, vice president, presided. The scripture lesson was read by Rev. T. S. Boone and prayer was offered by the Rev. T. O. Fuller, Memphis. The obituary read by Editor R. C. Barbour of the National Baptist Voice, Nashville and Attorney W. H. Haynes read resolutions and telegrams.

Speaking from the subject, "A Great Man Has Fallen in Israel," the Rev. A. L. Boone, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, and close friend of Dr. Williams, traced the early rise of Dr. Williams fom a little village minister to a worldwide leader.

"We have been intimate friends for 46 years," he said, "and the world has not produced a truer friend and brother than Lacey Kirk Williams.

"The home going of this exact scholar, statesman in the Kingdom of God and titular leader of Negro Baptists, is an irreparable loss," Rev. Boone concluded.

Many Pallbearers

Other remarks were made by Attorney William H. Harrison, deacon of the church; the Rev. J. M. Nabrit, secretary for the National Baptist Convention; Mrs. S. W. Layton, president of the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, the Rev. A. M. McDonald, executive secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention; the Rev. J. L. Horace, president of the Illinois Baptist Convention; Bishop James A. Bray, representing other denominations.

Among the honorary pallbearers were the following: the Revs. W. D Carter, Pasadena, Cal.; T. S. Harten, Brooklyn; M. L. Shepard and J. H. Jackson, Philadelphia; U. J. Robinson, Mobile, Ala.; E. Arlington Wilson, St. Louis; Roland Smith, Atlanta; Benjamin Parkins, Cleveland; T. Theo Lovelace ,Chicago; A. M. Townsend, Nashville R. W. Riley, Montgomery, Ala.; Calvin Perkins, Birmingham; J. L. Campbell, W. E Mack and S. A. Owen, Memphis; W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.; Chas. Favors, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. F. Clark, Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. R. Jamison, Little Rock, Ark.; J. C. Austin. Chicago; C. H. Hampton, San Diego, Cal.; B. L. Matthews, George Crowley, E. W. White and A. J. Payne, Baltimore; Alfred W. Watts, Chicago: L. A. Pinkston, Augusta, Ga.; J. L. Horace, Chicago S. S. Reed, Indianapolis; G. W. Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa; W. H. Ballew, Louisville; T. A. Levy, Shreveport, La.; E. L. Todd, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. W. Botts St. Paul, Minn.; A. A. Cosey, Vicksburg, Miss.; S. C. Doyle, Kansas City, Mo.; C. L. Aiken, Atlantic City, N. J.; F. P. Jones, Omaha; George H. Sims, New York City; William P. Hayes, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Walker, Cincinnati; Charles Crable, Cleveland; E. W. Perry, Oklahoma City; J. R. Burdette, Houston; J. Carl Mitchell, Huntington, W. Va.; C. H. Brumfield, Milwaukee; Prof. E. W. D. Isaac and Dr. L. A. Bowman, Nashville; John L. Webb, Hot Springs, Ark.; J. Timothy Boddie, Germantown, Pa.; Sandy F. Ray, Columbus; W. P. Carter, Santa Monica, Cal.; F. W. Penick, Seattle and O. C. Maxwell, New York City.

Among the prominent Baptist women who attended the funeral were: Mrs. Maude J. Brockway, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Lethia Craig and Mrs. W. F. McKinney, Atlanta; Mrs. E. W. D. Isaac, Sr. and Jr., Nashville; Mrs. Edna Lewis, Dayton; Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Philadelphia; Mrs. O. C. Maxwell, New York City.

The funeral rites were conducted by the Bell Funeral Home, Ernest A Griffin, director.

Future of Convention

The Rev. D. V. Denison ,pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church and president of the Alabama Baptist State Convention will succeed Dr. Williams as president.

Elected in Atlanta in 1931, the Rev. Denison presided over the convention during the absence of Dr. Williams. The former has a long and distinguished record as a Baptist leader, not only in his own state, BEALE but in the national organization. He was a faithful follower and disciple of the late E. C. Morris for several decades.

Educated at Selma University, Selma, Ala., and for 29 years pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Selma the Rev. Denison is one of the able leaders of the Baptist denomination.

Helped $200,000 Drive

He was associated with Dr. L. K Williams in perfecting plans for the financial campaign effort of Negro Baptists to raise $200,00 to retire the mortgage on the Morris Memorial building, home of the publishing plant. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount was raised during the last session of the convention, September 4-9, in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Williams had recently perfected a cooperative program with Southern Baptists in operating the American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville. The Rev. D. V Denison also served on the commission and is thoroughly acquainted with the educational program of the convention.

Dr. L. K. Williams left the work of the National Baptist Convention in good shape. The publishing house debt is paid up to late; the missionary work under the direction of the Rev. J. H. Jackson of Philadelphia is making progress and the annual sessions of the National Baptist Convention are larger each year.

President D. V. Denison has been trained to carry on the work of the convention.

DEAD CLERIC ACCUSED OF HAVING AUDITOR KILLED

New York Age

New York N.Y.

Death Of Edward Pierson In 1930 Charged To Late Rev. Williams

NOV 30 1940

By MARY E. FINGER

The breath of a decade-old scandal which rocked the nation came back this week to haunt the revered memory of the Rev. L. K. Williams, who up until the time of his death on October 29 of this year was president of the powerful National Baptist Convention and titular head of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The old wound was opened up when the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., pastor of Harlem's wealthy Abyssinian Baptist Church, charged boldly before his congregation Sunday morning that the late high-ranking clergyman was the brains behind the suspicious murder in April, 1930, of E. D. Pierson of Chicago, auditor of the National Baptist Convention. Pierson's bullet-riddled form was found in the Muscatatuck River, Scottsburg, Ind., a noose about his neck and rocks tied to his feet. At the time of his death the Chicago man was returning from Tennessee where he had been conducting an investigation of the alleged misuse of $22,000 of the Convention's money.

Breaks Long Silence

"Now that Dr. L. K. Williams is dead, the truth can be told!" Powell told a shocked congregation of two thousand Abyssinian worshippers. "This has been on my mind for a long time and now I can tell it."

New York Age

Abyssinian's pastor went on to relate that Pierson's investigation had disclosed emblezzlement of $22,000; that the auditor had found sufficient evidence to condemn Williams.

New York

"Pierson, who wired his revelations back to the Chicago headquarters and was returning with enough evidence to punish the party involved, was dragged off a train when it stopped to change engines by a notorious gang of hired bandits. The next day his body was found in the river. On the bank was a mass of burned papers containing the damaging evidence," Powell charged.

Powell pointed out that the next session of the convention voted that the organization was never to have another auditor.

"To prove that God works in his own good time," the New York minister flung forth dramatically: "The plane in which Williams was flying to speak in behalf of the Republican Party was downed in a storm and burned, taking his life. On top of that, when the funeral was held in Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, the building caught on fire and its steeple blew off."

Contacted by The New York Age on Tuesday, the Rev. George H. Sims, president of the New York State Baptist Convention pleaded ignorance of the situation in reference to Dr. Powell's sensational charges.

The only statement Rev. Sims would make was to express regret that "anyone after these years would attach the death of E. D. Pierson to the late Dr. L. K. Williams. Please let the dead rest. Let the present setup remain as it is until the National Convention meets in Louisville, Ky., in September. The man is not even cold and it is bad to jump on a dead man so quickly."

NECROLOGY- 1940

CITY MOURNS DEATH OF ONLY NEGRO JURIST

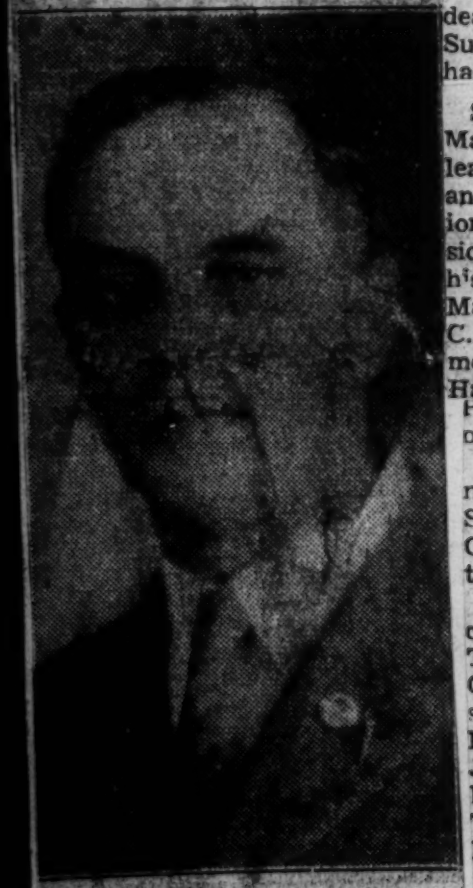
Chicago, Ill.

Crowd Rites to Pay Him Final Tribute

3-31-41

Chicago, Ill.

Grace Presbyterian church, of which he was a valued and active member, was crowded Tuesday morning as Chicagoans from all walks of life paid final tribute to Judge Albert Bailey George.



ALBERT B. GEORGE

One of the city's best loved and respected citizens, and only Negro municipal court judge.

An unending stream of friends passed the bier as his body lay in state at Jackson's Funeral parlors Sunday, and a long line of citizens who knew and admired the dignified but friendly magistrate filed into his home at 3231 Vernon avenue from the time the news of his death was radiocast on Saturday until the funeral.

Death Followed Brief Illness

Judge George, who had enjoyed excellent health until recently, had been confined to his bed since Palm Sunday. The end came Good Friday at midnight in Provident hospital. He was 66 years old at the time of his death.

An active figure in the community's civic, religious and fraternal life, he had served as secretary of the Chicago Urban League; secretary of the Board of Trustees of Provident Hospital; master of finance, Hannibal Lodge No. 6, K. of P., Supreme Lodge K. of P. for 16 years; Oriental Lodge No. 68. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Sunday school at Grace, a post he had held for a number of years.

Widow, Father Survive

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Maude Roberts George, herself a leader in civic and club circles and former president of the National Association of Negro Musicians; one son, Albert George; his 93-year-old father, William Marshall George, Washington, D. C.; five sisters, Mrs. Frances Raymond, Miss Emma George, Mrs. Harriet Stewart, Mrs. Neenah Payne and Mrs. Cornelia Shorter of Washington, D. C.

Other survivors are several nieces and other relatives. Mrs. Shorter and a niece, Mrs. Mabel Coleman, came from Washington to attend the funeral.

Impressive were the services conducted for the revered jurist. The Rev. A. E. Bennett, pastor of Grace, delivered the eulogy. Musical selections were given by the Federal Jubilee Singers, Prof. James A. Mundy, director; Miss Nelmatilda Ritchie, violinist; Thelma Waide Brown, soloist and Irma Smith and Jessie Walls.

Leaders Eulogize Jurist

Brief talks by outstanding representatives of several organizations with which Judge George was identified were also given. Speakers were Alexander L. Jackson, Chief Justice John J. Sonsteby of the Municipal Court; the Hon. C. Francis Stratford, Dr. Martin H. Bickham of the Chicago Church Federation. Atty. Georgia Jones Ellis read the obituary.

Members of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity served as pallbearers. Hundreds of telegrams poured in from every section of the country. Burial was in Lincoln cemetery.

Native of Washington, D. C.

Judge George was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1873. He was graduated from the public schools there and later the Spencerian Business College in Washington. He served with Edward E. Cooper from 1893 to 1894 on the Colored American, one of the pioneer Negro newspapers, published in Washington, D. C. Coming to Chicago in 1896, he received his LL. B. from Northwestern university a year later.

He practised law in Chicago from that time until his death, maintaining law offices for the 42 continuous years in the Ashland Block, 155 No. Clark street. In 1924 he was elected judge of the Municipal court, and served until 1930, the full term. He was renominated twice, but lost in the landslides. Later he was appointed to the Illinois Board of Pardons and Paroles and served two and one half years.

Appointed by Gov. Emmerson, he was retained by Gov. Horner for six months, when by legislative action the Parole Board was cut by three members. Judge George, its only Negro member, was one of the three out of four Republican members cut off.

FUNERAL RITES WERE HELD IN TWO PARTS

NOV 16 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—After the rites at Olivet, hurried plans were made to proceed with the funeral services in two parts, first at the Bell Funeral Parlors and at the Lincoln cemetery for the final public rites.

Albert B. George

THE death last week of Judge Albert B. George removed from Chicago one of its most outstanding citizens. Not only was he the only Negro to have sat upon the Municipal Court bench, but he also was a pioneer among Negroes in the legal profession of this city. Conducting law offices in this city for forty or more years, his work as a barrister was not only successful, but was also unique for its thoroughness and effectiveness. His list of clients embraced many well known persons and firms in this city, and the manner in which he handled the cases was almost wholly successful in every instance. 4-7-41

Judge George's election to the municipal court was as much a tribute to his ability and personality as it was to the solidarity and effectiveness of the Negro vote at that time. His clean personal record, his untarnished professional conduct made an appeal to the electorate far stronger than any number of stumping speeches would have made; and the result was that he was placed in a position never before occupied by a member of the race in this city. After his elevation, his conduct as a judge was in keeping with that which characterized him in the years before. His treatment of those whose cases were from the proper discharge of his duty, and his treatment of those whose cases were brought before him for adjudication was above reproach. He was fair, just, and unswerving in the proper meting out of justice.

Whenever the Negro race loses a man of the Albert B. George type, it suffers in a double measure. Such leadership as he exhibited is hard to duplicate, because his was a type of leadership of which the race is sadly lacking. His life was an example and an inspiration to a group which too often hesitates initiation into fields hitherto unexplored by the Negro. He gave impetus to Negro legal ambition, and caused the group to know of the possibility and capability of Negroes successfully filling the highest of positions. This alone is of sufficient benefit to the race to cause it to revere his memory and be glad of the life that he lived. What he accomplished ought to prove an unending stimulus to the political aspirations of the group, and an inspiration to all young men who desire success in life. We mourn his demise.

Buttons For Sale

Pittsburgh Courier

Committee In Back Room Sells Official Buttons to Visiting Mourners.

NOV 16 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—While thousands of friends and members of the world's largest Baptist church filed through the Olivet Tuesday night to view the remains of the beloved leader of the National Baptist convention, scores of others, mostly visiting dignitaries, filed into a small rear room to purchase "official" buttons.

These buttons were being hawked at 25 cents each by a committee of preachers and laymen.

FRANK EDWARDS SUCCUMBS IN VETS' HOSPITAL

Had Been Confined for Six Weeks

An illness of several weeks, during which he had been confined to Hines hospital, claimed the life of Frank Edwards, prominent South Side mortician and world war veteran, of 4136 South Michigan avenue, Monday at 5:20 p. m.

Mr. Edwards, one of Chicago's pioneer undertakers, had been in ill health for some time. Six weeks ago he was removed to Hines, hospital for disabled war veterans. A tenacity which has been one of his most notable characteristics, marked this last fight against insurmountable odds, for he hovered between life and death for more than a week.

Rites Held Friday Morning

Funeral services will be held Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the Progressive Baptist church, 3705 So. LaSalle street, of which he was an active and valued member. The Rev. T. E. Brown, pastor of Progressive, will conduct the rites.

Recognized as one of the city's foremost business men, Mr. Edwards established himself in the undertaking business over 22 years ago. He came to Chicago from Alabama at the age of two. In 1918 he located at 31st and Indiana avenue, moving to the present spacious and elaborate site of the Frank Edwards Funeral Home fourteen years ago.

His widow, Mrs. Sunshine Edwards, worked with him in conducting one of the South Side's most notable undertaking establishments. Many of Chicago's pioneer citizens and outstanding South Side personages have been buried from their mortuary. Recent among these was Editor Robert S. Abbott.

Widow, Son Survive

Survivors, beside his widow, Mrs. Sunshine Edwards, are a son, Frank, Jr., 19, and a brother, Charles Edwards. He and Mrs. Edwards, one of the most active civic and social leaders in the community, were married 20 years ago.

Prominent in fraternal circles as well, Mr. Edwards was a Mason, a past patron of the Eastern Stars; vice commander of the George L. Giles Post No. 87; a member of the Negro Chamber of Commerce and was former auditor of the Independent National Independent Funeral Directors association. He was also a member of the Chicago Undertaking association.

Masonic rites will be held preceding the funeral Friday. It is also expected that the veterans organization of which he was a member will conduct appropriate rites.

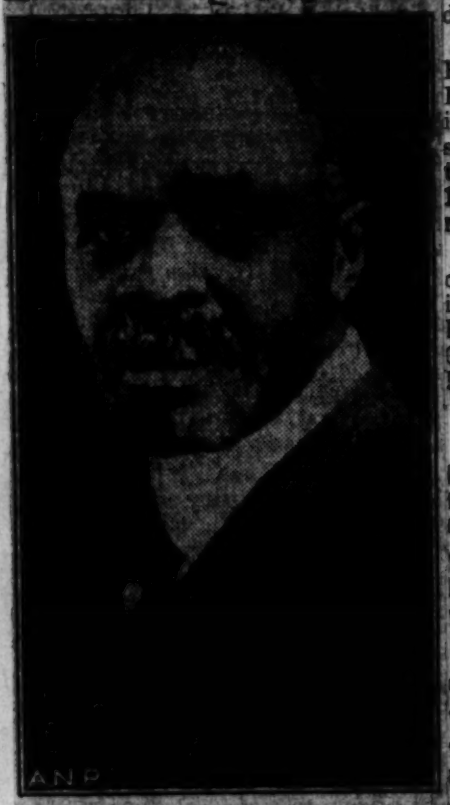
Mrs. Edwards, who has worked with him since their marriage and their son will carry on the business.

Church Leader Killed Instantly When Plane Falls in Mich. Field

President of National Baptist Convention and Three Others Are Burned to Death in Mishap

CHARLOTTE, MICH.—Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention since 1922, and vice-president of the Baptist World Alliance, was killed instantly on Tuesday night when the chartered plane in which he was en route from Chicago to Flint, Mich., crashed and burned in a bean field six and one-half miles south of here as the pilot attempted to land.

Dr. Williams, who has been pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, with a membership of 12,000 and considered the largest Protestant church in the world, was one of four persons to die in the crash.



DR. L. K. WILLIAMS

The other victims, all Chicagoans, were: Edward Whiting, the pilot; the Rev. William M. Haynes, and Don Schmitt.

Witnesses said the plane, operated by the Monarch Air Service of Chicago, dropped two flares before attempting the landing.

Dr. L. K. Williams

The Rev. Dr. Williams and the group were enroute to a Republican rally at Flint when they met death.

The Baptist chief was born in Eufaula, Ala., the son of Levi and Elizabeth Williams. His education included: Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; A. B., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark., 1913; D. D. Selma University, Selma, Ala., 1914.

He married Miss Georgia Lewis, on August 16, 1894, the same year in which he was ordained to the Baptist ministry. Before going to Olivet in 1916, he held pastorates at Marshall, Dallas, and Fort Worth.

College Dean 3 years

The minister, a widely-known lecturer was president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas for twelve years; dean of the I. and M. College Theology Department, Fort Worth, Texas for three years.

For one year, he was president of the General Baptist State Convention of Illionis. Dr. Williams was also appointed by the then Governor Lowden of Illinois as a member of the Chicago Inter-racial Commission. He lived at 3115 S. Parkway Avenue, Chicago.

Pres. National Baptist Convention, Inc. Meets Tragic Death En Route To Flint, Mich.

RITES WEDNESDAY

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 31—(Special)—Funeral services for the Rev. L. K. Williams will take place at Olivet Baptist Church, of which he was pastor on Wednesday, November 6. The services will begin at ... o'clock A. M.

CHICAGO, Ill., (Special Wire) — Rev. Lacy Kirk Williams, 69, President of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated, and pastor of Olivet Baptist church of this city was instantly killed in an airplane crash two miles from East Olivet Michigan Tuesday night. ... this week. ... Will ... Grove of this city, who was also killed as were the white pilot and co-pilot, Edward Whiting and Don Schmitt.

Rev. Williams and Rev. Haines were enroute to a Republican rally in Flint, Michigan, where the noted minister was to deliver an address in the interest of Wendell Willkie for President. Assigned to the speaking engagement at Flint, Rev. Williams had chartered a plane for the trip fro mthe Monarch Air Service Farmers who saw the fatal crash of the plane, say that it was attempting a forced landing. The plane, they say, circled two or three times over the ... and that the distressed pilot tossed out flares. The plane crashed to the ground and then burst into flames. The pilot was burned beyond recognition while Rev. Williams, Rev. Haines and the co-pilot were thrown two hundred feet from where the plane crashed and were killed instantly.

Rev. J. H. Branham, Assistant pastor of Olivet Baptist church, and a constant companion of Rev. Williams, was here in Chicago when word was received of the tragedy. He and Dea. Stephen A. Griffin left here immediately to bring home the remains of Rev. Williams and Rev. Haines.

Dr. L. K. Williams' Life Story An Inspiration

NOV 0 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (By R. C. Barbour for ANP)—Dr. L. K. Williams was born in Eufala, Alabama, July 11, 1871. During his early childhood the parents moved from Alabama to Texas. The lad, Lacey, who was destined to become a world religious leader, entered the public schools of Texas and completed the course of study with honor. He then entered Hearne Academy at Hearne, Texas, where he prepared himself for the academy of Bishop college, Marshall. When he had finished the academic course of Bishop, he then completed the theological course. Feeling the need of further preparation, he entered the college department of the Arkansas Baptist at Little Rock, where he compleed with credit the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A few years after he left the college walls and entered in-

REV. L. K. WILLIAMS

to the active arena of life and upon his brilliant career, Selma University, in recognition of his ability as a scholar, and his remarkable powers as a preacher and theologian, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. A decade ago Bishop college conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

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An Important Year

The year 1884 was filled with important events in the life of the great preacher. It was in this eventful year that he was ordained. In this same year he married Miss Georgia A. Lewis, who has been his real helpmate throughout his public career. To this union was born one child, Lacey Kirk Williams, Jr.

A Circuit Preacher

Like other great men, his career had its humble and lowly origin. He began his ministerial career with what is known in the south as a circuit of churches, preaching at one this Sunday and at another the next. Though ministering to four churches, his income was so small that he was obliged to teach in the public schools as an avocation along with his ministerial work.

During the first three years of his ministry were spent with the following churches in his beloved Texas, Eighth Street, Temple; St. Emanuel, Hearne; Friendship, Navasota and Bethesda Baptist church, Marshall.

Then came calls from the Macedonia Baptist church, Dallas and Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, Fort Worth. At the latter place he built one of the first institutional Baptist churches in the South.

He Leads Texas Baptists

Dr. L. K. Williams was the first secretary and Sunday school missionary for the old Land Mark Baptist association in Texas, and for a number of years was chairman of the Executive board of the same association. He also served as president of the La Grange District Sunday School convention. In 1905 he succeeded the late F. W. Gross as president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention.

For a number of years he served as theological instructor of the Ft. Worth Industrial and Mechanical college; instructor in the Carolina Bishop Training school of Dallas, and for one year was president of the Industrial and Mechanical College of Fort Worth.

He has successfully edited the following newspapers: The Dallas Express and the Western Star of Houston.

Called to Chicago

The Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, died July 31, 1915, after a distinguished career as pastor since his call in 1908. Dr. Fisher had invited the National Baptist convention to Chicago for its 1915 session. He died before the convention assembled. It was a stormy session which resulted in a spli

NOV 8 1940

During that session of the Convention a young, eloquent Texas minister from Ft. Worth delivered the missionary sermon with unusual interest. It was a great sermon. It made the fiery, divided constituents of the convention forget their bitterness, contention and strife. When the sermon came to a close, there followed an outburst of enthusiasm and high-spiritual tide that swept into prayer and submission that vast congregation.

Several months afterwards he was invited to preach at the Olivet church and was called to the church in February, 1916.

Heavenward and Earthward Program

His pastorate of Olivet has been characterized by a heavenward and earthward program. He developed one of the foremost institutional churches in America. Dr. Williams often said "Olivet helps to proclaim a world-wide, 'red-hot' evangelical gospel. It also works for the betterment of humanity as well. It worships God and it works to help the lot of mankind here."

The present Olivet membership of 9,000 is the largest in America today.

After the race riots in Chicago in 1919, Governor Lowden recognized his ability as a social leader and an authority on race relations and appointed him a member of the Race Commission of Illinois, in which capacity he made valuable contributions toward the solution of intricate problems. For four years he served as president of the General Baptist State Convention of Illinois.

Elected President of the National Baptist Convention

After the death of the late E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist convention, Dr. Williams was elected president to succeed him in 1922. During his leadership the Incorporated Convention completed the Morris Memorial building at Nashville, home of the Baptist Publishing House, at a cost of $650,000; instituted an educational program for the training of Negro ministers in connection with the Southern Baptists; developed the missionary program, held together the largest Negro organization in the world. The Birmingham session of the Convention last September was the climax of his career. More than 20,000 delegates and visitors attended the session and $51,000 in cash was raised.

Always in Demand

Aside from being the pastor of the largest protestant church in America, and president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Dr. Williams was always in demand. For several years he served as a lecturer of the Winona Lake Chautauqua. The University of Chicago, with all her emphasis upon critical scholarship, even in religion, invited him to its academic shades to deliver words of wisdom to her faculty and students on the subject: "How to Make a Church Count in a Community."

A Social and Political Reformer

When he lived in Texas the liquor traffic had no more bitter opponent than Dr. Williams. In order to wipe out this evil he organized 87 Temperance and Prohibition organizations. He fought corruption in social and political life, both in Texas and Illinois.

During the 46 years of his active pastorate he organized 14 churches and took part in organization of 26 associations, women's missionary circles and conventions; ordained 106 deacons; licensed 17 ministers and ordained 31. He felt keenly the need of raising the intellectual standard of the ministry among Negroes. For this cause he gave aid in a financial way to 26 ministers and missionary workers in securing an education.

The religious world recognized his ability as a leader and an organizer. Many of the best churches in America were anxious to have him as their leader. During the last 10 years he delivered 17 different calls coming from some of the best churches in the denomination.

Dr. L. K. Williams Life Story Told

NOV 10 1940

By R. C. BARDUR (for ANP)

Dr. L. K. Williams was born in Eufala Ala., Juy 11, 1871. During his eary childhood his parents moved from Alabama to Texas. The lad, Lacey, who was destined to become a world religious leader, entered the public schools of Texas and completed the course of study with honor.

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NOV 10 1940

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NOV 10 1940

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RESCUE OF VICTORY LIFE WAS CREDIT TO DR. L. K. WILLIAMS

NOV 16 1940

HUGH S. GARDNER

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The fact that the late Rev. L. K. Williams, pastor of Olivet Baptist church here and titular head of more than 4,000,000 Baptists, bore a reputation as a man of character was proven in no better fashion, nor was this reputation of greater value to his race, than when Federal court Judge Evan A. Evans appointed him president of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company during its reorganization process in 1934.

The noted jurist made it clear at the time that he did not make the appointment because of the Rev. Mr. Williams' business acumen, but stated the appointment was made on the basis of character. With Mr. Williams at the helm, the late James Edgar Mitchem put the then shaky firm on a sound business basis.

THWARTED INSURGENTS

Of course to Chicagoans themselves the appointment of Dr. Williams as president of the insurance company was done to add prestige to the group of hometown folk who were to sit en banc with a group of New Yorkers in the management of the company. All agreed that the noted churchman did add dignity to the entire setup.

His clever handling of a planned situation to muddle up the company in 1935 by a group of Chicago insurgents will go down in the history of Negro business here as one of the master strokes. Barely before the insurgents could get started with their chicanery which was designed to disrupt the whole business foundation of the company, Dr. Williams, with the aid of his loyal supporters, eliminated the evil-doers entirely from ever being able to assume control.

While there have been some whisperings, no officials or close friends of employes, or the employes themselves, have anything to say in the way of a suggestion as to whom will succeed the late pastor.

MAIN OFFICE TO REMAIN HERE

As when all great men die and leave a rich heritage behind them, if not in wealth, in position where they had some power, the death of the Rev. Mr. Williams has brought to the lips of many the question as to whether the main offices of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance will remain in Chicago or be moved to New York. Your correspondent has learned very definitely from persons who can speak with authority that such a thing will not happen.

Both the New York group and the Chicago group who control the destinies of the company say that Chicago is the Negro capital of the world, and therefore is deserving of having in its midst the main office of one of the race's most reliable insurance companies, and certain legal technicalities also would prevent such a change, it was pointed out.

But back in the uncertain days of 1934 it was the sane judgment of a great jurist that only a man of honest heart and action could save or revive the company, and that man was Dr. Williams, whose recent death the entire nation mourns.

FIREMEN, POLICE COME TO RESCUE

NOV 16 1940

By LUTHER HILL
(Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The chill aura of stark foreboding which intensified and made tangible the dry frost of a dreary Chicago morning, bore grim fruit Wednesday as the shrill cries of "Fire," struck icy horror into the hearts of countless thousands assembled at what was to have been the city's most celebrated funeral—the final tribute to Chicago's "Eagle at Rest," Dr. Lacy Kirk Williams, 69, D.D., B.A., LL.D., who lay in silent repose at the scene of his greatest achievement, massive Olivet Baptist church, 31st street at South Parkway.

The blaze, which began between 10 a. m. and 10:15 a. m., was discovered in the school's nursery by Officer Joseph Chatman, of the Fourth District Station, who, thinking it a minor case of defective wiring, sought to extinguish it with buckets of water. It soon worked out of control, gutting the top of the building and sending columns of smoke to the skies as a grim beacon of terror. Officer Chatman won himself a hero's laurels a few moments later as, with Sergeant Carl Nelson and Officer Lewis Frank, he evacuated thousands of would-be stampeders from the building, saving many from being crushed.

FIREMEN ARRIVE SWIFTLY

What the valiant policemen began, Chicago's "Fire Eaters" soon finished as tingling telephones from blocks around, brought two-thirds of the citys equipment, registering a 5-11 and two "special" alarms. Chief Francis Fagen, from the Tenth Battalion, arrived on the scene first and soon had the surging throng under control, limiting injuries to a minimum. A leg fracture and several cases of cuts and bruises resulted as occupants leaped from windows at the onset of the flames.

As the first alarm brought a general uprising from the assemblage, still ignorant of the fire, serene funeral attendants, under the careful supervision of Funeral Director Ernest Greene whisked the hermetically sealed, bronze casket to the Bell Funeral Parlors, 3215 Michigan where it remained until the funeral board of strategy, led by Rev. R. C. Barbour, Master of Ceremonies, Dr. D. V. Jemison and Rev. Joseph Branham, had conferred with Mrs. Williams as to possible funeral arrangements.

BLAME PLACED ON ORGAN

Fire Marshall Michael Corrigan has not determined on investigation the origin of the blaze, though the most consistent theory, advanced by firemen and laymen alike, places the blame on the church's huge electric organ which had been playing continuously since Monday evening when Dr. Williams' body was first prepared for view. The organ, undoubtedly overheated from such a long service, coupled with the elaborate public address system which was to have carried the services to the waiting throng, may have proven too much for the church's wiring system, the strain breaking through at its weakest point. But whatever its origin, it raged bitterly until 59 minutes later the vast array of trucks and pumpers began to pack up.

LEADER OF 3,000,000 SOULS

Dr. Williams, who, as pastor of mighty Olivet and president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., held the religious destiny of more than 3,000,000 souls in the golden magic of his profound oratory and deep seated wisdom, was to have been accorded a funeral of stupendous proportions. Leaders of the ministry, in the city from all points of the nation, were to participate in the services, which were to reach their climax with the sermon by Cleveland's Rev. A. L. Boone.

$50,000 DAMAGE DONE

On the heels of the report that the church's fire insurance policy, held by a private broker, had lapsed, came the news from the fire department officials that the damages had been unofficially estimated at more than $50,000. Water damage ran high in the building as the firemen used every means at their disposal to curb the blaze.

MAY BUILD NEW CHURCH

Church officials, busy with the funeral details and upset by the very suddenness of the disaster, are silent on the question of rebuilding the massive edifice. Fifty thousand dollars worth of damage will possibly mean almost $100,000 worth of repairs, making it a question of whether it would not be wiser to erect a new church.

Both Races Pay Tribute to President of National Baptist Convention, Inc.

NOV 8 1940

Religious Leader Fatally Injured When Airplane Taking Him to Republican Meeting Crashed in Michigan

Bulletin

Fire Halts Rites for L. K. Williams

CHICAGO. — Fire, caused by crossed wires in the loud speaker system, routed 3,000 persons who had jammed their way into the Olivet Baptist church Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, for the last rites of the Rev. L. K. Williams.

The Rev. Mr. Williams was killed in an airplane crash at Olivet, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 29, enroute to make a speech for Wendell Willkie in Flint, Mich.

The 5-11 alarm fire started 40 minutes before the funeral services were scheduled to begin.

Flames were noticed pouring from the roof of the church by the crowd of nearly 8,000 who could not get into the edifice. Coolness on the part of Police Sergeant Carl Nelson, fromer bodyguard of Joe Louis, world heavyweight champion, and Thomas Chapman, who had been assigned to the church, prevented any serious injury.

The scores of church dignitaries who had assembled here from all parts of the country, presidents of Baptist state conventions and members of two robed choirs as well as the friends of the late pastor, who had been in their seats for more than an hour, were safely ushered into the streets.

The roof had been burning fully 20 minutes before the people inside the church were aware of the fire.

A hasty conference was held by the clergy in charge of the funeral arrangements after the church had been so badly damaged by water that it was impossible to hold the funeral. It was decided to hold brief services at Lincoln cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Later a memorial service will be held.

The funeral of the Rev. W. M. Haynes, killed in the same plane crash which took the life of Rev. Williams, was to have been held at the Olivet church on Thursday, but it will be held elsewhere.

Damage to the church was estimated at $25,000. The inside was completely damaged and the funeral flowers were ruined by smoke and water.

In the confusion, three persons were injured, one receiving a broken leg.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Two-hour funeral services were to be held Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock for Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, president of the National Baptist convention, who was killed in an airplane crash during a fog Tuesday, Oct. 29, near Charlotte, Mich.

The services were held at the Olivet Baptist church of which Dr. Williams was pastor for about 25 years.

Dignitaries of both races throughout the nation were to join in simple rites for the renowned leader.

His body was viewed by many thousands as it lay in state from Monday evening until the services at Olivet at which Dr. L. A. Boone of Birmingham, host to the recent national convention; the Rev. T. S. Boone of Fort Worth, convention historian; the Rev. T. O. Fuller of Memphis and Dr. R. C. Barbour of Nashville, editor of the National Baptist Voice, as well as many others, were to take prominent part.

C.A.A. Opens Investigation

Meanwhile the C.A.A. has opened an investigation in the fatal crash which snuffed out the lives of three others in additions to the famous preacher. The Rev. William M. Haynes, prominent pastor of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church; Edward Whiting, white, the pilot, and Don Schmitt, white, student flier and an employe of the Chicago Daily News, were the other fatalities.

The party was on its way to Flint, Mich., where Dr. Williams and Rev. Haynes were scheduled to address a Republican rally. They had missed connections on the regular plane to Detroit and chartered the private craft, a five-passenger Stinson cabin plane owned by the Monarch air service. They were nearing their destination when they encountered heavy fog.

Farmers living near the crash scene, about two miles from Charlotte, said they heard the plane circle two or three times as if seeking a landing place. The motor apparently was in working order. Landing flares were thrown out by the pilot, but as the craft neared the ground the engine roared as if an attempt was being made to gain altitude. The machine crashed and burst into flames.

Pilot Burned

The pilot was burned beyond recognition. The others were thrown 200 feet away.

Dr. Williams, in addition to being president of the National Baptist convention, was for 12 years vice president of the Baptist World Alliance, president of the Victory Mutual Life Insurance company a winner of the Harmon award for distinguished service, and a member of the National Memorial association to commemmorate the deeds of Negroes in various wars.

Dr. Williams was born in Eufala, Ala., July 11, 1871. He was ordained in the ministry in 1894 and pastored churches in Marshall, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, before coming to the Olivet church in Chicago in 1916.

The Baptist leader received his education at Bishop college in Marshall, Texas, and at the Arkansas Baptist college in Little Rock. He recevied the degree of doctor of divinity from Selma university, Selma, Ala., in 1914.

Elected President in 1922

He was elected president of the National Baptist convention in 1922 and was reelected every year since that time. He was reelected for the nineteenth consecutive time in Birmingham in September, this year.

Dr. Williams for 12 years was president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas. For three years, he was dean of the theology department of the I. and M. college at Fort Worth.

An outstanding Republican, Dr. Williams served in 1936 as director of the Negro western division of the Republican national committee. During the term of Governor Lowden of Illinois, the minister was appointed as a member of the Chicago interracial commission.

Dr. Williams is survived by his widow, Mrs. Georgia Lewis Williams, and a son, L. K. Williams Jr.

DR. L. K. WILLIAMS

NOV 16 1940

In every sense of the word, Dr. Lacy Kirk Williams was a great and inspired leader, a statesman of rare ability, a true prince of the church.

From lowly beginnings he rose to a respected place in American life and a commanding position among Negroes by virtue of his fine intelligence, his masterly eloquence, his extraordinary organizing ability and his rare statesmanship.

He was one of the first of our ministers to see that religion must be dynamic and social; that there must be emphasis on the here as well as the hereafter; that a church must be an institution touching the lives and problems of its members EVERY day if it is to serve its people properly in the modern world and prepare them for salvation Beyond.

The fact that Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago grew to have the tremendous membership of 9,000 during the 24 years of his pastorate testifies eloquently to his ability and wisdom.

His life and achievements were and remain an inspiration to those laymen and churchmen who see the church not merely as brick and stone, but as an assemblage of people in all walks of life and of all ages and colors who believe in Christianity as a dynamic social force.

He set a high standard of service to God and humanity.

He made Christianity a thing of flesh and blood and brains, a realistic force in the lives of those he led.

He will feel adequately rewarded if others in his profession do likewise.

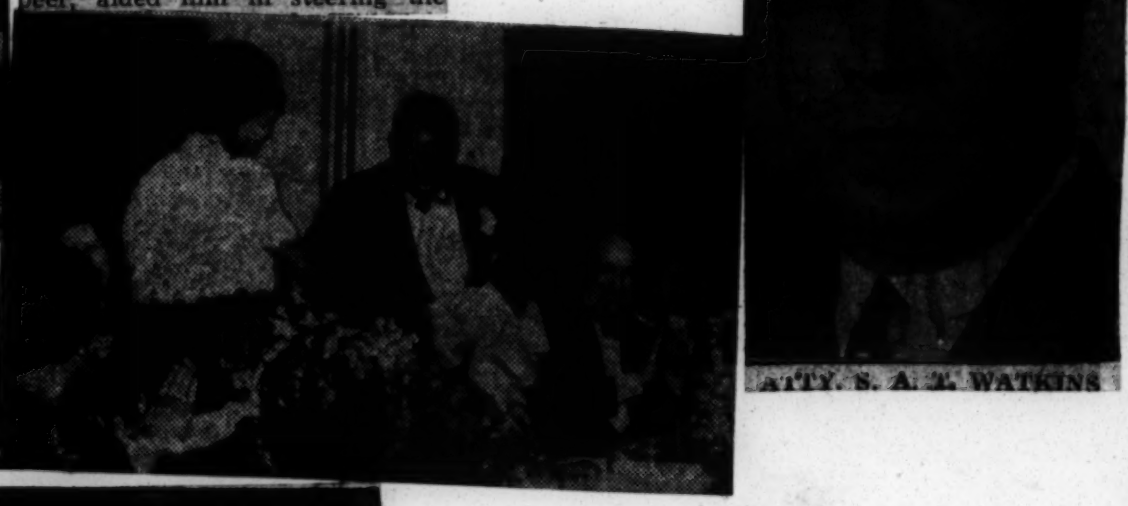
Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, who died October 6 following long illness, was a close friend of the Race. Upper photo shows Governor Horner in attendance at appreciation banquet given in 1938 for the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, by the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women. In inset at right, Miss Agaliece Westbrooks p[illegible] Mr. Abbott with scroll bearing names of many of his friends. Governor Horner sits at right. Lower photo shows pallbearers during rites for the governor. Arrow indicates Col. William J. Warfield, commandant of the 10[illegible]th Field Artillery and state representative.—Photos by Chicago Defender and Acme.

S. A. WATKINS K. P. HEAD DIES

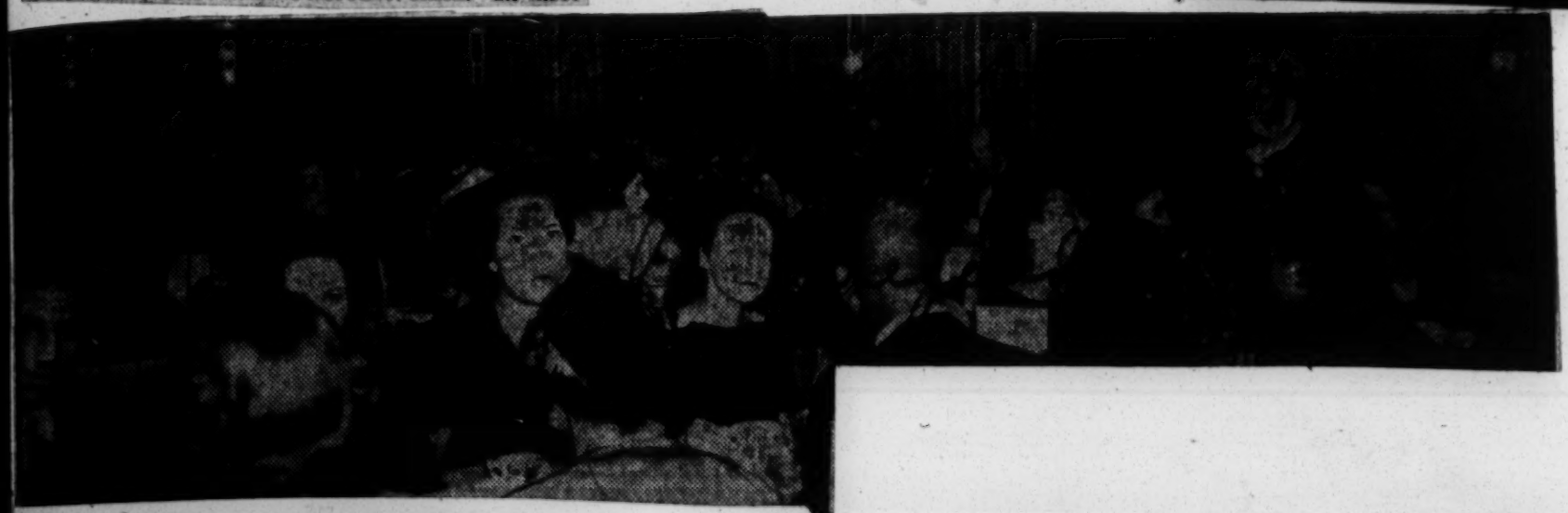
Had Guided Order Ahead; Was Ill Only 2 Weeks

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (Special)—Atty. Samuel A. T. Watkins, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, will be buried this Friday in Chicago. The prominent fraternal leader who once visited 21 states, covering 15,000 miles in a membership campaign for his order, died Monday at Provident Hospital after an illness of two weeks.

Watkins had been leader of the Pythians since 1935 and had carried the order forward successfully. His knowledge of law, in which he was considered a peer, aided him in steering the fraternal order ahead. With his death, Oscar C. Adams, V. Sup. Chan., will take over the reins of the order. Adams is a prominent Birmingham newspaper man. Watkins received his education at LeMoyne College and came



ATTY. S. A. T. WATKINS



ROBERT VAUN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 61

Founded The Courier, a Negro Weekly of Pittsburgh

OCT 25 1940

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24 (AP)—Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, a weekly devoted to the interests of Negroes, died tonight after a long illness at the age of [illegible].

Stricken early in February, he underwent an operation and rallied during the Summer months only to suffer a relapse in late August.

Born in Ahoskie, N. C., Mr. Vann for many years was a factor in politics of this city and of the nation. He was among President Roosevelt's most militant supporters in earlier days, but came out against a third term and gave his support to Wendell L. Willkie.

An independent politically, the publisher switched politically many times and was a vigorous advocate of similar action by members of the Negro race.

Mr. Vann was special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States from 1933 to 1936, when he relinquished legal practice to devote his time to the influential Negro newspapers which he helped found.

He was one of the leaders in the fight to guarantee Negroes equal participation in the nation's defense forces.

OLIVET PASTOR KILLED WHEN PLANE CRASHES

3 Others Die When Craft Forced Down

NOV 3 1940

Religious, civic and political circles throughout the nation were shocked Tuesday night when news of the tragic airplane crash, which claimed the life of Dr. L. K. Williams, one of the race's foremost religious leaders, was broadcast over the airwaves.

The Rev. Williams, pastor of Olivet Baptist church, considered one of the largest protestant churches in the world, and president of the National Baptist convention, and three others riding with him, were killed outright.

Three Others Killed

The pilot was the Rev. William Haynes, pastor of a church on Cottage Grove avenue; Edward Whiting, white, and the pilot, Don Schmitt, a Willkie worker. The Reverend Williams and party were on their way to a Republican rally in Flint, Mich., when the plane crashed in an attempted forced landing in fog just two miles east of Olivet, Mich.

Farmers said the fogbound plane circled two or three times over the area in which it crashed, and that the pilot tossed out flares. When the plane began its descent, witnesses stated, its motor was apparently in good condition. Just as it neared the ground, however, it began to roar as if the pilot had decided against landing and was attempting to regain altitude.

Plane Bursts Into Flames

The plane crashed in a field and burst into flames. One man, apparently Whiting, was burned beyond recognition. Bodies of the others were thrown 200 feet from the plane.

Dr. Williams left the Chicago airport in a chartered plane, a 5-passenger Stinson cabin craft, on his way to address a colored Republican meeting in Flint. At this time funeral arrangements had not been completed.

Recognized as one of the foremost religious leaders of his race, Dr. Williams was born in Eufaula, Ala., in 1851. He was ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1894, the same year of his marriage to Miss Georgia Lewis, who survives him. He has held pastorates at Marshall, Dallas, and Fort Worth, Tex., coming to Olivet in 1916.

Gets D. D. at Selma

He obtained his education at Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., Arkansas Baptist college, Little Rock, Ark., where he received his A. B., in 1913. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Selma university, Selma, Ala., one year later.

Regarded as one of the most outstanding ministers in the Baptist denomination, he was outstanding as an organizer. In 1922 he became president of the National Baptist convention, and served in that capacity until his death. At the 1940 annual conference which met in Birmingham recently, he was unanimously re-elected for the 19th consecutive time.

NOV 3 1940

Theological College Prexy

Dr. Williams also served as president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas for 12 years; was dean of the Theology department, I. and M. College, Fort Worth, Tex., for three years, also serving for a year as its president.

He was known as one of the country's leading Republicans. During the tenure of office of Governor Lowden, he was appointed a member of Chicago's interracial commission. Dr. Williams body had not been returned to Chicago late Wednesday afternoon.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Georgia Lewis Williams, a son, L. K. Williams, Jr., survives.

Dr. L. K. Williams and Joe Louis

NOV 9 1940

Dr. Lacy Kirk Williams, for twenty-five years president of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated, was killed in an airplane accident while flying to address a political meeting.

The public will not hesitate to attach significance to that fact.

Joe Louis, the prize fighter, en route by plane to attend the same political rally, was also forced down and finished his journey by train.

Joe's entrance into the political campaign precipitated a violent argument as to whether a champion of the prize ring should think his fistic achievements qualify him to become a public political adviser.

Time was when we felt the same way about the clergy. The fact that we don't any more is regrettable.

In campaigns in which no moral or religious questions are at stake, high church officials demean themselves by stump speaking for any political party. In the back of the public mind is the feeling that they do not regard religion as sufficiently important and dignified a work in itself to demand their full time and energies.

Dr. Williams, for example, was not only pastor of one of the country's largest churches, president of the largest national Baptist body in the country, but he was also president of an insurance company and member of a national political campaign committee.

National Baptist Convention leaders in choosing a new president can advance their claims for public dignity and reverence, if in electing a new president, they consider two reforms:

1. Rotation in office, preferably a one-year term, so that convention honors may be widely distributed throughout the whole church.
2. To qualify for the office, the president must pledge to give his whole time to it.

Dr. L. K. Williams

NOV 7 1940

Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams is dead. This statement is true, of course, only in the limited physical sense, for he is not dead. For the man who for nearly two decades was president of the National Baptist Convention, and as vice-president of the Baptist World Alliance, will live forever in the hearts of his fellow-churchmen and, indeed, in the hearts of all Christians who knew this great Baptist and Christian leader.

Though Dr. Williams was an ardent and loyal Baptist, in a much larger sense he was a Christian and belonged to Methodists and other communions as well. The last time we saw him was when he came into the Connectional Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, meeting in his home city last summer, to bring greetings from the great host of Christians which he led, not only in his Olivet Baptist Church, often regarded as the largest Protestant church in the world, but of the great National Baptist Convention, which he has built into one of the greatest ecclesiastical organizations in the world.

Dr. Williams was a man of broad and intensely human sympathies. We saw him presiding in his convention with an attendance of more than ten thousand. We saw him coming twenty-five hundred miles to preach the funeral of a fellow-minister and officer in the convention. And one who heard him preach or speak will never forget the deep spirituality and the pathos that breathed in his every utterance.

Christiendom in America would be infinitely poorer without the contribution of the great host of Baptists, groups of which are to be found in every nook and corner of the union. The group led by Dr. Williams has been in the very forefront of the most worthwhile achievements of the Baptists. Because he believed in the essential unity of the denomination and the Christian Church in general, he stood unequivocally for fellowship with the Baptists of other races and nations, hence his recognition as a dependable leader in the Baptist World Alliance.

At a time like this it seems regrettable that he should be taken, but such is the common fate of all. In the midst of life we are in death.

R. S. ABBOTT, 69, IS DEAD; NOTED NEGRO PUBLISHER

Founder of Weekly Chicago Defender.

Robert Sengstacke Abbott, wealthy founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, Negro weekly newspaper, died yesterday in his home at 4742 South Park way after an illness of several months.

Mr. Abbott was born 69 years ago in Savannah, Ga. He attended Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C., and Hampton institute at Hampton, Va., where he learned the printer's trade. He was graduated from the Kent Law school in Chicago, practiced law for a year, and in 1905 founded the Chicago Defender.

Headed Publishing Concern.

He also was publisher of Abbott's Monthly magazine, started in 1930 and discontinued shortly thereafter, and was president and treasurer of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company. He was appointed to Gov. Frank Lowden's race relations commission in 1919, and in 1935 became a member of the board of commissioners of the proposed permanent Chicago fair.

Mr. Abbott was a member of the Chicago Art institute, the Field museum, and the Chicago Historical society. He was a former president of the Hampton Alumni association and a Mason.

Honored by Governor.

Mr. Abbott was honored at a testimonial dinner two years ago attended by Gov. Horner and Prof. Ernest Burgess and George Fairweather, business manager of the University of Chicago, and other prominent persons. He is said to have been the wealthiest Negro publisher in the country.

Surviving are his widow, Edna; a stepson, George Denison, and a stepdaughter, Miss Jacqueline Denison.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a. m. Monday in the Metropolitan Community church at 4100 South Park way.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT, 69, A CHICAGO PUBLISHER

Negro Newspaper Founder Was on Permanent Fair Board

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder and publisher of The Chicago Defender, Negro weekly newspaper, died today in his home here after an illness of several months.

Mr. Abbott was born sixty-nine years ago in Savannah, Ga., and attended Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., and the Hampton (Va.) Institute, where he learned the printer's trade. He was graduated from the Kent Law School in Chicago, practiced law for a year and in 1905 founded The Defender.

He had also published Abbott's Monthly Magazine, started in 1930 and discontinued shortly thereafter, and was president and treasurer of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company.

In 1919 he was appointed to Governor Frank Lowden's race relations commission and in 1935 became a member of the board of commissioners of the proposed permanent Chicago fair.

Mr. Abbott was a member of the Chicago Art Institute, the Field Museum and the Chicago Historical Society. He was a former president of the Hampton Alumni Association and a Mason.

He was honored at a testimonial dinner two years ago which was attended by Governor Horner, Professor Ernest Burgess of the University of Chicago and George Fairweather, business manager of the university.

He leaves a widow, Edna; a stepson, George Denison, and a stepdaughter, Miss Jacqueline Denison.

FOUNDER, EDITOR AND OWNER OF CHICAGO DEFENDER PASSED THURS. AT HIS HOME

CHICAGO ILLINOIS (Special wire to Nashville Globe and Independent) —R. S. Abbott, brilliant and able editor of the Chicago Defender, passed away at his home, 4752 South Parkway today. The end came after a lingering illness over a period of about ten years. When the end came his devoted wife, his nephew, other relatives and intimate friends were at his bedside. The funeral will be held at 11:00 o'clock Monday, March 4th. Mr. Abbott was the founder, editor, and owner of the Chicago Defender which was published by the R. S. Abbott Publishing Company which he also founded. He rose from obscurity to become one of the first citizens of this Windy City. He was a great editor and crusader and made an enviable record as publisher when he brought the Chicago Defender to the nations attention as "The Greatest Negro Weekly In The World," which slogan was used for many years. The malady which finally claimed his life had been battled scientifically by the greatest specialists in this nation. They were successful in prolonging his life for many years but not in coping with and curing the disease. He was a native of Georgia, but was a product and a graduate of Hampton Institute, attending that school during the life of the late Dr. Frizzell. After leaving Hampton he came to this city to lay the foundation for a great publication, building universal reputation and a splendid fortune. He had traveled extensively in Europe and in South America. He was known far and wide for his platform for building a greater and better race, always its champion advocating equal opportunity, fighting segregation and discrimination, supporting the Negro's demand for equal opportunity, justice, and fair play. He was one of the leaders in this particular fight. He had won recognition here in Chicago from city and county officials. He was recognized in the state of Illinois as a potent factor in these hectic days of economic stress, unemployment and peculiar conditions facing the minor group. News of his death was sent to scores of intimate friends throughout the nation by his devoted wife, Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, and by the Defender officially.

-E-X-T-R-A- Editor Of Defender Dead

CHICAGO, Ill.—(By Wire)—Editor Robert S. Abbott, publisher and owner of the Chicago Defender died here Thursday after a period of seven years of illness. Funeral services will be held Monday for the renowned newspaper man. Editor Abbott was a trail[illegible] journalism. He started from nothing, so to speak, but at his death he left a million dollar institution and was considered one of the richest Negroes in America.

His death came on the day of the opening move of Negro publishers to get together and perfect an organization to promote the progress and build the press. More than 40 representatives from Negro newspapers were in the city at the time of his death.

Final Rites Today For Robert Abbott

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Funeral services for Editor Abbott will be held today at the Metropolitan Community church with many notables of both races in attendance. Rev. Archibald Carey, assisted by Revs. Evans and Bennett, will officiate with burial in the Lincoln cemetery.

It was on November 24, 1870 that Mr. Abbott was born at St. Simon's island, near Savannah, Ga. The son of slave parents, he was given schooling at Savannah and in Claflin college and Hampton Institute, finishing the printing trade at the latter institution and singing with the glee club.

Coming to Chicago in 1895 at the age of 25, he attended the Kent college of law and received his LL.B. After practicing for a few years in Gary, Ind., he abandoned the profession and secured employment as a printer with the ambition of founding a newspaper to fight segregation. His first venture was a daily, but it did not last long.

On May 5, 1905, there appeared the first issue of the Defender. For several years, during the struggle to survive, it was published in the living room of an apartment on State street.

Be that as it may, Abbott became a millionaire. At that time he paid himself a salary of $2,500 weekly. This was in contrast with stories of the editor's early days of struggle, when he wore patched clothes, went without food, and begged the assistance of friends.

Twice he had to oust key workers from the newspaper after he became convinced they were robbing the business. The first major shakeup was in 1924 and the last was in 1934. Minor shakeups occurred frequently.

In [illegible] years the rise of other strong papers in key locations cut into the Defender's circulation and revenue. In 1931 he launched the [illegible] Abbott's Monthly which, together with other losses sustained by business generally during the depression, ate into the reserve. During the past few years the Defender has been fighting to regain much of the ground lost in the past decade and a half.

Had he desired, he could have received many political posts but he always declined. During World War No. 1 he served as a speaker on various Liberty loan drives, was an adviser to the Southside draft board, and served in Gov. Lowden's Race commission after the 1919 race riots. He was also a life member of the Art Institute and Historical society, and received the highest honor of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity for distinguished service to his race.

Mr. Abbott first married Helen Thornton of Athens, Ga., in 1918. They were divorced in 1935. Later her nephews and four nieces in the widow of Col. Chicago. Other survivors are his brother John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Defender; two sisters in Savannah, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke and Mrs. Eliz. McKay, and two

FLASH!!

ROBERT S. ABBOTT

EDITOR ABBOTT DEAD IN CHICAGO

Guardian 3-2-40 Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO — Robert S. Abbott founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, died here Thursday morning, February 29.

Editor Abbott began publishing the Defender in 1905. From that date onward the Defender has remained a militant advocate of the rights of all Americans. "American race prejudice must be destroyed" is the Defender's mast-head slogan; and he fought unwaveringly in the cause of full enfranchisement in the South; federal anti-lynch legislation; opening up of trade unions to colored workers; and equal rights and opportunities for all Americans.

Robert S. Abbott

IN THE PASSING of Georgia-born Robert S. Abbott, founder and editor of the Chicago Defender, at 69, the fourth estate and the country in general lose a patriot grounded in the principles of true Americanism and the great common struggle of obtaining justice for all men.

Bob Abbott was a fearless fighter. For nearly two generations he stood on the battlefront, fearing no winds, fighting for what he believed was right. On his own resource, he established himself in Chicago. After many efforts, he succeeded in putting one of the strongest weeklies in the country on a permanent basis.

His paper was one of policy. It never compromised or surrendered, but stood on the forefront firm in the cause of justice and righteousness.

He brought to the attention of the country many evils touching his people and hammered away until he got remedial concessions. In his broad coverage he was able to dig up the wrongs done in remote places and to call attention of our civic and political bodies to their plain duty to the forgotten citizens of this country.

His paper's brave editor has been gathered unto his fathers. He has left his busy quill to other hands. The wearly old lion gave up the long and perilous struggle and he leaves to us the grand cause to carry on.

May the Chicago Defender gather from the death of its great leader that courage and strength to fight the good fight. May it find a grander day and never stop until it has reached the crest of the dreams of its brave founder.

$5000 Steel Casket for R.S. Abbott

CHICAGO (ANP) — Funeral services for Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, were held on Monday at Metropolitan Community Church, with the Rev. Archibald Carey, son of the late Bishop Carey, delivering the eulogy, and with notables from all walks of life in attendance.

The body of the pioneer Chicago journalist was borne to its final resting place in a $5,000 steel casket. The church was packed to capacity for the rites and a large crowd was assembled outside. Afro-American

Mr. Abbott died on Thursday morning,, of a pulmanory ailment from which he had suffered for several years. 3-9-40

Mayor Pays Tribute

Edward J. Kelley, mayor of Chicago, praised the humility and great racial love Mr. Abbott had for his people. He said:

"As Ed Kelly today, I want to say I am honored to have a last say for my personal and dear friend, Robert S. Abbott. He was a great American citizen, one whom people of th eentire world might take lessons from. May his spirit live on in the hearts of those whose rights he championed." Baltimore Sun

Lucius Harper, managing editor of the Defender, who worked with Mr. Abbott since the paper's infancy, told of the early beginnings and struggles endured by his chief.

Other Tributes

Others paying tribute to Mr Abbott were James B. Gaskin attorney; Patrick B. Prescott candidate for congress; Dr. Charles S. Thompson; the Rev. Preston Bradley, white; Mrs. Frances Smith, Northern District Federation of Colored Women; Albert Windlass, chairman of the Bahai movement in Chicago of which Mr. Abbott was a member; and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, represented by W. Ellis Stewart and Theopilus Mann.

The Rev. Mr. Carey, his brief sermon, described the late editor as "a man sent from God to show the world what to do with handicaps." He said:

Overcame Handicaps

"Born underprivileged, reared in poverty with prejudice for his daily companion, Robert S. Abbott virtually lifted himself by his bootstraps to overcome, more masterfully than any man of his life."

Besides Mayor Kelly, George W. Arthur, Arthur W. Mitchell, Anthony Overton, Robert R. Jackson, Oscar DePriest, Ernest Kroutgen, Earl B. Dickerson Richard Jones, Dan Gaines Benjamin Grant and Edgar Brown were among the honorary pallbearers.

A profusion of floral offerings spread to the farthest corners of the church. Notable among these offerings were:

The empty chair, composed of lilies and red roses, sent by the Jones brothers, Southside merchants; the widow's heart of carbleeding cross, from nephew John Sengstacke; and a broken wheel of pink and white carnations given by the Royal Coterie of Snakes, prominent Chicago club.

Taken By Death

Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, who died early Thursday morning following an illness of seven years. He was 69. Funeral services are to be held Monday.

FLASH!!

Robt. Abbott Dies at 69

CHICAGO—Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender and one of the best-known Negro newspapermen in the country, died early Thursday morning, February 29. Mr. Abbott was 69 years old. 3-2-40 Washington Tribune

Funeral services will be held Monday. He had been ill for seven years. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Edna Dennison Abbott. There are no children.

He founded the Defender in 1906.

BISHOP WOOD OF A.M.E. ZION CHURCH DIES

Prelate Stricken While Enroute from Asheville, North Carolina

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26—(ANP) — Bishop John W. Wood of the second district of the A.M.E. Zion church, and prominent churchman for more than 30 years, died at his home, Thursday, April 18.

He succumbed as the result of a stroke suffered at Lawrenceburg, Ky., Sunday while he was en route from Asheville, N. C. Bishop Wood was accompanied by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Inez Smith, and a grandson, John Brooks. He was returned here Sunday night.

Funeral rites for the eminent churchman were held at Jones Tabernacle A.M.E. Zion church Monday. Bishop William Jacobs Walls of Chicago read the eulogy. All bishops, general officials and many leading pastors attended the rites here.

Born In Georgia

Born at LaGrange, Ga., more than three-score years ago, Bishop Wood had spent much of his life in church activity; having pastored outstanding charges at Norfolk, Va., State Street A.M.E. Zion church at Mobile, Ala., and Jones Tabernacle of this city and has the record of having done highly creditable work throughout his career.

Prior to his election to the bishopric at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1920 Bishop Wood had served 12 years as secretary of foreign missions. He presided as bishop over the second district.

Buried at Crown Hill

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Janie E. Wood; five daughters, Mrs. Jessie Stevens, Mrs. Ethel Brooks, Mrs. Inez Smith, Mrs. Lillian Williams, all of Indianapolis; Mrs. Charlesine Spears, Kansas City, Kans.; grandchildren are John Wesley Brooks, Mrs. Thelma Foster of Wilson, N. C., Mrs. Lillian Horne, Mack Spears Jr., and John Wesley Spears, and a great grandchild, Ethel Jane Foster.

Burial was in Crown Hill cemetery.

Negro Ball Organizer Dies at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—(AP) William (Big Smitty) Smith, 67, who had organized and managed a number of Negro baseball teams, among them the Chicago Black Sox, died today at his home here. He was born January 30, 1873, in Nashville, Tenn.

ILL TWO WEEKS; RITES TO BE HELD FRIDAY

Oscar Adams Becomes Leader Of Powerful Secret Order

OCT 26 1940

After an illness of two weeks, Atty. Samuel A. T. Watkins, 3736 South Parkway, supreme chancellor of Knights of Pythias, died at Provident hospital Monday afternoon. His death came as a shock to his many friends who thought him well on the road to recovery.

Funeral services, which will draw fraternal leaders from all parts of the country, are to be held Friday at the Kersey, McGowan and Morsell parlors, 3515 Indiana avenue.

In the death of Attorney Watkins, the task of guiding the Pythians will be left to Oscar C. Adams, Birmingham, Ala., vice supreme chancellor. Mr. Adams wired he would be in attendance at the services.

Elected in 1935

Elected head of the Pythians at the 1935 session in Rochester, N. Y., Attorney Watkins had no difficulty retaining the post. He was re-elected for the fourth term at the convention in Detroit.

A well known lawyer, Attorney Watkins received his education in the public schools of Memphis and at LeMoyne college. He came to Chicago in 1892 and practiced law until he was stricken two weeks ago. Atty. Watkins won fame in fraternal circles when he won the famous Pythian Georgia case, which gave the lodge the right to exist in all Southern states.

He was also the victor in the famous Shriners case of Texas. Both of these cases were taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Attorney Watkins was well known in fraternal circles, being associated with the Masons and Elks. He also served as Corporation Counsel under the late Mayor Carter Harrison

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Ada Walker of Memphis; a widow, Mrs. Martell Watkins and a son Attorney Caldwell Watkins.

A. H. Dawson Found Dead At His Home

OCT 26 1940

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.,—Abraham H. Dawson, 72, well known political and fraternal leader, was found dead on a couch in his home Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Mr. Dawson was the first Race graduate of the Rock Island high school. He was an outstanding worker in numerous fraternal and religious groups including King Solomon lodge, F. and A. M., of which he was a past master; Ada chapter, O. E. S., of which he was a past grand patron of the Eureka grand chapter; Widow Sons chapter, R. A. M., in which he served as leader, Eureka commandery; Wayman A.M.E. church in which he was a trustee, and the Rock Island Negro Civic club.

Mr. Dawson was born in Muscatine, Iowa, March 25, 1868. For twenty years, he was custodian at the city hall in Rock Island.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethel Allen Dawson and a sister, Mrs. Eliza Walkup. Funeral services were held Friday, Oct. 18, at the Wayman A.M.E. church. Burial was in the Linwood cemetery in Galesburg.

Pioneer Editor Dies; Was Booker T's Friend

TOPEKA — Henry Hillard Freeman, 90, pioneer Negro educator, died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs S C Nash, 4100 East Sixth. The body was taken to the Chase Funeral Home.

When Booker T Washington toured Alabama securing funds to found an educational institute for Negroes Henry Freeman accompanied him. He was born at Selma, Ala., moved his family to Tuskegee after the Washington institute was founded and was one of its first teachers. He taught classes in masonry and plastering and went to school himself at night.

Later he founded a school for children and secured teachers from Tuskegee institute for the classes, encouraging them to continue their education at the institute. A son, Marcellus W. Freeman, is now instructor and head of the printing department of the institute.

For 37 years, Freeman has been a resident of Kansas. He was a member of Lane Chapel CME church. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Hattie E Nash and Mrs Adelia L. Cunningham of Topeka; his son and four granchildren, James R Freeman, and Hilliard W. Freeman of Durham, N. C; Walter and Lubille Freeman of Indianapolis Indiana.

Funeral services were held at Lane Chapel CME church Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m.

Three Guards at Wilson Rites

Afro-American 1-13-40

Baltimore, Md.

AFRO Cameraman Plays Hide-Seek with "Strong-Arm" Men at Grave

BALTIMORE. — Funeral services for Mrs. Harry O. Wilson, Sr., wife of the late banker and insurance head, who died at her home, 4423 Craddock Avenue, Wilson Park, were held on Sunday afternoon at the home, only a day and a half after her death.

No notice of the funeral was given to the public and the rites, which lasted approximately thirty minutes, were attended only by relatives and a few close friends.

Camera Surrounded

At Mt. Auburn Cemetery, where burial took place, three husky men moved quickly with the AFRO cameraman as he sought to take photos at the grave. The reason they gave was that they "had orders" to prevent any photos.

One of the three was a former Morgan College football and cage star. Each time the camera was leveled he tossed his derby in basketball fashion to block the view.

Two other men stood close and kept their arms and bodies in the way until the Wilson family reached their cars and departed.

More attention was paid by the spectators to the hide-and-seek game of the cameraman than to the burial rites.

Buried Beside Husband

The Rev. Frederick Douglas, pastor of Douglas Memorial Church, officiated at the services which were held at the home, and Miss Catherine Crenshaw, a member of his church, sang "We May Not Climb the Heavenly Steeps." Mrs. Wilson was buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery beside her husband, who died in February, 1939, of a heart attack.

Mr. Wilson's parents are buried in the family lot at Laurel Cemetery.

Although Mrs. Wilson had been ailing for some time, it was not until December 14, that her illness became serious. She died on Friday at 6:10 p.m. The body remained at the home prior to the funeral services there.

Mrs. Wilson was the former Miss Mary Waller, daughter of the Rev. Garnet Waller, retired pastor and critic for the Baltimore Baptist Ministers' Conference, and the late Mrs. Waller.

Was Accomplished Pianist

She attended local schools and later studied at Bucknell University and New York University, where she majored in music. She was said to have been an accomplished pianist and taught piano lessons in the city for some time. She was a member of the Philomathians and the Old Friendship Clubs.

Besides her father, the Rev. Mr. Waller, Mrs. Wilson is survived by two stepdaughters, Mrs. Ruth Koger of Baltimore and Mrs. Teresa Waller of Yonkers, N.Y., a daughter, Miss Mary Ellen Wilson; two sons, Owen M. and Harry O. Wilson, Jr.;

One brother, Russell Waller, and six sisters, Mrs. Addie Burnett, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Lois Bowden, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Rebecca Scott and Miss Martha Waller of Baltimore, all of whom were here for the funeral; and Mrs. Sarah Morris, Marshall, Texas; and Mrs. Lee Smith, Cambridge, Mass.

Husband Was Outstanding

Mr. Wilson was the founder and president of the Mutual Benefit Society and the Helping Hand Building Association and was said to have been one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore.

He owned and managed an 86-acre suburban sub-division, Wilson Park, in which his home is located. At his death, last February, no will could be found and it was estimated that his estate was in excess of $200,000, but an inventory filed here last month showed that he left only $71,511.

Rev. Geo. Bragg Dies, Served One Church 49 Years

Afro-American 3-16-40

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE — The Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr., 77, editor, author, civic figure and for the past 49 years pastor of St. James P.E. Church, died in his sleep at 7:15 a.m., Tuesday, at Provident Hospital, where he was taken on Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Bragg was taken ill two weeks ago with a cold and was confined to his home. Although absent from his pulpit on March 3, and the past Sunday morning, he ventured out that evening and conducted the services.

Funeral services will be held at the church on Friday at 2:30 p.m. with Bishop Edward T. Helfenstein, white, bishop of Maryland, presiding.

The body will rest at the home, 827 N. Arlington Avenue, until 10 a.m. Thursday, after which time it will lie in State at the church.

Baltimore's Oldest in Service

The Rev. Mr. Bragg claimed the honor of being the oldest minister in Baltimore, in point of service. He has been in the ministry fifty-two years, having been ordained in 1888, the twelfth Episcopal clergyman of his race.

He was considered an authority on the history of the colored church and on the history of colored Americans, Marylanders in particular. One of his best-known works is his "Men of Maryland," which is considered authoritative.

Educated in Virginia

He was born in Warrenton, N.C., January 25, 1863, the son of George F. and Mary Bragg, who soon after his birth moved to Petersburg, Va.

He studied first at the Episcopal Parochial School, then in the St. Stephen Normal School and in the Bishop Payne Divinity School, all in Petersburg.

His education was supplemented by private instruction from a master of languages, under whom he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew and philosophy. In 1881, he was appointed a page in the Virginia Legislature and a little later was promoted to the postmastership of the House of Delegates.

Pioneer Publisher

In 1882 when just 18 years old, he founded and edited the Virginia Lancet, one of the first colored weeklies published in Virginia. He conducted this newspaper for five years and on January 12, 1887, in St. Stephen Church, Petersburg, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittle of Virginia.

He immediately left for Norfolk, where he began his ministry as head of a small Episcopal mission. He remained there for nearly five years, during which time he formally organized Grace Church, secured the lot, built a new church and rectory and improved the old school building.

He also carried on a day industrial school in connection with his work.

Was Hampton Trustee

During this time, Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia appointed him one of the State's trustees of the Hampton Institute, where he served for four years.

In December 1888, he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Whittle in St. Luke Church, Norfolk, and in the fall of 1891, he accepted the call to come to St. James Church, Baltimore, which at that time was located on High Street in East Baltimore and had a congregation "ready to die."

Growth Steady

The Rev. Mr. Bragg set to work, increased the communicant list from 63 to over 200, and erected a new church building at Park Avenue and Preston Street, in 1901.

In 1931, the church had progressed to the point where it had over 500 members and was able to give nearly $1,000 a year to charities, missions and benevolence.

In 1932, the old St. James property on Park Avenue was purchased by the city and the church moved into the edifice formerly occupied by the white Church of Ascension, at Arlington and Lafayette Avenues and has remained there ever since.

Founded Friendless Home

Soon after coming to Baltimore in 1899, the Rev. Mr. Bragg founded the Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children, which is now known as the Friendless Home for Colored Boys and is located in Catonsville.

For three decades, the Rev. Mr. Bragg was secretary of the Annual Conference of the Episcopal Church Workers, and edited the Ledger, which afterward merged with the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN.

He also published a church organ, the Church Advocate, for the past 34 years, as well as the Maryland Home, monthly publication for the Friendless Home. For a number of years he served on the board of managers of Cheltenham.

For the past half century, the Rev. Mr. Bragg has been a well-known figure in all public movements, but was never active in politics.

He frequently wrote letters for publication in newspapers and carried on a large correspondence with men in public office.

In September 1937, the Rev. Mr. Bragg and his wife, the former Miss Nellie Hill, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. On this occasion, the Rev. Mr. Bragg recalled that in 1909, in St. James Church, his mother and father also celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage and he administered communion to his parents, his wife and each of his children.

Surviving him, besides Mrs. Bragg, are two daughters, Miss Mary Bragg and Mrs. Nellie Sorrell, and two sons, Harry Bragg of New York and Arthur Bragg.

Among the Rev. Mr. Bragg's many works are the following books and pamphlets:

"History of the Afro-American Group of the Episcopal Church," "The First Negro Priest on Southern Soil," "Old St. Stephens, Petersburg," "Men of Maryland," "The Colored Harvest in the Old Undivided Diocese of Virginia," "Afro-American Church Workers and Workers," "The Birth and History of the Missionary District Plan"; "A Bond Slave of Christ," "Negro Ordinations from 1795 to 1906," "The Hero of Jerusalem," "Absalom Jones and Richard Allen," "Absalom Jones, Father of Negro Organizations," and "Men of Virginia."

William N. Jones

William N. Jones, city editor of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN who died last week at the age of 58, combined in one personality many of the qualities of an ideal newspaper man.

In twenty years of service with this newspaper, he occupied every position from police reporter to managing editor and foreign correspondent.

He was at various times, editor of the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN, of the New York AFRO-AMERICAN and of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN.

His weekly column, Day by Day, which began in the 1920's was discontinued only in later years when he gave much of his time to writing many editorials that appeared on this page.

He was the guest of the Liberian Republic on a goodwill tour arranged especially for him. Similar assignments carried him to Geneva, Berlin, Moscow, Paris and London.

At the beginning of the present European conflict, he asked for and received the post of war correspondent and for several months was the only American to represent any weekly newspaper at the front.

He was at home, whether reporting the Scottsboro trial in Alabama or interviewing Stalin in Moscow. The children of the AFRO's clean block campaign were his intimate friends, and so were the diplomats of Europe and America.

He spoke as entertainingly as he wrote, brilliantly and apparently without great effort. Into twenty years of journalism he crowded the activities of two or three normal individuals.

He was never satisfied with simply making friends. He quickly imparted to them his enthusiasm for civic reform and community progress, and in every walk of life those who knew him recognized quickly his unselfish devotion to the public good.

W. N. Jones, Afro Writer, Dies in Home

BULLETIN

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 3 p.m., at 257 Robert Street.

BY PEYTON GRAY

BALTIMORE — William N. Jones, AFRO city editor, war correspondent and editorial writer, went on his final assignment Monday morning, when he lapsed into eternal sleep at his home, 257 Robert Street, at 11:30, after an illness of almost four months.

Wife, Sister at Bedside

With him when death called were his wife, Mrs. Martha Evelyn Brown Jones, teacher at Samuel Coleridge-Taylor School; his sister, Mrs. Lula Jones Garrett Patterson, whom he had reared since she was quite young, who were his only surviving close relatives. Also present were his brother-in-law, LeRoy Patterson, postal employee, and Miss Willie Boswell, private nurse.

Miss Boswell, who had been attending Mr. Jones since shortly after he was returned to his home from Provident Hospital, on March 22, spoke of his death as being "sweet and peaceful and accompanied by a smile."

Members of the family and close friends had been prepared for "the inevitable" since a few days after he was operated on for a stomach ailment on March 3. His condition, though fluctuating after his return to his home, took a turn for the worse three weeks ago and, early Monday, he began sinking for the last time.

Closes Colorful Career

The death of Mr. Jones closes the colorful career of one of the most renowned weekly newspapermen of the age and terminates a twenty-year period of service with the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers. During this time, he served in several capacities from reporter to managing editor, and finally to war and foreign correspondent.

Throughout the entire United States and in many foreign countries the name of William N. Jones and AFRO-AMERICAN have become synonomous. Readers everywhere link the two names together. Stories of lynchings on Maryland's Eastern Shore to graphic eye-witness accounts of floods and sharecropper conditions in the deep Southland, have borne the by-line of W. N. Jones.

His observations on State and national political situations as well as the happenings along the various labor fronts have been brought to AFRO readers through the trained eyes of the newsman with his famed column, Day by Day.

Honored by Liberia

He traveled extensively in Russia and received a signal honor when selected by the Liberian Government to tour that country as a goodwill ambassador.

William N. (AFRO) Jones was at Geneva in 1936 when the League of Nations betrayed Haile Selassie and the Ethiopian country had been ground under the booted heel of Mussolini.

Saw Hitler Bias in Action

Later the same year, he sat in the press box in the massive stadium in Germany and saw Herr Hitler snub Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe and Long John Woodruff, those colored athletes who by their stellar performances for America grated against the grain of Hitler and his so-called Nordic supremacy and pure white Germany policies.

Three years later, last fall, Mr. Jones was sent to Europe to cover the beginning of the Second World War. For two weeks, his Dutch ship, the Statendam, zigzagged through German mines and raiding vessels en route to the troubled foreign countries. As if indicating a premonition, this ship was reported mysteriously burning, Sunday, one day before Mr. Jones's death.

For almost three months, he mingled with British and French soldiers and observed the fighting Sengalese troops from the French colonies in West Africa. Many a skimpy meal he ate while inspecting the Maginot line. After his return to this country in November, he faced a heavy schedule, lecturing in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

Stricken in January

It was while in the midst of this program that he was suddenly stricken early on Friday, January 19, just as he was preparing to write some newspaper articles, and was rushed to the hospital.

Bishop Alfred Hughes

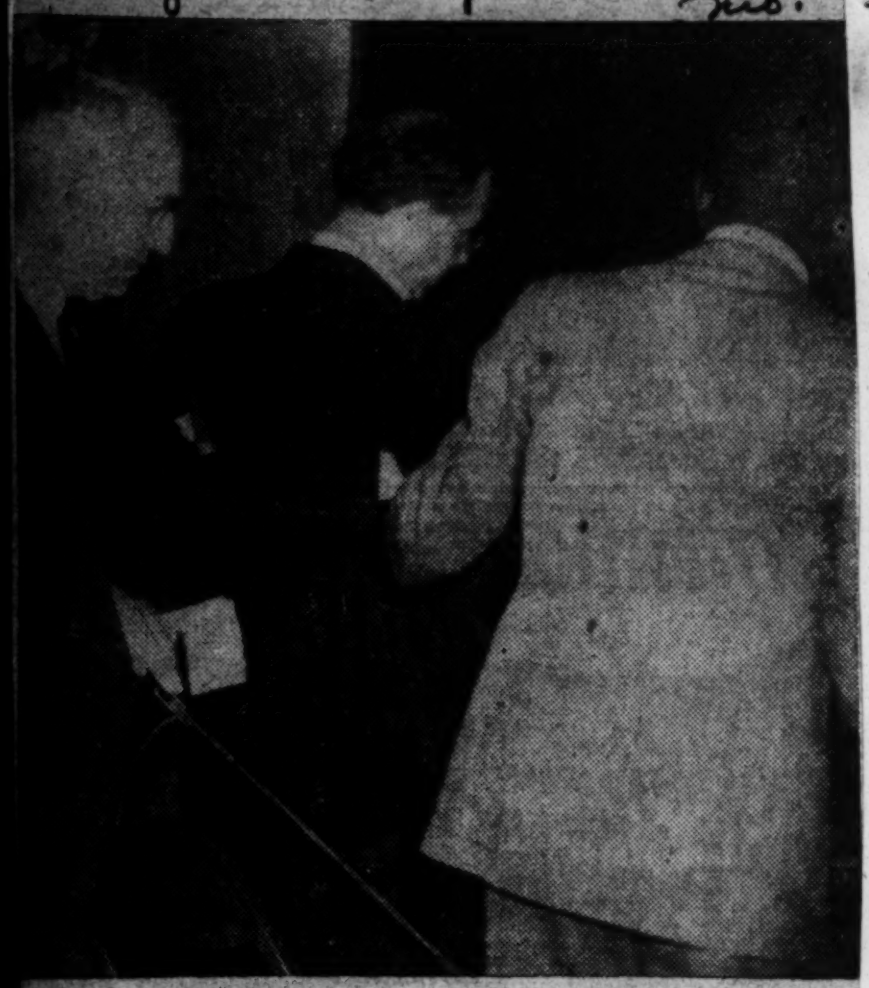
Three weeks after the Methodists elected Bishop W. A. C. Hughes to the episcopacy, they gather in Baltimore for his funeral services.

Immediately after his consecration in St. Louis, he entered John Hopkins Hospital where he died Friday of pneumonia. Death came tragically before he was able to exercise any function of his high office and ended the shortest episcopal term on record.

And, if a career of highest promise appears to have been interrupted, it should be remembered that in nearly a half-century of activity as pastor and administrative officer in the general church Bishop Hughes had already done as much work as two or three average churchmen.

Bishop's Last Public Appearance

August 7-19-40 Chicago Tribune



The late W. A. C. Hughes of the Methodist Church as he appeared being assisted by two fellow churchmen after he was stricken at the Bishopric consceration services at which he was consecrated Bishop at Vashon High School Auditorium four Sundays ago.

Hughes To Be Buried Wednesday

Daily World Aug 7-40 Atlanta, Ga.

Was Elected To High Post Last Month

BALTIMORE — (SNS)— Funeral services are scheduled to be held Wednesday for the late Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, newly elected Methodist bishop, who died Friday night here at John Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Hughes was elected to the high post at the Central Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist church held last month in St. Louis. He was one of the four active colored bishops of the College of Bishops of a World Methodist Church.

BORN IN MARYLAND

Bishop Hughes was born in Carroll County, Maryland, near Sam's Creek, which place has significant Methodist tradition in connection with early Methodism in America. He came from a family of preachers. His grandfather, Singleton R. Hughes, was a slave preacher and organized the first Methodist church of color in the state of Maryland. With money given him by white people in camp meetings, he purchased his freedom and later that of his wife.

Two sons, Singleton R. Hughes, the father of W. A. C. Hughes and Clinton D. Hughes, succeeded him in the ministery. Bishop Hughes began preaching at 17 years of age, was admitted to membership in the Washington conference when but 19. His first appointment was in Hudson, N. Y. He received his education in Morgan college, Taylor university and Gammon Theological Seminary. Besides his baccalaureate degrees he was honored by Gammon Theological seminary and Morgan with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

After serving as pastor of large churches in and about Baltimore and Washington, D. C., district superintendent of the Washington district, he was selected in 1917 by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal church as secretary of Negro work. During a special drive for missionary money he raised $100,000 in two months from the rural churches of the south, thus distinguishing himself as an effective field representative for this board.

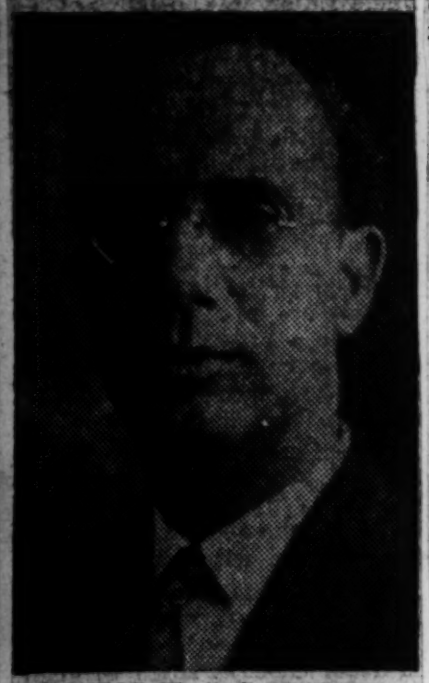
SET UP DEPARTMENT

In 1920 he was successful in having this national board establish a Department of Negro work. This department under his direction had administered approximately $4,000,000 dollars to help needy churches in both urban and rural centers of our total work.

Funeral of New Bishop Wednesday

W. A. C. Hughes Rites Held at Sharp Street Church

BALTIMORE — Well-known Methodist Church figures, including Senior Bishop Robert E. Jones of



BISHOP W. A. C. HUGHES

the Columbus area, and Bishop A. P. Shaw of the newly-created Baltimore area, conducted funeral services on Wednesday at 2 p.m., at Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Church for Bishop W. A. C. Hughes, bishop of the New Orleans area.

Bishop Hughes, 63, died here on Friday evening at Johns Hopkins Hospital of pneumonia, just three weeks and a day after he was elected to the bishopric at the central jurisdictional conference of the church in St. Louis.

Arrangements Not Completed

He was formerly director of colored work of the board of home missions and church extension of the church in Philadelphia. At press time, the family had not completed funeral arrangements, but it is expected that Senior Bishop Jones will give the eulogy and that Bishop Shaw will preside.

The original City-Wide Young Peoples' Forum Trio,' composed of Lucy Holt, Grace Woolridge and Marion Jackson Downs, will sing.

Interment will be in Mt. Auburn Cemetery where other members of the Hughes family, including the deceased's father, the Rev. Singleton R. Hughes, Jr., are buried.

Body at Home of Son

The body is now resting at the home of his son, W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., local attorney, 2547 McCulloh Street, where it will remain until 10 a.m., Wednesday, after which it will be moved to the church to lie in state until the funeral.

Bishop Hughes (the initials stand for William Alfred Carroll) was born, June 21, 1877, in Westminster, Md., the son of a minister and the grandson of the Rev. Singleton R. Hughes, Sr., who organized the first Methodist church for colored people in Maryland.

He obtained his early education in the schools of Baltimore, Morgan College, Taylor University, Gammon Theological Seminary and Union Theological Seminary.

Began Preaching at 17

He entered the Washington conference at the age of 19, two years after he had begun preaching, and his first appointment was to a church in Hudson, N.Y.

From there he went to churches in Richmond, Lynchburg, Washington, and Baltimore. When he was but 28 years old, he was assigned the pastorate of Baltimore's Sharp Street Church, which created a furore because many of the older members objected to having a young minister.

From the pastorate of Sharp Street, he was made district superintendent of the Washington conference and, in 1917, was elected secretary of colored work by the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Church.

During the past twenty-three years, he has built up the work to the place where it now embodies a department of colored work.

During a special drive for missionary money, it will be remembered that he raised $100,000 in two months from the rural churches of the South, thus distinguishing himself as a field representative of the board.

Handled $4,000,000 in Funds

Under his direction, the department has administered approximately $4,000,000 to help needy churches in both rural and urban centers. He has been a member of eight general conferences of the church.

His election to the bishopric was the first election to the Episcopacy by any jurisdictional conference since the unification of all Methodists.

Bishop Hughes held two honorary degrees. Gammon Theological Seminary and Morgan College both honored him with the doctor of divinity degree.

He was a member of numerous civic and fraternal organizations, among them the Masons, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and the NAACP, and was director and founder of the School of Practical Methods for Methodist ministers, which is held annually at Morgan State College.

Leaves Wife, 4 Children

Bishop Hughes is survived by his wife, the former Miss Mary Butler of Baltimore, and four children, Mrs. Bernice Martin and Mrs. Gwendolyn Higginbotham of Bluefield, W.Va.; Mrs. Elaine Williams of Philadelphia, Mr. Hughes, Jr., Baltimore attorney;

Three brothers, Dr. S. Bernard Hughes and Dr. Hugh Price Hughes of Baltmore, the Rev. V. N. S. Hughes of Aberdeen, Md. a sister, Mrs. Mae Hughes Johnson, New York City, and an uncle, the Rev. Clinton B. Hughes Easton, Md.

Memorial Services At Bethune-Cookman For Bishop W.A.C. Hughes

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.— Memorial services for Bishop W. A. C. Hughes were held at Bethune-Cookman College during the regular chapel period Wednesday, July 17. After an organ prelude, the services ware opened with the singing of the spiritual "Climbing Jacobs Ladder." The Reverend C. R. A. Banks of Stewart Memorial church read the scripture lesson and prayed. The College Choir rendered the hymn "Are Ye Able."

Dean James A. Bond speaking of Bishop Hughes' connection with the school as a trustee told of the late Bishop Hugnes' deep and sincere interest in Bethune-Cookman College. Mr. James Nabbie rendered the solo "City Called Heaven."

Reverend S. D. Bankston, district superintendent of the Atlantic district of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave the eulogy. Reverend J. Leroy Hacker of Bethune-Cookman College recited the poem "There is No Death." After the singing of "Beautiful Isle Somewhere" by the choir, Rev. C. R. A. Banks gave the benediction.

The services, impressive throughout, were presided by Rev. Hacker, Miss Josie W. Roberts directed the musical portion of the program.

Rev. E. George Biddle Passes

The oldest minister in the A.M.E. Zion Connection (the Rev. Eli George Biddle, D.D.) passed away at half past one o'clock on Monday, April 8, 1940 at his late residence, 28 Wellington Street, Boston. The funeral service was conducted by Rev William D. Battle, D.D., pastor at Columbus Ave., A.M.E. Zion Church at ten o'clock Thursday, April 11. Clergymen leading the funeral cortege were Rev. William D. Battle, Right Rev. William J. Walls (Bishop), Rev. Hilliard R. Jackson (Presiding Elder), Rev. Jacob W. Powell, Rev. Charles H. Foggie, Rev. A. Marshall, Jr., Rev. R. B. Hurt (all members of the New England Conference); Rev. D. L. Ferguson, Rev. R. M. Owens, Rev. J. M. Minor, Rev. E. E. Thompson, Rev. Eugene B. Smith, Rev. S. M. Riley, Jr., Rev. James L. Jackson and others.

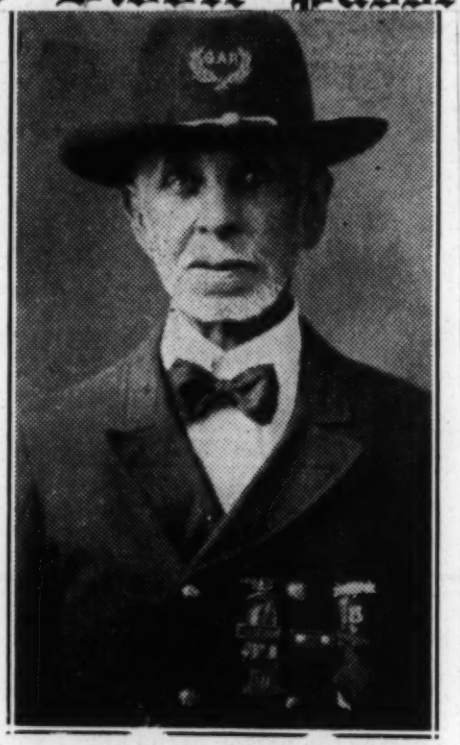
Providentially, Bishop William J. Walls remained in Boston after his annual sermon on Sunday. His eulogy of Dr. Biddle was a masterpiece, oratorically and sympathetically. He traced Dr. Biddle's career from birth in Pennsylvania in 1854, as a Civil War Veteran with Col. Robert Gould Shaw's 54th Mass. Regiment (1863-1865), as a civilian, and especially as a Christian Minister and a Soldier of Jesus Christ "changed" 72 years ago. He extilled Dr. Biddle's contributions to the Star of Zion, and startled his listeners with the statement that Dr. Biddle's pen had been silent during the period of six months marking the passage of his beloved "Sarah" six months ago. The music by the Church Choir included several solos.

Members of the 372nd Battalion, Massachusetts National Guard, stood guard over the remains at the church, draped the casket in the national colors, and fired volleys over the grave on Mount Hope Cemetery.

Other organizations participating were the Department of Mass. G.A.R.; Mass. Division, Sons of Veterans; Sergeant Wm. H. Carney Camp 156 Sons of Veterans; Sergt. Wm. H. Carney Circle No. 37 Ladies of the G. A. R.; Robert A. Bell Women's Relief Corps. No. 67 Dept. of Mass.; the American Legion World War Veterans; the American United Veterans; Spanish War Veterans, etc., etc.

There was a profusion of floral tributes.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground



THE LATE REV. E. GEO. BIDDLE
Whose passing at the age of 94 caused universal sorrow and whose funeral at Zion Church Thursday was attended by a great throng.

he rests,
Beyond reach of care and harm;
There naught that hurts can come,
And there no foes alarm!

(Fuller details and a list of flowers in next week's paper.)

Henry Sweet, Atty. Darrow's Client In 1925 Riot Slaying, Dies In Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 26—Henry Sweet, central figure in one of the most celebrated trials in Detroit criminal history, died Friday in Herman Kiefer hospital. Sweet had been in the hospital during the past six months where he was a tuberculosis patient. Sweet was acquitted in 1926 of a murder charge involving racial prejudices. He was defended in the trial by the late Clarence Darrow of Chicago, and Thomas Chawke, of Detroit. The case was tried before Frank Murphy, then judge of Recorder's court and now a member of the United States Supreme court.

In addition to Sweet, his brothers, Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and Otis Sweet, Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet and seven others were arrested and tried on charges of conspiracy to murder Leon Briener, white.

The trial resulted in a hung jury, and later Henry Sweet stood trial alone, and upon his acquittal the charges against the others were dropped.

The shooting of Briener developed out of the purchase of a house at 2905 Garland avenue by Dr. Ossian Sweet. There was a demonstration in front of the house on September 19, 1935 by white neighbors who resented the occupancy of the house by Dr. Sweet. Briener was killed when whites attempted to storm the dwelling.

Henry Sweet was born 33 years ago in Barstow, Fla., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sweet, live. A graduate of the college of liberal arts at Wilberforce university, Sweet completed the law course at Howard university.

A member of the Wolverine Bar association, Sweet was a former president of the Michigan branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He is survived by his sister, Miss Nordica Sweet, a nurse, and his brothers, Dr. Ossian H. and Dr. Otis O. Sweet. Services were held Tuesday in the funeral home of Charles C. Diggs, conducted by the Rev. William H. Peck, pastor of Bethel A.M.E. church. Burial was in Memorial Park cemetery.

Injuries Prove Fatal

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., — John W. (Pat) Patterson of 94 Clay, popular colored patrolman of the Battle Creek police force who early in life gained fame as a baseball player and manager, died Friday, August 23, in a local hospital. He was 68 years old. Mr. Patterson suffered a ruptured left groin August 1 while assisting in capturing Joseph Cabot, an escaped patient from the Veterans Administration facility.

The patrolman underwent an operation Tuesday morning and was believed out of danger until complications developed, resulting in his death.

He was one of three persons who helped John Click, an attendant at the hospital, in capturing Cabot in front of the postoffice on the afternoon of August 1. During an altercation with the patient, Mr. Patterson was pushed into the side of an automobile which was parked in front of the postoffice. At first he believed he had only suffered a slight strain, but examination by physicians revealed the serious injury.

Entered Hospital

Patterson continued to work as a patrolman until he became a patient in the hospital Monday morning. Although he was suffering considerably, he maintained his cheerful disposition which had made him the friend of all who knew him.

He was born March 2, 1872, in Omaha, Neb., the son of William and Agnes (Kinnard) Patterson, and attended the public schools of that city. He became interested in baseball at an early age, and played second base and outfield positions on various teams.

Mr. Patterson rose to national prominence in 1895 when he became playing manager of the Page Fence Giants of Adrian, one of the great Negro baseball teams of the nation which made many extensive barnstorming tours. He served as manager of the team for three years. Later he was coach of the Battle Creek high school baseball team when it won the state championship in 1907.

His baseball career started in 1890 when he became second baseman for a semi-professional team in Fremont, Neb. In 1899 and 1900, he played with the Columbia Giants of Chicago, and in 1901 he came to Battle Creek as playing manager of the Malta Vita independent team.

A year later he went to Greenville to play with the independent team of that city, and to coach the Greenville high school baseball team. He played with the Philadelphia Giants, a semi-professional team, from 1903 to 1905, and in 1906 joined the Cuban Giants, another semi-professional team of New York City.

He went to Havana, Cuba, with the team early in 1907 to play in the winter baseball league of that country. Late in 1907, he returned to Battle Creek and served as coach of the Battle Creek high school baseball team for one year.

On April 7, 1909, he was appointed as a patrolman with the Battle Creek police department and served in that capacity until his death. For many years, he directed traffic at the intersection of Michigan and Capital avenues. In addition to his police duties, he often traveled to various sections of the state to umpire baseball games.

Surviving are the widow, Anna E.; two sons, Dr. Adonis Patterson, a physician of 58 Central, and John L. Patterson, a mail carrier of 214 West Goguac, and several cousins.

Educator Dies

JOSEPH E. HERRIFORD

Veteran principal of the Yates School, Kansas City, Mo., who died suddenly Saturday at his home in Kansas City, Mo. He was one of the oldest schoolmen in the state, having been a principal for 23 years.

Herriford was a prominent member of the state teachers association and one of its founders. He was presented a distinguished service medal by the body at its annual meeting.

The late educator was born in Chillicothe, Mo., in 1868. He graduated from Drake University and began teaching school at the age of 17. He became president of the Kansas City Negro Principals' Club, and organizer of the Mo. ANT of which he was past president and Parlimentarian. He also was an officer of the Daughters of Tabor, a staunch supporter of the NAACP, an organizer of the Ivanhoe Social Club and active in church work, being a member of Allen Chapel AME Church.

Surviving are a widow, Mrs. Callie Herriford; daughter, Mrs. Vida Marshall of New York City; four sons, Joseph, Jr., Neal, Merle and John, a brother Henry Herriford of Los Angeles and a sister, Miss Cotde Herriford.

HUNDREDS AT FUNERAL FOR JOE HERRIFORD

Pay Tribute to Veteran Missouri Educator, Tabor Leader

Hundreds of Kansas Citians gathered at the Allen Chapel church Thursday afternoon to pay a final tribute to Joe E. Herriford, principal of the W. W. Yates school, who died suddenly Saturday afternoon, February 17.

Both first floor and balcony of the church were filled to capacity long before the memorial services began. The balcony was filled with children who came to honor the principal they knew as a friend. Below sat parents, friends, coworkers and school officials who came to bid farewell to a great educator, a community leader, and an outstanding citizen.

Services Brief

The services were brief and simple, in accordance with the request of Mr. Herriford. His favorite music was played. A few of his oldest friends made remarks.

The services opened with Dorothy Lillard, pianist, and Dr. Edwin Baker, violinist, playing "Moonlight Sonata." Bishop W. T. Vernon read as scripture, Job 5:17. The Rev. D. A. Holmes offered prayer.

Mrs. Cozetta K. Seals, a teacher at the Yates school, sang "Just As I Am," following which remarks were made by Dr. J. E. Perry, H. O. Cook, principal of Lincoln high school; George Melcher, superintendent of schools; Roscoe V. Shores, assistant superintendent of schools, and P. M. Smith of Mound Bayou, Miss., international chief grand mentor of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor.

Dr. Perry spoke of Mr. Herriford's deep concern over human welfare and his interest in others. Mr. Cook told of the great influence Mr. Herriford had over the children of the city and of his intense loyalty to race enterprises. "Life is not measured," he said, "by the length of years, but in the quality of the living."

Loyal to Profession

Mr. Shores said that Mr. Herriford was always planning for his boys and girls and took rare delight in telling of students from his school who had made good in life. Mr. Melcher paid a tribute to Mr. Herriford's interest and loyalty to the profession of teaching. "He loved teaching," the superintendent said, "and he loved his students. He looked upon his job as a job of service for boys and girls. He was loved, respected and admired as a community leader and a community builder, not only in the Negro community but in the city at large."

Mr. Smith, who came from Mississippi to attend the funeral of his friend and fraternal co-worker, spoke of Mr. Herriford as a great friend, a great counselor. He said that Mr. Herriford was the oldest member in point of service in the Tabor order.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. C. A. Williams, pastor of the Ward Chapel A.M.E. church and former pastor of Allen. He took his text from Job 5:26.

"Thou shalt come to thy grave a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."—

Teachers Pay Tribute

Miss Alberta Bean, a teacher and vice-principal at the Yates school sang, "There Will Be No Night There." Miss Josephine Martin, another Yates teacher, read Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," a favorite poem of Mr Herriford.

The Knights and Daughters of Tabor performed ceremonies following the regular memorial services.

Active pallbearers were Earl W. Beck, Horace Gritton, John Howell, Percy H. Lee, Dr. E. B. Perry and Earl D. Thomas.

Honorary pallbearers were Reuben H. Brown, Charles H. Calloway, F. Leslie Clark, E. C. Cole, H. O. Cook, Henley L. Cox, C. A. Franklin, H. I. Harwell, John Hodge, Dr. M. C. Lewis, Dr. L. V. Miller, Antoine Murphy, Dr. J. E. Perry, John T. Thornton and M. H. Thompkins.

Henry Herriford of Los Angeles, Cal., Neal Herriford of Tuskegee and Merle Herriford of Washington, came here for the funeral services.

Other persons from out of town who attended the services were Charles Brown, veteran school principal of St. Louis and long-time friend of Mr. Herriford; Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Rainey, Kinloch, Mo.; John Gudgell of Utica ,Mo., uncle of Mr. Herriford; Vera Gudgell of Lathrop Mo., cousin of Mr. Herriford; Virgil E. Williams, principal of the Garrison school of Chillicothe, former pupil of Mr. Herriford; Miss Emily Russell, St. Louis, president of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers; H. H. Walker and Miss Kitsey D. Townsend of St. Joseph; William Green and Jefferson Morris of Plattsburg, Mo.; William E. Moore, James Bryant, Mrs. Myrtle Campbell and others of Columbia; Mrs. Daisy Hayes of St. Joseph, and Mrs. S. H. Griffin of Independence, Mo.

Business Manager Ill Three Days With Pneumonia

Was Oldest Member of Staff in Point of Service, Having Been at University For 22 Years

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Irving Clifford Tull, business manager of Lincoln university and oldest member of the faculty in point of service, died Friday morning at St. Mary's hospital here.

The Lincoln official, who had been in the service of the school for 22 years, contracted double pneumonia suddenly following a two-week automobile trip that carried him to more than a dozen college campuses during late March and early April.

He became ill Tuesday night, April 9, and was taken Wednesday to the hospital where he succumbed three days later.

Funeral Held in Auditorium

Funeral services, simple and brief, were held in Page auditorium on the university campus Sunday afternoon, April 14, with persons from all over the state in attendance.

Following the playing of "Moonlight Sonata," the Twenty-third Psalm was read by Thomas Miles.

Remarks were made by Joseph L. McLemore, St. Louis, former president of the Lincoln U. board of curators; William B. Jason, Lincoln university, dean of the college; Clifford Scruggs, member of the board of curators; and Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of the university.

Nathaniel Sweets of St. Louis, Lincoln U. alumnus and editor of the St. Louis American, read the obituary.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. James P. Washington.

Survivors Are Listed

Mr. Tull is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice Tull; one daughter, Miss Fay Alice Tull, a graduate student in home economics at Columbia university, New York; two brothers, Samuel and Lee Tull; two sisters, Mrs. Martha Polk and Mrs. Carrie Gale and several nieces, nephews and cousins.

The Lincoln business manager came to the university in 1918 and, except for a break of one year, had served the institution continuously in such capacities as teacher of mathematics, dean of the college, registrar, and business manager. He spent the greater part of his time as business manager and had been a vital factor in the past growth and the projected development of the Missouri school.

His recent tour through the South was designed to acquire maximum information concerning buildings and equipment in Negro colleges to the end of making reorganization program at Lincoln as effective as possible.

Name Linked With University

The oldest faculty member in point of years of service to the institution, Mr. Tull, through his continuance in office, had linked his name more closely than had anyone else, with that of Lincoln university.

Mr. Tull was born June 24, 1881, in Allen, Md., where he attended grammar school. He graduated from the Boys high school, Philadelphia, and received his bachelor of arts degree from Lincoln university, Pennsylvania. He pursued further work at the University of Illinois, Champaign.

His work as an educator started as principal of a school in Grayson, Okla. He left there to serve eight years as teacher of mathematics at Tuskegee institute, Ala. Before coming to Lincoln university in 1918, he spent two years on the faculty of Southern university, Scotland-ville, La.

I. C. Tull, Master Workman

The detail man is the world's great est builder. No matter what the plan, i is he who gives it substance. For thi reason the passing of Irving Clifford Tull, master workman in the field o education, is a loss to Lincoln Univer sity, to the state, and to his people Over many years and under all kind of stresses Mr. Tull kept a level head and managed the University in such a manner as to deserve the tribute paid him at his death.

Missouri might well put its appreciation of this good public servant into permanent form by naming the next building at the University for him. He has earned that honor.

JAMES A. DYSON, FORMER CLASSMATE OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PASSES AWAY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.— (Special) James A. Dyson, a pioneer resident of Kansas City, Kas., who attended Hampton Institute as a classmate of Booker T. Washington, died at his home, [illegible] Washington boulevard, Monday morning, August 12, after an illness of less than one week.

Mr. Dyson had been in ill health for the last two months, but became permanently confined to his bed only the Friday before his death.

Funeral services for Mr. Dyson will be held this morning at 11 o'clock from the Metropolitan Baptist Temple, with the Rev. J. A. Moore, pastor, officiating. The obituary will be read by Mrs. Mabel Booker, and a solo will be sung by J. Cordell White. Remarks will be made by the Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of the Paseo Baptist church in Kansas City, Mo., and former pastor of Metropolitan and the Rev. William Martin, pastor of the Eighth Street Christian church. Burial will be in old Quindaro cemetery, with the J. W. Jones funeral home in charge. Between the hours of 9 and 11, the body will lie in state at the funeral home.

Mr. Dyson was born January 25, 1852 at Lewis County, Mo. He attended Hampton Institute contemporaneously with Booker T. Washington and was well acquainted with the great educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute. In 1874 Mr. Dyson was graduated from Hampton. For several years he taught school in Virginia.

He was married in 1876 to the former Miss Jennie L. Ivy, also a Hampton graduate and former teacher at White Oak, New Ferry and Danville, Va.

In 1885 the Dysons moved to Kansas City, Kas., where they made their home at its present location. Mr. Dyson was retired in 1937 from the board of education shops where he had been employed for 30 years. After his retirement he had spent much of his time at his hobby-- that of raising chickens.

He was a charter member of the Metropolitan Baptist Temple and a member of the Prudence lodge No. 6, A. F. A. M. Members of the lodge will have charge of the lodge ritual at the rites this morning and will serve as pallbearers.

Surviving Mr. Dyson are the widow, Mrs. Jennie L. Dyson of the home; three nieces, Mrs. Beatrice Gruner, Moline, Ill., Mrs. Gwendolyn Dyson, Illinois; Mrs. Carrie Taylor of Kansas City, Kas.; three nephews, Marion M. Richardson, Chicago; Eugene Howard Sr., Idaho, and James T. Richardson, Kansas City, Kas.; and one grandnephew, Eugene Howard, Jr., of Chicago.

PERCY LEWIS, VETERINARIAN DIES IN CRASH

Missouri Doctor Known for Excellent Work Throughout Saline County

MARSHALL, Mo. —Dr. Percy Lewis, 50 years old, well-known veterinarian of Saline county, was killed Friday, August 16, when the truck he was driving collided with a coal truck driven by Sam Rudkin, white, of Huntsville on Highway 24 near here.

The impact of the collision threw Dr. Lewis out of his vehicle and he was run over by the other truck. Death was instant.

Dr. Lewis has been known in this section for many years, serving the farmers throughout the area. Last summer he shared in the furore created when his wife, Mrs. Flora Lewis, an untrained artist, captured the first prize at the state fair for her painting entitled, "Farm Life." Dr. and Mrs. Lewis were in Kansas City last October when the painting was shown at the Big Sister home.

Funeral services were held Sunday, August 18, at the Mt. Calvary Baptist church of Marshall with a large crowd attending. Hundreds of persons were unable to get in the church and stood outside during the services.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Flora Lewis, formerly of Atchison; his mother, Mrs. Penny Lewis of Sedalia; three brothers, three sisters, and other relatives.

Many persons attended the funeral from the two Kansas Cities, Sedalia, Atchison, and other towns.

Dr. Lewis in recent years had done graduate study in veterinary medicine at Kansas State college in Manhattan. He was especially interested in sleeping sickness among animals and had been conducting research experiments along that line.

GRANDCHILD OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS DIES

NOV 16 1940

Miss Harriette B. Sprague Laid To Rest Beside Illustrious Kinsman

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The granddaughter of Frederick Douglass, Miss Harriette Bailey Sprague, died Friday, Nov. 1 at Wheatley Provident hospital here, where she had been recently confined.

Miss Sprague was buried in the family lot in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., where her illustrious grandfather is buried.

Two sisters survive Miss Sprague: Mrs. Rosetta Sprague Jones and Mrs. Fredericka Sprague Perry. Miss Harriette Sprague had made her home with the latter for a great many years during the time she was an invalid.

Not since Miss Sprague was a young woman and a school teacher had she been active in public life. Her interests were limited chiefly to her family and friends and to an unusual collection of scrap books of noted people and events.

Miss Sprague's father and mother were the late Nathan and Rosetta Douglass Sprague.

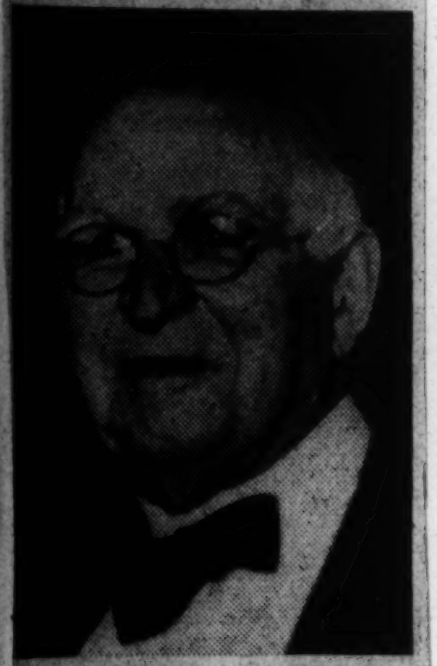
A. M. E. Book Concern Manager Dies

WOODBURY, N. J.—Stricken [illegible] take over [illegible] of his new office, the Rev. William A. Dorsey, recently named manager of the A. M. E. Book Concern and General Conference in Detroit, died here Tuesday at the parsonage of Bethel A. M. E. church where he was pastor. His death, following a heart attack suffered Monday night, came as a shock to the community.

Succeeding the Rev. George E. Berry, former manager of the Book Concern, who was appointed Episcopal District, West Africa, bishop and assigned to the 14th Rev. Dorsey was to have begun his duties at the concern in Philadelphia this week. A minister since 1910, Dr. Dorsey had spent most of his career in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was pastor of Bethel church at Moorestown, N. J., for 12 years, was a presiding elder of the Camden district, and had held the position of assistant statistician of the First Episcopal district. His [illegible] survives.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 1, 1940

Paul Cravath, Benefactor of Fisk, Dies



PAUL D. CRAVATH

Paul D. Cravath, 78, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Board and also chairman of Fisk University Board of Trustees and frequent visitor in Nashville, died today at his home, Locust Valley, N. Y. He was for many years an outstanding corporation attorney.

Mr. Cravath was last in Nashville in April when he presided over the annual meeting of the Fisk University Board of Trustees. He had been extremely liberal in gifts to the Nashville institution and had given in excess of $100,000 to Fisk. His father, the late Erastus Milo Cravath, was the first president of Fisk, and his daughter, Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs, is also on the board of trustees of the institution.

MRS. D. C. MORIARTA

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 28—Mrs. Harriet Frances Merchant Moriatta, wife of Dr. Douglas C. Moriatt of this place and a trustee of Skidmore College, died last night in the Deaconess Hospital, Boston, after a short illness.

Mrs. Moriarta was born in Stillwater, N. Y., a daughter of Julia Neher and Reuben Merchant. She came to Saratoga as a child. After graduation from the Temple Grove Seminary she taught for a year at Hampton Institute in Virginia.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
July 29, 1940

RETIRED MINISTER DIES

NEW YORK, July 28—(AP)—The Rev. William Trumbull Holmes, 73, former president of Tugaloo (Miss.) College, a Negro institution, died today. He was ordained a congregational minister and served as assistant pastor at the Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., and pastor of the First Congregational Church, Watertown, Conn., before becoming Tugaloo's president in 1913. He retired in 1933.

Theatre Mourns Death of Beloved Star, "Ma" Williams

Succumbs In New York At Age of 73

By HARRY BRANDON

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Mother Williams is dead!

With hushed voices which carried a deep and abiding respect members of the theatrical profession were telling each other in those words that one of the most beloved characters of the American stage had passed away.

The deceased died at her home in Jamaica, L. I., where for the past eleven years she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Lola Harris. The Merrick Park section of that little suburban town came to know "Mother Williams" as well as the people of stage and screen, and loved her with the same warmth.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, who became "Ma" to thousands of people throughout the country because of the splendid manner in which she assumed the characterization of "mother parts" on the stage, was seventy-three years of age when she passed away last week. During her life time three generations revered her, and thousands of theater-goers remain who recall with a thrill her work as a member of the once famous Lafayette Players.

STARTED OWN COMPANY

Exactly thirty-five years ago this charming, genial and modest woman gave New York something to talk about when she appeared at the head of her own stock company at Palm Garden on East 58th Street in "On The Downward Path." While there might have been others before her pioneering in dramatic presentations, her "Oriental Empire Stock Company" with its roster of Negro players virtually set the town, both white and black, a-talking and many were the old-timers who came out twenty years later to see her in the work she loved best at Harlem's Lafayette Theatre.

A few years previous she had appeared in Albany, N. Y. in that classic offering of the time, "East Lynne," from whence she journeyed to the Empire City to take her place as a member of the world-famous Cole and Johnson shows. In the only motion picture made by the inimitable Bert Williams "Ma" Williams left her imprint on the silver screen, and came on later to appear as one of the better known members of the late David Belasco's "Lulu Belle" which was headed by Lenore Ulric and Henry Hull.

GUILD REMEMBERS "MA"

It was most fitting that the members of the Negro Theatrical Guild of America should be among the first to send condolence and later representation to the Jamaica home of this remarkable woman.

From the dim recesses of the past came J. Lawrence Freeman and his wife and son, the former popular Carlotta, who shared the spotlight with "Ma" Williams in many of the dramatic shows, and Valdo, whose resonant voice has been so often heard in the operatic creations from the pen of his gifted father.

And, so from the little Amity Baptist Church, just three blocks down the tree-laden street from her home, "Ma" Williams was borne to her last resting place, bowed heads over her bier and none ashamed of the tears that told of an affection which few in her sphere can ever hope to win.

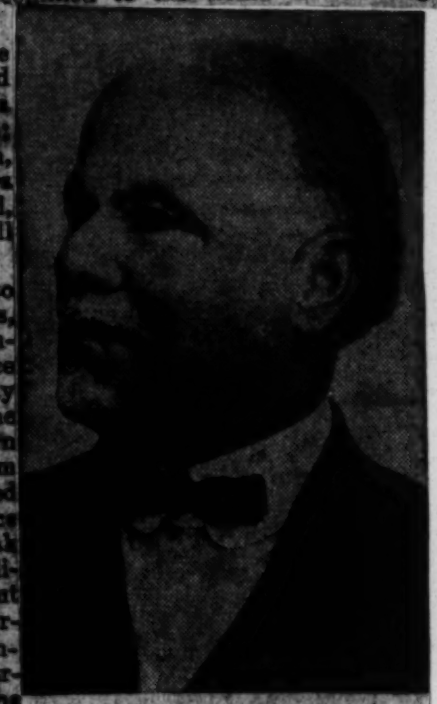
Wm. J. Arnold, Business Executive, Taken By Death

W. J. Arnold, until recently Executive Secretary of the Associated Trade and Commerce of Harlem, died after an extended illness at Edgecombe Sanitarium Monday, August 19. For several months Mr. Arnold had been confined to his home at 596 Edgecombe avenue.

Surviving him at his death were his wife, Mrs. Marie Arnold, and their six children: Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Brooklyn; Mrs. Blanche Parsons, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Grace Holly, Miss Olive Arnold, Clinton T. Arnold, and William J. Arnold, Jr., all of this city.

Mr. Arnold's death brought to a close a career that perhaps was both unique and distinguished in the annals of race achievement. From the day when, with two companions, he successfully defied a southern train crew to force him from a first class coach, he accepted the challenge of American race prejudice. He sought to break its stifling grip, not through direct agitation and protest, but rather through audacious exercise of the full rights of manhood and citizenship. His energies were to take him, until the later years of his life, quite far from the sphere of race activity, but he primarily considered his life as an effective implement in the development of better race relations in the fields of business, religion and politics.

A native of Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Arnold graduated from Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1890. Thereafter he served for a year as an instructor at Wright Mission and Training School, Chicago, and for two years at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas. Subsequently, he owned and operated harness businesses at Hot Springs, Arkansas and Dover, Minnesota.



WM. J. ARNOLD

Organizes Jubilee Singers

However, his more natural talents as a lecturer, singer and journalist sought expression which was not afforded by music business. As a college student, Mr. Arnold had been an ardent music student and, in this relatively early day, had come to appreciate Negro spirituals as an authentic contribution to American music. He organized and conducted a music and lecture bureau in Chicago and out of this venture grew the Williams Jubilee Singers, nationally known in the early years of this century. He was also identified with the Buckner Jubilee Singers, a group which toured Europe and Australia.

In 1897, Mr. Arnold married Marie Ellen Parker of St. Paul, Minnesota and this mid-West state was to be their home for more than three decades. For a number of years he was associated as a lecturer with the Minnesota Temperance Committee. He left this organization to serve for ten years as Field Secretary of the North Dakota Enforcement League, also a temperance organization. In this time he edited and published a temperance newspaper, The North Dakota Standard.

Opposes Socialist Movement

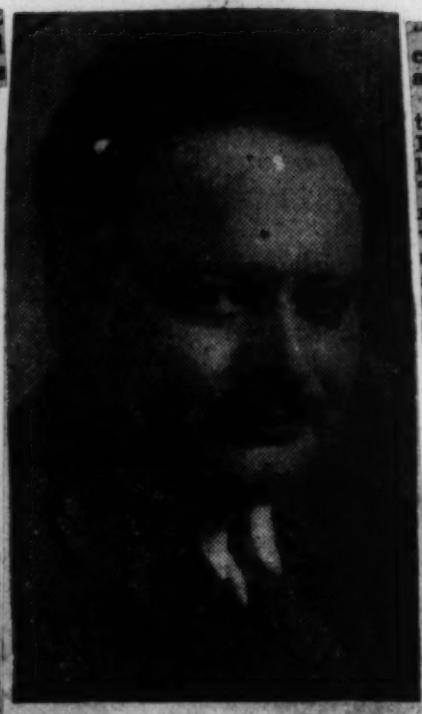
Post-war agricultural depression brought a wave of radicalism and violence to the middle West. With firm faith in the basic virtues of American Democratic government and individual enterprise, Mr. Arnold took the platform against the exponents of socialist experiment. He engaged prominent scholars and speakers who appeared with him throughout North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. Men high in local and national political circles supported and commended his timely efforts. The press of that period amply acknowledged that his activity played a significant part in shaping the political and social destinies of the mid-West.

Thereafter, Mr. Arnold became Executive Secretary of the South Dakota State Chamber of Commerce. Under his vigorous direction a moribund organization became one of the most effective of its kind in that section. He served as editor of the Chamber's official organ, The Sunshine Magazine. He also found time to serve as immigration representative of the Northwestern Railroad and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

After 1930, Mr. Arnold's efforts were centered mainly in private business. He was president and principal owner of the South Dakota Brick Company, Bowman, South Dakota, and was also a director of the Medicine Lake Sanitarium Association, distributors of mineral water.

Mr. Arnold came to New York City in 1935. Although in failing health, he would not remain inactive and identified himself with the Association of Trade and Commerce in Harlem. He retained an eager interest in the affairs of the Association up to the point of his death.

Private funeral services will be held at the Dade Funeral Home, 137th street and Seventh avenue, on Thursday, August 22 at 10:30 a. m.



V. F. CALVERTON
Pach Bros.

V. F. CALVERTON, 40, AUTHOR AND EDITOR

Writer of Many Books on Political and Sociological Subjects

NOV 21 1940

Victor F. Calverton, author, editor and lecturer, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 16 St. Luke's Place, of pernicious anemia, after an illness of four days. He recently completed the manuscript of a book, "Where Angels Dare to Tread," a study of Communist colonies in the United States, which is to be published in February, and was at work on the preface until a few minutes before his death. Born in Baltimore forty years ago, a son of Charles and Ida Geiger Goetz, he dropped his original name of George Goetz and was known both professionally and privately as V. F. Calverton.

Two years after graduating from Johns Hopkins he founded The Modern Quarterly, now The Modern Monthly, which he edited thereafter. By the time he was 39 he had sixteen volumes to his credit as author or editor. He wrote "The Newer Spirit," "The Bankruptcy of Marriage," "American Literature at the Crossroads," "For Revolution," and "The Passing of the Gods," and edited several anthologies, including "American Negro Literature," "The Making of Man," "The Making of Society," and was co-editor of "Sex in Civilization," and "Woman's Coming of Age."

Mr. Calverton was a frequent contributor to The Nation, The New Republic, The Forum, The Psychological Review, and had conducted "The Cultural Barometer" in Current History. He leaves a widow, who was Nina Melville of this city at their marriage in 1931, a son by an earlier marriage, Roy Calverton; a brother and a sister, Charles and Catherine Goetz of Baltimore.

PAUL D. CRAVATH DIES SUDDENLY, 79

Noted Lawyer, Art Patron and Metropolitan Opera Head Stricken on Estate

SENIOR LAW PARTNER OF 170 Lawyers in Employ—Rail Systems and Big Industrial Concerns Among Clients

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., July 1—Paul Drennan Cravath, corporation lawyer and president of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc., died of a heart attack in Still House, his Summer residence here, today at 8:20 A. M. He would have been 79 years old on July 14.

Mr. Cravath had appeared yesterday to be in good health and had planned to attend the opening performance of the Red Barn Summer Theatre here tonight.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Agnes Huntington Cravath of 903 Park Avenue, New York; a daughter, Mrs. William Francis Gibbs of New York and Locust Valley, and three grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at Still House at 3:30 P. M. on Wednesday. A special train will leave the Long Island station in New York at 1:59 P. M., Daylight Saving Time, for the convenience of friends in the city, leaving here at 4:45 P. M. on the return trip.

Mr. Cravath's New York home was at 36 East Seventy-second Street.

Adviser of Corporation Leaders.

Mr. Cravath was one of the last representatives of the original industrial giants who forged the links of America's vast business corporations. One of the most astute lawyers of his day, he was the adviser of these men in many of their great enterprises. But his advice was not limited to legal counsel. It was said of him that he was not so much a great lawyer as he was a brilliant business man and promoter, endowed with a legal mind.

Due to his understanding of the peculiar problems of Wall Street and his tremendous driving force, his rise in his profession was phenomenal. Early in his career he attracted the attention of George Westinghouse and Jacob Schiff, and became their attorney. But as signal as was the guarantee of success attached to the business of the Westinghouse Electric and Kuhn Loeb & Co., they quickly became only a part of a tremendous clientèle.

His work in the reorganization of the International Harvester, the Missouri Pacific and Bethlehem Steel, the M., K. & T., the Metropolitan Street Railway and the I. R. T. made him nationally famous. He represented the heart of the attack made by the "trust-busters" on big business, and his tremendous, rugged physique was one of those seized upon by cartoonists as the ideal symbol of the trusts.

While the first score of years of his active life were devoted exclusively to business, the World War turned him to public life, and thereafter, without lessening his extensive interests in business, he devoted a certain part of his time to pertinent public questions.

His capacity for work was astounding. His law firm was one of the largest in the world. It included sixteen partners, employed seventy lawyers and utilized an office force of forty-five stenographers in addition to copy-readers and clerks and a night staff. Moreover, he had thriving offices in Washington and Paris. The most surprising part of it all, however, was that he insisted on taking an active part and in directing virtually every case.

Except in rare cases he did not write briefs, try cases or appear in court. One of his partners once said of him that he believed in teamplay, but that he always was the captain of the team. He had unfailing confidence in his own judgment and demanded that everything be done his own way.

The World War brought his unusual talents into the service of the government. He was called first to act as counsel to the House Commission to the Inter-Allied War Conference and in 1918 he was made advisory counsel of the American Mission to the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finance.

His work on these two important missions brought him recognition in the form of the Distinguished Service Medal. At the same time foreign governments honored him by making him a knight of the Legion of Honor, Grand Officer of the Italian Order of the Crown, Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro, Officer of the Crown of Rumania and an honorary Bencher of Gray's Inn, London.

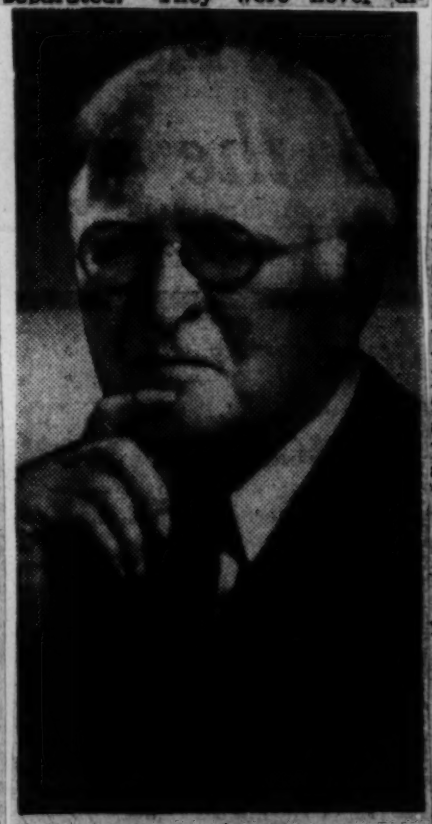
Returning from the war he became a backer of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Institute of Politics. He participated actively in the League of Nations discussions as well as those revolving about the World Court and the arms conferences. He was a leading commentator on the war debt problems.

The greatest surprise of all came with his interest in the Soviet experiment. The representative and symbol of big business and capitalism, he shocked his associates and delighted the proletariat by favoring recognition of Russia.

Scorning golf and tennis, he made horses his only sport, though in later life he abandoned his fine stables. Flowers were his passion. He was an enthusiastic and learned horticulturist.

To his intimates it seemed that always he was on the point of completing the construction of a house or working on the plans of a new one. The problem of perfect household efficiency and harmony fascinated him. He spent as long as two years in working with architects. When the work was completed, he was able to sense a defect, and he would not rest until he had located and eliminated it. After his home at Locust Valley was finished, he expressed discontent with it, and he was only satisfied when he discovered that it lacked natural running water in its grounds. Immediately a brook was thrown across the gardens.

Married in 1892 to Miss Agnes Huntington, an operetta star, he announced through his law office in 1926 that he and his wife were separated. They were never divorced. Their one daughter became Mrs. William Francis Gibbs, wife of a New York naval architect.



PAUL D. CRAVATH

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After his separation from his wife, he devoted a greater part of his time to travel. At least three months of each year he spent abroad, preferably in the Orient. India was the country he preferred, for the reason, he declared, that it was the least touched of all the lands.

Noted as Art Collector.

He was an enthusiastic collector of art objects, and invariably he returned from his voyages laden with old silver and table china picked up in all parts of the globe. He was a keen observer. Regularly during his stays abroad he registered his comparisons in letters to his partners, and twice volumes of these letters were published. One of these books dealt with a voyage to the eastern Mediterranean and the other with India.

In 1931 Mr. Cravath was elected president of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company and gave himself to the difficult task of bringing order out of chaos in that financially endangered enterprise. While it was popularly believed at first that he would take his orders from the retiring president, Otto H. Kahn, whose attorney he was, he quickly demonstrated that he was relying entirely on his own judgment. Under his presidency the salaries of stars were cut 10 per cent and a deal was made with the National Broadcasting Company for the dissemination of the programs by air, bringing an additional and much needed revenue to the opera company. A frequent operagoer, at his death he was president of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.

Mr. Cravath was born at Berlin Heights, Ohio. His father was the Rev. Erastus Milo Cravath and his mother the former Miss Ruth Jackson. While he was still a boy his father abandoned his pulpit for Sunday school work, which eventually took him East. Young Cravath was educated in Brooklyn Polytechnic, andthen was sent to Geneva, Switzerland, to attend school for two years. Returning to the United States he continued his studies at Oberlin College.

Completing his studies, young Cravath moved to Minneapolis and entered the law firm of the late Frank B. Kellogg as a clerk. An attack of typhoid fever, from which he nearly died, resulted in his seeking outdoor work, and he took a position as a salesman with the Standard Oil Company.

Saving his money, he came to New York and took a course in law at Columbia University. It was his intention to return to the West and again sell oil for the Standard. His class record at the law school, however, was so brilliant that he received a tutorship prize. This allowed him $500 a year, and caused him to remain in New York and practice law.

Mr. Cravath's first New York experience was in the firm of Carter & Hughes, the latter being Charles Evans Hughes, subsequently Chief Justice of the United States. It was during his connection with this firm that he captured the imagination of Westinghouse and Schiff.

In 1900 the firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson was organized to succeed the great alliance of Seward, Guthrie & Steel. Later William D. Guthrie retired from the firm to make other connections, and it became Cravath & Henderson. With the death of E. C. Henderson, it became Cravath, deGersdorff, Swain & Wood, one of the several largest, if not the largest, in the world. Occupying two floors at 15 Broad Street, it worked like a high-powered machine turning out briefs for the great financiers and corporations of the country.

Mr. Cravath was almost a giant in his physical proportions. Six feet four inches in height, and weighing 240 pounds, it was said that his shoulders measured a full yard in breadth, while his chest was eighteen inches deep.

For many years Mr. Cravath was chairman of the board of trustees of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., of which his father was for twenty-five years president.

His Outstanding Interests

In recent years Mr. Cravath had been greatly interested in the affairs of the Economic Club, of which he was president. He had presided at most of its outstanding debates on current problems.

Mr. Cravath was a director, at his death, of the Westinghouse Electric anod Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Electric International Company of Delaware. Previously he had directed many other large corporations. He was vice president and director of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., and of the English Speaking Union. He was a member of the executive committee of the Italy America Society, a director of the Juilliard School of Music, and vice president of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, and chairman of the executive committee of Union Interalliee

PAUL D. CRAVATH

Just when the efficient organization of great business enterprises began to be in most demand Mr. Cravath had exactly the talent or genius required. He was one of the most accomplished and eminent of that school of lawyers who are as much business men and who blend with the legal mind a certain imagination, vision, foresight. About the turn of the century Mr. Cravath, a young man not yet in his forties, was already a commanding figure. He recruited great troops of lawyers. He was their general, a master strategist and rather a stern disciplinarian. He built up many of those immense concerns, forms of corporation for which the law had yet to be written and the restraints provided.

Reviewing the work in which he had so strong a hand, he said that the weakness of this "glittering social fabric that is resulting from the growth of big business" was the diminution of the number of independent manufacturers, merchants, skilled artisans that used to be "the social and economic backbone of every community." A great traveler, a student of foreign countries, Mr. Cravath served the Government in important missions during the World War, and after it he took an active part in the Council on Foreign Relations, the Institute of Politics and in the discussion of international questions in general. The lawyer's name dies easily. Mr. Cravath's public service, his labor for charity and social and civic improvement, and especially his wisdom and zeal as chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Opera Association, should maintain his memory among his fellow-citizens.

He knew the joys of art, of the collection of precious things. He had a passion for flowers and gardens. His was a fortunate [illegible] as useful life

Haile Selassie's Nephew Dies In Insane Asylum After Breakdown

Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, nephew and personal representative of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in the United States, died Saturday, May 4 at the Rockland State Hospital for the Insane at which he had been a patient intermittently since August 1, 1939 when he suffered a nervous breakdown. He was 40 years old April 27th.

A graduate of Howard University Medical School, Dr. Bayen attracted international attention in 1935-1936 when he served on the Ethiopian-Italian war front as the private physician to his uncle, Emperor Haile Selassie I. Following the war, Dr. Bayen returned to this country with his wife, the former Miss Dorothy Hadley, a resident of Chicago, and their son, M. E. Bayen, Jr., who is now 7 years old. Their family residence is 100 West 139th street.

As soon as he arrived here, Dr. Bayen started a campaign to aid the cause of Ethiopia through the Ethiopian World Federation with Dr. L. [illegible] King, pastor of St. Mark's Church, as president, and Dr. Bayen as first international vice-president.

For several years there was talk, however, that all was not peace and quiet within the Federation over money matters. That, coupled with his activities as publisher of The Voice of Ethiopia, a paper, is said to have contributed to his ill health and subsequent commitment to the insane asylum where he died.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday from St. Mark's Methodist Church with the Rev. L. H. King, pastor, officiating. Interment will follow in Woodlawn Cemetery under direction of Rodney Dade, undertaker.

Hold Rites For Dr. Moorland

Nazarene Church Scene Of Services; Former Pastor Officiates

Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, who caused the erection of the Carlton "Y," and twelve other YMCA's ton Avenue, YMCA, the Harlem was laid to rest beside his wife in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, in Washington, D. C., on Saturday after a service in his adopted Brooklyn and a second one in Washington. He was 76.

The Brooklyn funeral was held at Nazarene Congregational Church, Patchen and McDonough streets, where Pastor J. Oscar Lee, assisted by the Rev. Shelby Rooks, former pastor, presided. Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the World Committee of the YMCA, delivered the eulogy before an overflow crowd of mourners, many of national prominence.

Dr. Mott, in speaking of "one of the great pioneers in the YMCA movement," said: "It was Dr. Moorland who interested the late Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Co., into 'Y' work for colored men and boys; and it was through the deceased that Mr. Rosenwald offered to give $25,000 to every community that raised $75,000.

Before Dr. Moorland's retirement in 1924 as senior secretary of the YMCA, Colored Department, 14 buildings had been put up under these conditions.

Gave Howard Collection

The deceased gave Howard University, in 1914, one of the world's most complete and valuable collection of books, statues, pictures and pamphlets on slavery, on the Negro in America, and in Africa. He was a founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

His wife, the former Miss Lucy Corbi nWoodson, died in March, 1932. They would have been married almost fifty years. In 1937 Brooklyn gave the Coldwater, O. native a testimonial dinner. Born on September 10, 1863, he was educated at County School, Ohio, in Northwestern Normal University, Ada, Ohio, and at Howard University.

Of his theological department graduating class he was valedictorian. In 1906 Howard granted him a degree of Doctor of Divinity and in 1907 elected him a trustee. Oberlin College, in 1924, gave him an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Upon the retirement of William Alpheus Hunton, first Negro 'Y' secretary, he became senior secretary. He was chairman and the oldest member of the Carlton Avenue YMCA board of managers, and chairman of the trustee board of Nazarene Church.

Negotiated For Nazarene

Upon the death of the nationally famous Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor, the recently deceased Dr. Moorland became acting pastor. The latter is noted for negotiating for Nazarene's former building at Grand avenue and Lefferts place, one of the first Negro churches to come into uptown Brooklyn.

Prior to his service in the 'Y' he pastored a church in South Boston, Va., in Nashville, Tenn., and in Cleveland, Ohio. On Thursday and Friday his body lay in state at the Carlton Avenue YMCA. Friday evening services were held in Nazarene. On Saturday services were held in the Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University.

At the Washington services Dr. Tobias delivered the eulogy, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, dean of the School of Religion, gave the obituary, and brief addresses were made by Major Campbell C. Johnson, secretary of the 12th Street Branch MCA, Washington; Drs. Albert Bushnell Hart and C. C. Saulding, members of the board of trustees, and Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, Howard president.

Dr. J. E. Moorland Dies of Heart Ailment in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 2—Death claimed Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, one of the nation's foremost social welfare workers in a New York hospital Tuesday night. Dr. Moorland had been in the hospital for five weeks suffering with a heart ailment. He was 76 years old. Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2 p. m., from Howard university's chapel.

Dr. Moorland, formerly senior secretary of the Y. M. C. A. National Council, was a trustee of Howard university, and gave to the school a valuable collection of books, statues, pictures and pamphlets on slavery, the Negro and Africa. This collection, which numbers approximately 3,500 books, contains volumes which are not found in the Congressional library.

Dr. Moorland retired from Y. M. C. A. work in 1924, and was succeeded by Channing H. Tobias. He was a native of Ohio, where he received his early education. He was graduated from the theological department of Howard university, in 1906. In 1907 he was elected a trustee. In 1924 Oberlin conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on him. He was a 33rd degree Mason, a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and one of the founders of the Association for Study of Negro Life and History.

Clarkesville Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
May 1, 1940

Clarksville Native Negro Educator Dies

Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, a native Clarksville Negro who became Trustee of Howard University at Washington, D. C., died Tuesday night at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The body will be removed to Howard University Chapel for funeral services Friday.

Dr. Moorland, a retired executive of the Y. M. C. A., was a cousin of Dr. D. C. Terrell, local Negro dentist. He left Clarksville about sixty years ago at the age of fifteen.

Dr. Malaku Bayen, Nephew Of Haile Selassie. Dies At 40

NEW YORK—Funeral services were held here Saturday for Dr. Malaku Emmanuel Bayen, cousin and one-time personal physician to Haile Selassie, exiled emperor of Ethiopia. Bayen died last week after a short confinement in the Rockland State Hospital. He was 40.

Boren in Wolo Province, Ethiopia, Bayen arrived in this country in 1921 to pursue his education. He graduated from the Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, and finished in medicine at Howard University. In 1931 he met and married the former Dorothy Hadley of Chicago, who bore him a son, Malaku, Jr., now seven years of age.

In 1935, at the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war, Bayen returned to his native home to be near his uncle, taking his wife and son along. He became the Emperor's personal physician and also served with the Ethiopian forces as a medical officer.

When Selassie was forced to flee his country, Dr. Bayen accompanied him to Jerusalem and then to Paris. At this point they separated, the Emperor going to exile in England and Dr. Bayen returning to America as his unofficial representative.

He organized and became the head of the Ethiopian World Federation, designed to stimulate public interest in the renaissance of the Ethiopian empire. He also founded a weekly newspaper, the Voice of Ethiopia, and devoted a considerable amount of his time to Ethiopian relief work.

Dr. Bayen was bitterly disillusioned in his many attempts to revive the waning interest of American Negroes in the plight of Ethiopia. He had relied strongly on the support of the Negro press.

Beset by worries and the ravages of overwork, he finally became a nervous wreck and was removed to the hospital. The direct cause of his death was lobar pneumonia.

Dr. Bayen who lived with his family at 100 West 139th St., was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, following funeral services in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCES WAS NEWSPAPER BURIED IN HOMETOWN

NEW YORK CITY, May 23 — (ANP)—Mrs. Frances Moss Mann-Washington, former music critic and newspaper woman of this city, died in Brooklyn this past Sunday afternoon of a cerebral hemorrhage.

An active member of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Mrs. Washington was a visitor here attending a business session of her sorority. It was during a session that she was stricken.

After lying in state for a while the body was shipped to Chicago for funeral services. Interment will be in the family plot in Champaign, Ill.

A former critic on a local paper, Mrs. Washington was also a frequent contributor to other periodicals. She was well known and liked by people in every walk of life.

She is survived by her husband, Milton Washington, to whom she was only recently married; a sister, Mrs. Inez Dickerson, a Chicago business woman, and a nephew, Arthur Moss.

Confessed Slayer Dies In Jail Cell

Sam Lyon Starved Self To Death Officials Say

Journal & Guide 5/25/40

DURHAM, N. C. — A bizarre climax to the dynamite bombing of the home of Mrs. Nerva Lyon on April 9, was provided last week when Sam Lyon, her 54-year old common-law husband, apparently starved himself to death while being held on a murder charge in connection with her death.

Mrs. Lyon was killed instantly and her two children seriously injured when a bomb blew out and wrecked the front of her home. Lyon was arrested on Wednesday, May 1, in a vacant house on the outskirts of the city and immediately confessed the dynamiting.

Since that time he had eaten little if any food and had stated that he knew he would have to pay the consequences of his crime. Local authorities are unable to say whether or not he purposely starved himself to death.

The belief was expressed that since the commission of the crime, and prior to his arrest, he had slept out of doors and had eaten very little. This was believed to have aggravated a heart condition which the coroner and county physician are of the opinion, caused his death.

LAID ON FLOOR

On May 6 when the accused man appeared to be ill, he was removed from the ctiy jail to the court jail in order that he might be better cared for, it was stated. Hearing Lyon's groans on Wednesday night of last week the jailor moved him from his bunk to a pallet on the floor fearing that he might roll off his bunk during the night.

Sheriff E. G. Belvin said he had intended removing Lyon to the State Prison hospital in Raleigh.

Lyon told investigating officers that he wanted to get rid of his wife because they were separated, and he could not bear living without her.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 23, 1940

WILLIAM T. WALLACE DIES AT HOME HERE

Negro Fraternal Leader and Episcopal Churchman.

William T. Wallace, negro resident of Greensboro for many years and a ranking member of negro fraternal organizations throughout the state, died at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning at his home on Reagan street.

Funeral will be conducted at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Episcopal church of the Redeemer. The rector, Rev. J. J. Green, and Rev. J. R. Satterwhite, of LaGrange, Ga., who worked with the deceased in establishing the negro Episcopal mission societies in Greensboro, will conduct the rites. The Masons, of which organization Wallace served as grand secretary, will have charge of graveside rites in Maplewood cemetery.

Born in Lawrenceville, Va., Wallace was graduated from St. Augustine's college in Raleigh. For a number of years he held the position as dean of boys at the school. Later he went into the railway mail service, from which work he retired three years ago. He was a pioneer in the work of establishing the negro Episcopal church in Greensboro.

Surviving are his wife, four daughters, one son, three sisters and three granddaughters. All of his children are employed in educational work.

Asheville, N. C., Times
December 27, 1940

DEATH CLOSES FINE CAREER OF NEGRO TEACHER

Prof. J. H. Michael, Head Of Hill Street School, Was Leader In Education.

Asheville's negro community today was mourning the death of Prof. John H. Michael, for 29 years a leading figure among the educators of his race in Western North Carolina.

Professor Michael, 73, who had been ill for several weeks, died last night at his residence at 81 Hill street, nearby the Hill Street school of which he had been principal for many years. He came to Asheville in 1911 from Knoxville, Tenn., and was a native of Arlington, Ala.

White and negro friends alike described Professor Michael's services to his race as one of the community's most valuable assets. He had been in the forefront of every organized effort for negro educational advancement, serving as the first Jeanes supervisor of Buncombe county. The Jeanes Fund is a private endowment established for the purpose of elevating teaching standards in negro schools of the country.

A pioneer in institute work for negro teachers in Western North Carolina, Professor Michael was instrumental in founding the state summer school for negroes in Asheville, of which he became a director. Likewise, he held prominent offices in both the North Carolina Negro State and District Teachers associations. He served as elder and teacher of the men's Bible class of Calvary Presbyterian church.

Beautification of Hill Street school, was Professor Michael's special pride. The school grounds are considered a model for negro schools in the South. Several years ago Professor Michael was instrumental in obtaining 18 additional acres of grounds to develop a recreation center for the school. Most recently, he aided in the building of a gymnasium at the school, the first in the city.

R. H. Latham, superintendent of Asheville city schools, paid tribute today to the negro educator as a "good school man, a good citizen, and one who had given splendid service through the years." Professor Michael "belonged to the 'old school of the 3-r's'" and was sound and thorough in his educational policies, said Mr. Latham. "As a citizen his loss will be felt keenly, and as a teacher he will be difficult to replace," added Mr. Latham.

Funeral arrangements are not yet complete. The McCoy-Wilkins funeral home is in charge.

Fayetteville, N. C. Observer
April 8, 1940

NEGRO CONTRACTOR TAKEN BY DEATH

James W. Waddell, respected negro citizen and one of the oldest building contractors in Fayetteville, died Sunday night at 11 o'clock at his home at 427, Gillespie street. He was 69 years of age.

He is survived by one sister, Mary E. Waddell; and by one son, John D. Waddell.

Funeral services will be conducted from St. Joseph's Episcopal church Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 by Rev. J. S. Braithwaite.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
April 3, 1940

W. M. ROBINSON, NEGRO EDUCATOR, TAKEN BY DEATH

HENDERSONVILLE, April 2 (Special)—W. M. Robinson, for more than 25 years principal of the negro school here and a highly respected leader of his race in Hendersonville, died at Mountain sanitarium Tuesday morning. He had been taken to the hospital last Thursday suffering from heart trouble. In his early 60's, he was a native of South Carolina but was taken to Georgia at an early age and educated there. He had made his home in Hendersonville for over 30 years and had always taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the negroes here.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete. He is survived by his wife Hattie M. Robinson, and two daughters, Gladys Robinson and Hattie Miller, the wife of Schofield Miller. A son, William Robinson, Jr., also survives. He was a member of the Star of Bethel Baptist church.

Dr. Biddle Passes

Star of Zion Roxbury, Mass.
Dr. W. R. Lovell, Editor
Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C. 4-11-40

This is to inform you that Dr. E. Geo. Biddle passed away today at 1:45. Funeral services at Columbus Ave. Church Thursday at 10 a.m. Our Presiding Bishop W. J. Walls will deliver the eulogy. Age 95 yrs.

Rev. W. D. Battle.

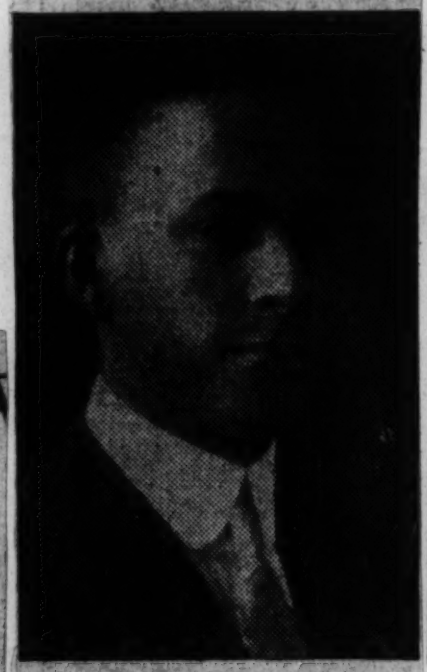
Editor's Note—The passing of Dr. Biddle removes from Zion Methodism one of its most colorful and interesting figures. He was an ardent student, writer, preacher and observer of public affairs. He was a very prominent figure in the General Conference until 1928. Dr. Biddle was many years a regular contributor to The Star of Zion.

FRED B. SYPHAX DEAD; BURIED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Scion of Well Known Family Was Graduate Of Yale University

4-13-40

Fred B. Syphax, member of one of Washington's best known families, was buried Monday in Charlotte, N. C.



FRED B. SYPHAX

following his death in Washington, Saturday.

Two brothers, Charles S. and Edward M., were present at the funeral.

Mr. Syphax was born in Washington, D. C., the youngest of the eight children of the late Colbert S. and Cordelia W. Syphax. He was a nephew of William Syphax, one time member of the District board of education.

Washington D.C.

After finishing the Washington high schools, he went to Williston Academy in Easthampton, Mass. and finally was graduated from Yale University.

He taught school at Bluefield Institute, W. Va., Biddle (Johnson C. Smith) University, in Charlotte, N. C., and Tuskegee Institute.

At the time of his death he was in charge of a local adult education set-up.

Mr. Syphax is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nannie Leary Syphax and a son, Fred Branford, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C.; three brothers, Charles S., John E., and Edward H. Syphax, all of Washington.

FRED SYPHAX BURIED IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 18.—Fred Brandford Syphax, who was born in Washington, D.C., the youngest son of the late Colbert and Cordelia W. Syphax, died here on April 6.

He was a graduate of the elementary and high schools of Washington; of the Williston Preparatory Academy, and of Yale university. He had taught in Bluefield Institute, Johnson C. Smith university and Tuskegee Institute. At the time of his death, he was supervisor in the adult education department of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Syphax is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nannie Leary Syphax; a son, Fred Brandford Jr.; three brothers, Charles S., John E., and Edward M. Syphax. A niece, Mrs. Edna Gary, and a large number of other relatives survive.

He was a member of the Episcopal church and was buried after rites held in that church on April 8. Burial in Pinewood cemetery.

Author of 'Mamba's Daughters' Dead At 54

Amsterdam News

TRYON, N. C.— DuBose Heywood, Author of "Porgy" and Mamba's Daughters," who during the past fifteen years became one of America's leading novelists and playwrights because of his sympathetic interpretations of Southern Negro life, died here Sunday suddenly of a heart attack. He was 54 years old.

The uncanny ability he had to penetrate Negro life and record it in a palatable form for the American reading public, both black and white, hurtled him into the front ranks of American writers when his most successful work, "Porgy" was published in 1925.

Two years later, a dramatized version of the book, written in collaboration with his wife, Dorothy Kuhns Heywood, was produced by the Theatre Guild in New York. It was to gain ever greater popularity as an opera, "Porgy and Bess," with music by the late George Gershwin.

As a matter of fact, his characterizations on Negroes was so accurate that Mr. Heywood was often mistaken for a Negro. He said that this made him feel highest possible tribute that could proud and he accepted it as the be paid to him as a writer.

As a child, Mr. Heywood worked on the Charleston water front as a cotton warehouse checker. It was there that he first saw a crippled Negro beggar who drove about the streets behind a billy-Porgy, and the habitues of the goat. The beggar, the original water front, stirred up such sympathy in his mind that he resolved then and there to record his impression of Negroes in Charleston.

Other books include "Skylines and Horizons," "Half-Pint Flask," "Jasbo Brown and Selected Poems", "Peter Ashley," "Last Morning," and his most recent novel, "Star Spangled Virgin," which deals with the Negroes of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Heywood is a member of the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, despite the fact that he never had a formal education. He also received honorary degrees from the University of North Carolina and the College of Charleston.

Besides his wife, Mr. Heywood is survived by a daughter, Jenifer 10, and a sister, Mrs. Jennie Haskell of Summerville, N. C.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
September 17, 1940

Many Pay Tribute To Rev. Ezekiel W. Burke

—BY MAUDE M. JEFFERS—

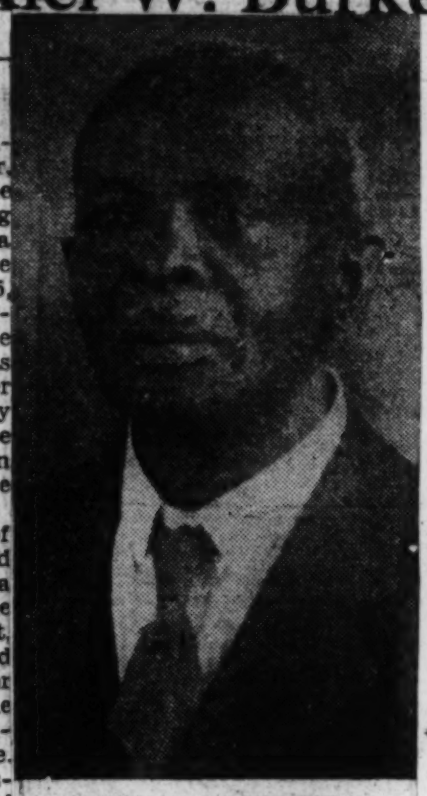
Rev. Ezekiel Wesley Burke, prominent Gastonia minister, educator, and civic leader, died at his home Tuesday of last week after having been in failing health for about a year and seriously ill for three weeks. He was born June 18, 1875, in Burke county, Georgia. His parents were Edmond B. and Hettie Burke, highly respected citizens. His early years were spent there. After having been ordained to preach by the Job Springs Baptist Church he served as its pastor. He was soon called to a larger pastorate, to the regret of this congregation.

In 1923 he was elected pastor of St. Paul Baptist Church here and assisted the church in erecting a new brick building. Tabernacle Baptist Church, North York street, was founded by Rev. Mr. Burke and he pastored it until his death, for 14 consecutive years. During the latter years he also pastored Center Baptist Church, Neely's Grove.

In addition to his work as pastor he was very active in civic and educational activities. He was founder of the Educational and Religious Institute for theological students and Sunday school teachers at Western Union Academy, at Spindale, each summer. As president of the Educational and Missionary Asociation of Western North Carolina and Northern South Carolina he was able to work for general advancement of his people. As civic leader he was president of Boy Scout Troop 18 for many years; organized and developed the first playground for Negroes; was postmaster of Highland post office until his death; served as member of the Interracial Commission, the library association, the adult council, and the ministerial alliance. On April 1, 1930, he conducted a booster program for Gastonia which was attended by many white and Negro citizens. The purpose was to encourage citizenship and to develop a strong spirit of interracial goodwill.

His standing as a citizen was evidenced by the fact that he represented the Negroes at a number of public meetings such as the dedicatory program of the new Gaston County Hospital and the B. N. Duke Memorial Ward of the Orthopaedic Hospital.

Funeral services for Rev. Mr. Burke were conducted by the Gastonia Ministerial Alliance Saturday. Rev. G. H. Hairston, president, introduced the program and presented Rev. M. A. J. Rhyne, assistant pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, who presided. The principal eulogy was given by Rev. W. H. Davidson, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist, Charlotte. W. T. Webster, business man and merchant, represented the white citizens of the community. He said that Rev. Mr. Burke had been a friend to him as well as a valuable citizen in the community.



REV. E. W. BURKE

Other speakers of the Alliance included Rev. E. E. Gregg, pastor of Third Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. G. H. Hairston, pastor of St. Stephens A. M. E. Zion Church, Rev. R. J. Davidson, principal of Kings Mountain High School, Rev. J. H. Moore, Charlotte, Rev. J. A. White, pastor High Springs Baptist Church, Rev. C. S. Hall, pastor Friendship Baptist Church, Rev. W. M. Nelson, pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. T. R. Owens, pastor Pleasant Ridge A. M. E. Zion Church, Rev. T. H. Wooten, pastor Epworth Chapel Methodist Church, Rev. T. R. Hampton, pastor Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. B. K. Mason, pastor St. Paul Baptist Church, Rev. S. N. Davidson, pastor Union Baptist Church.

Mrs. W. M. Nelson made a short talk on behalf of the ministers wives. Many of the churches and friends sent resolutions and telegrams. Solos were sung by Mrs Ella Cox accompanied by Otto Martin Pharr and by Mrs. Myrtle Hoffman accompanied by Miss Gretna Mason. There were many beautiful floral designs sent by the white and Negro friends.

Pallbearers were Andy A. Crosby, C. E. Davies, Robert McCollough, J. W. Wilson, R. B. Falls, A. R. Reed, L. M. Reed, Henry Jeeter; flower girls were Mesdames Pearl Falls, Clarremner Falls, Blanche Meneal, W. M. Nelson, Cora Reed, Laura Strong, Edna Williams, Pearl Brooks, Vernie Vance, Edna Gordon, Nellie Deloach, Fannie Morris. Sunshine Band flower girls were little Misses Louise Locket, Alberta Broomfield, Jane E. Laurence, Gertrude Armstrong, Bertha Locket, Luvenia Broomfield, Ruth Lineberger, Williamena Broomfield.

Ministers present included Reverends S. N. Davidson, T. R. Hampton, J. F. Armstrong, M. L. Davidson, G. H. Hairston, J. W. Higgins, J. A. White, W. H. Davidson, W. M. Nelson, J. H. Moore, D. F. Moore, T. R. Owens, C. S. Hall, T. H. Wooten, R. J. Davidson, E. F. Brooks, D. A. Costner, J. A. Dunn, A. Seigel, J. H. Lewis, W. C. Meeks, J. H. Hope, R. Bryson, W. M. Neeley, A. McNeil, T. C. Saunders, F. McCarter, M. A. J. Rhyne, W. L. Greene, and W. M. Vann, Baltimore, Md. Many other friends from Belmont, Washington, D. C., Raleigh and other points attended the funeral.

The body was taken to Rev. Mr. Burke's home at Augusta, Georgia, where a funeral was conducted at Job Springs Baptist Church by the Augusta Ministerial Alliance. Rev. D. G. Smith gave the main eulogy with the assistance of Rev. Andrew Bincent. Rev. W. M. Jenkins presided. Ministers representing Gastonia were Rev. T. R. Hampton and Rev. S. N. Davidson. More than a thousand people throughout the nation attended. There were several truck loads of flowers. Interment was in the Cedar Grove cemetery there.

Surviving are Rev. Mr. Burke's widow, Mrs. Willie M. Burke; three children, Ezekiel Wesley Burke Jr., New York, Mrs. Emma J. Harrison, New York, Walter Burke, Baltimore; five grandchildren, Robert Henry Paschall Burke, Gastonia, Thurston and Earl Wesley, New York, Hazel Mae and Barbara, Baltimore; two brothers, Rev. Robert Boyd and Felix Boyd, Augusta; five sisters, Mesdames Geraldine Terry, Willie M. Bryan, Allie Striggles, Maggie Holmes, Emma Hurst; a nephew, Rev. Joseph Edward Harris, Gastonia, who lived with Rev. and Mrs. Burke and carried on the church work during the former's illness. and many other relatives.

AN APPRECIATION

Mrs. Willie M. Burke and family wish to thank the many friends of both races for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and at the death of Rev. E. W. Burke.

Shelby, N. C. Star
October 16, 1940

NEGRO LEADER DEATH VICTIM

T. K. Borders, 40, well-known negro, superintendent of Oxford Orphanage and a former principal of Cleveland High School, died in the Crowell hospital at Lincolnton Tuesday. He was a son of William Borders.

The funeral will be in Shelby at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Washington Baptist Church near his home here.

Wife Of 'Mark' Hanna's Political Aide Buried

CLEVELAND, March 1—Clevelanders were saddened by the announcement of the sudden death of one of its civic and social leaders, Mrs. Maude Myers, widow of George A. Myers, political aide of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, and proprietor of the Hollenden hotel barber shop for 32 years until his demise in 1930.

Mrs. Myers died at her home following a brief illness. Mr. Myers served as a delegate to the Republican National convention that nominated William McKinley for the presidency. His barber shop was described by Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, as "the greatest barbershop in America."

His shop was nationally known because of his connection with the Hollenden hotel which was the Cleveland stopping place for national characters of both political parties, particularly Republicans, for years.

Mrs. Myers and her late husband, were for many years, especially during a large part of the first two decades of the 1900's, the axis around which much of the social life here revolved. After the death of her husband Mrs. Myers quietly retired from her active soci life and spent her time mostly at home.

Impressive services were held at the home, Thursday with Dr. Grant Reynolds, pastor of Mt. Zion Congregational Temple officiating. Mrs. Myers, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, came to Cleveland when three years old and has been a member of Mt. Zion Congregational church since she was five years of age.

Solo numbers were rendered by Harry E. Thompson, baritone, and Mrs. Ruth McFarland Taylor, soprano. The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful. The remains were in charge of the Angelus Funeral home, Dr. and Mrs. N. K. Christopher. Interment was in Lakeview cemetery.

Surviving are her daughter, Mrs. Samuel (Dorothy) Grantham, a school teacher; a step son, Herbert D. Myers, also a Cleveland school teacher and aged mother, Mrs. Laura A. Johnson, 84. Mr. and Mrs. Grantham of Chicago, brother and sister-in-law of Samuel and Dorothy Grantham and Mrs. Hesslip, wife of Atty. Hesslip of Toledo, were here to attend the funeral.

Widow of Late C. W. Chesnutt Dies in Ohio

CLEVELAND — Mrs. Susan U. Chesnutt, widow of the late Charles W. Chesnutt, well known writer and court reporter, died Tuesday, June 18, at her home, 10829 Morrison Avenue, Lakewood.

She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Ethel C. Williams Beaman, 912 Westminster Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Slade, and Miss Helen M. Chesnutt, teachers in the Cleveland school system.

Funeral services will be held at the Emanu Episcopal Church.

Death Takes Widow Of Famed Novelist

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP)—Funeral services were held here last Friday at Emanuel Baptist church for Mrs. Susan Chestnutt, widow of the late Charles W. Chestnutt, famed novelist and author of "The Conjure Woman," "Wife of His Youth," and many other best sellers. Mr. Chestnutt died in 1932 and their only son, Dr. Edwin J. Chestnutt, of Chicago, passed away last September at the home here in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Chestnutt came to Cleveland in 1883. Survivors are three daughters: Miss Helen M. Chestnutt and Mrs. Dorothy Slade, both local high school teachers and Mrs. Ethel Beamon, Washington, D. C.

Died. John Patterson Green, 95, Negro lawyer born in slavery, lifelong friend of John D. Rockefeller Sr., first Negro ever elected to a judicial office (justice of the peace) in a northern state; of injuries sustained in a Labor Day motor accident; in Cleveland. In 1887 Lawyer Green promoted the idea of a legal holiday for labor. Said he last week to his wife: "I hope I can live to be 97, like my good friend, John D."

Green, Ohio's First Race Senator, Is Killed At 95

CLEVELAND, Ohio—John P. Green, 165, dean of the Cleveland Bar association and father of the Ohio Labor Day legislation, was killed Sunday night on the eve of the holiday so closely associated with his name, when he stumbled and fell under an automobile in front of 10720 St. Clair avenue, Northwest, a short distance from his home, 614 East 107th street.

He was the first Race senator in Ohio.

The aged attorney was returning from a sight-seeing tour at Cleveland airport with his wife, Lottie, when the accident occurred. Alighting from a street car, he ran across the street and stumbled in the path of an automobile being driven by 18-year-old Robert Soper, 488 East 112th street. Soper was charged with driving an automobile with faulty brakes.

Funeral services were set for Thursday at St. Andrew's church with the Rev. Father Alvin May officiating. Remarks were scheduled to be given by Bishop Denby.

Memorial Planned

It was regarded here as a strange coincidence that Green's death should occur the night before Labor day, when a group of citizens headed by Dr. V. O. Beck, founder of the Cleveland Colored Chamber of Commerce, were planning a civic memorial in his honor and were about to petition the government to issue a stamp bearing his name.

A civic program in honor of Green is planned for Sunday night at Lee's Memorial A.M.E. church, 7701 Quincy avenue. Among the speakers will be Postmaster Michael F. O'Donnell, Tom Lenahan, labor president; Chief Justice Homer G. Powell, Leo F. Lightner, bar president; Mayor Harold H. Burton, Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, Congressman George H. Bender, Dr. William F. D. Hodge, Dr. V. O. Beck and Bishop William Denby.

Besides his widow, Green is survived by his son, Jesse, of Nantucket Island, Mass; a daughter, Mrs. C. C. Johnson, and a sister, Miss Kitty Stanley Green.

HOLD SERVICES FOR DEAN OF OHIO BAR UNIT

Chicago Defender

J. P. Green, State's Oldest Practicing Attorney, Killed By Auto

SEP 14 1940

By ALEXANDER O. TAYLOR

CLEVELAND — Impressive services for John P. Green, 95, dean of the Ohio Bar, and probably the oldest practicing attorney in the middle west, were held at St. Andrews Episcopal church, where Senator Green had served as vestryman and warden for nearly four score years.

It was most fitting that services were held at St. Andrews for it was at this church he established the record of never having missed a Sunday morning service in nearly 40 years. He had filled the pulpit and conducted services on many occasions in the absence of a rector.

Admirers numbered in the thousands representing every walk of life and every race passed by his bier to pay their respects. Mr. Green met an untimely death on last Sunday as he and his wife, Mrs. Lottie Richardson Green were returning from a sight-seeing trip to the airport.

In alighting from the street car he was hit by an auto and killed instantly.

Practiced Law 20 Years

Mr. Green had practiced law in Cleveland for nearly 70 years and was active until the Friday before he was killed when he had to appear in the civil branch of Municipal court in a law suit. During his long career he had served as justice of the peace, a member of the Ohio state legislature as both senator and representative, United States postage stamp agent and acting superintendent of finance, United States postoffice department.

He was the first Race senator in the state of Ohio. He was author of the bill designating the first Monday in September as Labor day in the state of Ohio and it was ironic that he was killed the night before he was to be hailed by labor leaders as the father of Ohio's Labor day.

Jesse E. Ormes, Examiner For State Of Ohio. Dies

DEC 14 1940

CLEVELAND. — Funeral services for Jesse Edward Ormes, senior state examiner for the state of Ohio since 1938, were held Saturday. Mr. Ormes died at his home after an illness of only two weeks.

Rev. Joseph Gomez, pastor of St. James A.M.E. church, of which Mr. Ormes had been a member for some years, officiated at the service. Alvin C. Gibbs, funeral director was in charge of the remains.

Mr. Ormes, a native of Youngstown, Ohio, was a member of the popular Manzilla-Ormes and Cyrus families that have held reunions in various parts of the state for the past 50 years. Their fiftieth anniversary reunion was held the past summer in Youngstown.

Mr. Ormes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ormes, came to Cleveland when a boy and settled on the West side where he got his early schooling. When he became of high school age the family moved to Warren, Ohio.

Here he completed his high school education after which he went to Wilberforce, graduating in 1907 with a brilliant record. So splendid was his college record, Prof. Charles S. Smith, head of the commercial department, selected him as his assistant. He served in that capacity until 1919.

He moved then to Cleveland and worked as auditor and accountant for several firms. In 1925 he was called to Denver, Colo., where he accepted the positiin as general manager of the American Woodmen Burial society. In 1926 Mr. Ormes went to Durham, N. C., where he was made general manager of the Royal Knights of King David.

In 1931 Mr. Ormes returned to Cleveland and entered the newspaper business, afterwards accepting a position with the Associated Charities and allied organizations. In 1935 he was appointed a state insurance examiner by former Governor Davey. In 1938 he won the promotion to senior state examiner.

He was active in Democratic politics and was keenly interested in the civic and social welfare of the race. Ormes was a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, Wilberforce Alumni association, the Elks and the Negro Democratic Council.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Belle Noisette Ormes; three daughters, Mrs. Olive Wilson, Orpha and Dorothy Ormes; two sons, Jesse Edward Jr., and William Ormes; a mother, Mrs. Jennie Geddy, and two brothers, Arthur and Harry Ormes. Interment was in East Cleveland cemetery.

Rev. Wm. L. Bethel Dies In Home Of Daughter

Father Of Presbyterian Church In Okla. Was 97

Rev. William L. Bethel, pioneer Presbyterian minister, and the oldest living graduate of Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, died Wednesday night in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 627 N. E. 5th St.

REV. WM. L. BETHEL

Rev. Bethel though advanced to the age of 97 had enjoyed the best of health up to five years ago, when he entered into a decline. He was a man of unusual business ability and accumulated a deal of valuable property following his arrival in Oklahoma in 1901.

Known all over Oklahoma as a pillar in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Bethel for a quarter of a century was a familiar figure in all of the synods over the state and he was considered the father of the Betrany Presbyterian church in Oklahoma City. Following his retirement from the ministry his active mind was busy writing religious tracts and other treatments of subjects having to do with social and moral problems.

Following his graduation from Lincoln in 1879 the deceased was ordained in 1882. He took over his first charge in the Sooner State at Kingfisher in 1901. His work was gradually broadened to take in the entire state.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Nannie Bethel; four sons, Rev. M. L. Bethel, A. P. Bethel, of the city, Isaac N. R. Bethel, Detroit and William H. Bethel, Buffalo N. Y., and another daughter, Mrs Carrie Lanier, Winston-Salem, N C.

The McKay Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements. Rites are to be in the Bethany Presbyterian church.

Rev. William Leonidas Bethel

The passing of Rev. William Leonidas Bethel this week reminds us of the rapidly thinning ranks of those heroic souls who knew slavery but who offered a beleaguered race so much in faith, courage and fortitude.

This younger generation standing about alleging there is no chance, should have been in the Bethany Presbyterian church Monday afternoon, to listen to the obituary of a former slave, who left Appomatox naked and bare, who cast his soldier uniform aside and went out into the confusion and chaos of Reconstruction to build a home and rear a family.

The life story of Rev. Bethel, and what he accomplished in the past 76 years proves what is possible when an individual or a race is fired with the fervor of Lincoln's emancipated slaves. Too many Negroes today are dominated by a defeatist complex. Too many of our youth stand about saying there is no chance, apparently they know nothing of the perserverance and dogged tenacity of Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, who walked out into the desert of American prejudice and hued out a place for themselves in the sun of opportunity.

Too many black girls and boys never heard of that philosophy of Frederick Douglass:

> "Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may rid all of their moral, political and economic enemies to liberty, if they will but faithfully, courageously and valliantly use them."

Think of a slave, born 97 years ago, when the whipping post, the slave market and all of the infamy of bondage were extant, and who could and did in such atmosphere generate the will to strive; think of a black boy who stumbled out of the turpentine hills of North Carolina with the inspiration to work his way through school, and who for 76 years never faltered. It is out of such solid stuff that God makes men.

Monday, at the funeral of Rev. Bethel, his obituary told of how he endured until the end. As the years have rolled away this black man fought his way through school and died the oldest living graduate of Lincoln University. But that is only half the story. This black man eulogized Monday not only made himself a tower and strength of intellect, but he also reared and gave six children a college education.

Such a record should shame those of the younger generation, who with college educations stand about blind to the opportunities everywhere. William Leonidas Bethel was a man who saw life in the concrete. He had vision and understanding regarding the relationship that one thing sustains to another. Out of the depths of poverty he sprang not alone to educate himself and his family, but he had that peculiar knack by which men enmass property. Those who knew him in the early days of Oklahoma recognized him not only as a man of the cloth, but he could drive a hard real estate bargain and win his battles in every day life.

His mind was like the restless sea, and seemingly he imparted to all of his progeny that urge; that desire to lift themselves above the crowd standing out as leading lights in the community where they live. William Leonidas Bethel has thus bequeathed to future generations his consecration and devotion to life's responsbilities.

What more is there left for a man to do. Here is an individual who stumbled away from bondage to find the freedom of a free man. Millions of Negroes in America born since the days of chattle slavery has not been able to fight above the restricted environment of their parents. They are still spiritual slaves and know not how to solve the elementary riddles of life.

Born a vassal, and yet the church, the school and the home of the American Negro has been enriched out of the life of this man who early hitched his wagon to the stars and never faltered as he climbed the mountains of usefullness. Truly there are lessons to be gleaned from this man's achievement transcending race and worthy emulation by all humanity.

Lincoln U. Teacher In Fatal Crash

September
Chicago, Ill.
SEP 14 1940

TULSA, Okla.—James Brown, head of the printing department of Lincoln university in Jefferson City, Mo., died Tuesday night, Sept. 2, from injuries received when his automobile turned over three times near Claremore, Okla. Brown received a fractured vetebra. Brown was traveling alone at the time.

Brown and his wife had been visiting Mrs. Brown's father, Dr. W. L. Haywood, in Oklahom City. Mrs. Brown had remained with her parents planning to join her husband later.

Brown was a graduate of Tuskegee institute's printing department under Harry O. Abbott. He taught printing at Alabama A. and M. college at Normal, Ala., before accepting the position to head up Lincoln university's new printing department last year. He was 33 years old.

The Immortality of W. H. Twine

Dispatch 7-2-40
Chicago Okla

When that old stoic and famous pioneer, W. H. Twine died at Muskogee several years ago, this writer attempted to pay deserved tribute to a courageous soul and the most implacable foe of wrong we have ever known. God threw away the pattern when He made W. H. Twine, an individual who like the restless sea was always battering against the shores that would confine and suppress.

In the editorial we wrote at that time honoring our old friend we referred to a small debt old man Twine incurred with this writer which he was never able to repay. We told the story of that obligation because we wanted to bring out the thought that it was an obligation, which after all was not an obligation. The whole Negro race, including this writer, owed old man Twine, and we were happy in the thought that buried in his casket was our contribution to reward for unselfish service.

Last Saturday in Chicago we had a refreshing experience and in that understanding event old man Twine still lives. There is so much of ungratefulness and selfishness in this world that when one finds human beings who feel obligation and overflow with thanks for the things that are right, it is an invigorating encounter.

As we hurried down the street to air-mail copy back to the Black Dispatch a man rushed breathlessly up behind. "Wait a minute" said the man, as he passed around in front of us and barred the path.

"Do you know who I am?" queried our interrogater.

As we looked into those deep set eyes we saw again the reincarnation of W. H. Twine.

"Yes," said I "You are bound to be a son of W. H. Twine. I can tell by your eyes."

Immediately the gentleman identified himself as David Twine. He is a member of the police force of Chicago, and has been for 23 years.

"I read in the Chicago Tribune that you were here and I came down to the 8th Regiment Armory to find you because I have something I want to do. My father borrowed some money from you that he could not repay and I want you to grant me the privilege of liquidating that obligation."

David Twine paid that money standing on the streets in Chicago, and then he later took me to his home where he had his wife preparo a sumptious and delicious dinner. As we sat at the table he ordered his wife "Go up to my strong box and bring down that paper."

Quite evidently the madam knew what he was talking about for in a few minutes she returned with a well-worn copy of the Black Dispatch. There were other guests at the table, and David Twine had the Editor of the Black Dispatch to read the lines he wrote about his dad, "The Old Tiger" at the time of his passing.

"Every once in a while I get out that paper and read it to my boys" said "The Old Tiger's" son when I had concluded. "I want them to know something about their background. I want them to know their grand daddy was a real man, and you have given me the opportunity to point to my daddy yonder among the stars."

A Pioneer Passes

NOV 2 1940

When the shocking news went forth to the world that Robert L. Vann was now only a deep and lasting memory, all those who knew of his life and work were aware that a great pioneer had passed.

He was a pioneer in the best American tradition, for, starting at the very bottom of the economic and social scale, and without the aid of philanthropy, he rose through his own fine intelligence, boundless energy and iron determination, to a position of national honor, leadership and influence. Courier

Endowed with ambition, he realized that ambition is not enough; that ambition must be implemented with knowledge, and so, with characteristic thoroughness, he prepared himself with the tools to carve out his future. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Heaped with merited honors and high position during his long and active career as attorney, Assistant City Solicitor of Pittsburgh and Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, he relished most his hard-won place as the greatest single force influencing the thoughts and actions of colored Americans.

Coming from the South to the Workshop of the World, he saw at once the opportunities, economic, political and social, which the North offered, but was quick to recognize that these could not be obtained or retained unless colored people were trained to think in terms of those opportunities.

This conviction was his guiding principle in the development and conduct of The Pittsburgh Courier from an insignificant publication to the most widely circulated and most influential newspaper of its kind.

Realizing that news is not enough when an educative function is necessary, he made of The Pittsburgh Courier something more than the ordinary newspaper by pioneering with interpretative feature stories and special articles, until it became a national forum.

It was in furtherance of this guiding educative principle that he hired the best available talent wherever it appeared; sent skilled writers and photographers to all parts of the country; dispatched experts to cover such stories as the Olympic Games, the Ethiopian War, the great unionization drive of 1937, the activities of Negroes in Paris and London, and featured every conventionn or other gathering in which he felt his people were interested, or ought to be interested.

He insisted that crime and scandal be played down; that the best aspects of Negro life and thought be featured; that, in short, The Pittsburgh Courier be a newspaper that *everybody* could read with profit and without offense.

Although he was keenly aware of the handicaps under which Negroes labor in this country, and which he also encountered, he was never an embittered race chauvinist; and while championing the citizenship and human rights of his people, his championship was never offensive or unfair to other groups.

This explains why The Pittsburgh Courier has long enjoyed distinction of being the Negro newspaper most widely read, mentioned and quoted by white Americans.

All this reflected his convictions, and he always had the courage of his convictions in the face of threatened loss of money or prestige. In this he revealed his pioneering American spirit of independence and initiative. Courier

It was this pioneering American spirit that gave him the courage to blaze new trails in business and politics where others hesitated because of fear or tradition. Pittsburgh, Pa.

It was this spirit that made him a worker *with* his associates rather than *of* his associates; that made him approachable by even the lowliest and least important person; that kept him unusually susceptible to new ideas and methods that seemed meritorious.

An excellent judge of character and keen detector of fraud and pretense, his fine executive ability reflected itself in his choice of responsible suobrdinates and delegation to them of full authority; but he never hesitated to summarily sever connection with those who betrayed his confidence.

A little-known side of Mr. Vann was his philanthropy. His many benefactions were known only by numerous grateful recipients who repaid with love and loyalty his belief in them. Many a struggling Negro student would not have graduated from college without his help.

Robert Lee Vann

NOV 2 1940

IN the death of Robert L. Vann the nation has lost one of its extraordinary men, one possessed with great zeal, marked talent, daring, and imagination. He wielded a potent pen as an editor. It is distressing that at the relatively early age of 62, when he had matured and directed the Pittsburgh Courier to an outstanding success, his life should have come to an end. Pittsburgh, Pa.

He was an able lawyer and an astute politician, and once served as a special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General on appointment by President Roosevelt, although he was back in the Republican ranks this fall. Norfolk, Va.

Like so many others who have carved out successes in the North and West, Mr. Vann was a native of the South, having been born near Ahoskie, N. C., and two of those credited with definite influences on his life were North Carolinians—the late Calvin S. Brown, revered minister and educator of Winton, and George H. White, last of our race to be elected to Congress from the Tar Heel state.

Over half of the Courier's circulation is in the southern and border states. Except for Pennsylvania and Ohio, the sales of the northern Courier in any of five deep southern states exceed its sales in any of the northern, middle western, or Pacific coast states, not excepting New York state.

This is interesting and significant. A close survey of the circulations of other colored newspapers would doubtless reveal a similar situation. It is probably true that there are more readers of our papers in the South than in all the other sections combined, even though the educational and economic advantages are less favorable in the South.

It would be worthwhile to establish why this is so. For one thing the southern American of color has a full measure of pride in things of his own and a pronounced racial consciousness. It is in the South also that the great bulk of our existing businesses, to which we can point with pride, exist. Mr. Vann went North to carve his interesting and notable career, but most of the readers composing the Courier's circulation and making for its success are in the South.

VANN IS GONE

NOV 1 1940

Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, has left us. He has folded his tent, as it were, and gone to an unknown world. He will be missed. Top his seat in the ranks of his race will be empty.

Mr. Vann was a thinker, actor, leader and a diplomat. Such qualifications cannot but leave his footprints on the sands of Time. We deplore his death as a great loss to the nation.

Robert L. Vann Dies At 62 In Pittsburgh After Two Months of Serious Illness

NOV 2 1940

Began Publishing The Pittsburgh Courier in 1910, Became Editor in 1912

Funeral Services Held Last Monday

PITTSBURGH.—(ANP)—After a serious illness of two months duration, Robert L. Vann, 62-year-old editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, died Thursday at 7 p. m. in the Shady Side hospital.

In 1910 Mr. Vann, aided by a group of Pittsburgh citizens, organized The Pittsburgh Courier and two years later became its editor, a position he has held ever since.

Aside from his journalistic duties, Mr. Vann was active in politics. Following his endorsement of a first term for President Roosevelt, he was appointed as an assistant in the U. S. attorney general's office. This position he held for four short years before resigning to devote his time to business affairs.

Shortly before his last illness, Mr. Vann wrote a front page editorial for his paper in which he strongly urged his readers to support Wendell Willkie in the coming election.

Funeral services were held in Pittsburgh Monday.

ROBERT L. VANN

Up from North Carolina

NOV 9 1940

Frederick Douglass invited his hearers to measure progress by the depths from which people come rather than the heights to which they rise.

By this, or any other yardstick, the life of Robert Lee Vann, late owner of the Pittsburgh Courier, represents the kind of adventures which fill America's story books.

To begin with, he was tagged with the name of a rebel general, Robert E. Lee. Only the most backwoods community of three-score years ago could think it an honor to name its colored children for one who drenched his country in blood from Gettysburg to New Orleans in a vain attempt to keep them in slavery.

From a community like that, where boys drove plows at the age of seven, he worked his way upward with his own hands to become lawyer, politician and owner of one of the largest national weeklies.

He became an aggressive, implacable and uncompromising champion of the public welfare, the direct opposite of everything his early environment was designed to produce in him.

No one seeing barefoot Robert Lee Vann plowing his father's acres fifty-four years ago could have imagined it possible for him to leap so many barriers to become a figure of national importance, on whose printed word hundreds of thousands of people would one day depend for information and advice.

Dr. L. K. Williams Baptist Head, Killed In Aeroplane Crash

NOV 9 1940

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 2nd, 1940—Dr. L. K. Williams, for 19 years the leader of millions of Negro Baptists, was killed early Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, in a plane smash-up near Flint, Michigan.

Reports of Dr. Williams' death reaching Nashville before press time Wednesday stated that Dr. Williams met his death in a plane traveling from Chicago to Flint, Michigan. Details of the account were meager and varied.

Dr. Williams was the vice president of the World Baptist's Alliance, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., and president of the Victory Life Insurance Co.,

He was a Republican leader in the state of Illinois for many years. He had been a speaker in Nashville many times during the past few years and was personally known by many citizens of this city.

Officials of the National Baptist Convention whose headquarters are here in the city, were shocked when informed of Rev Williams' death. All deplored his tragic end. No funeral arrangements had been made at press time Wednesday.

ROBERT VANN, NEGRO LEADER

NOV 7 1940

Robert L. Vann, Negro boy from the backwoods of Ahoskie, N. C. who became a prominent publisher and a national political leader of his race, died last week. He was 61.

Vann, born of slave parents received a large degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909 and the following year embarked on a double career as an attorney and newspaper publisher. A founder of the Pittsburgh Weekly Courier, he was its editor from 1912 until his death, making it what he claimed to be the most widely circulated and influential of Negro newspapers.

His law practice brought him appointments as Assistant City Solicitor of Pittsburgh and as special assistant to the United States Attorney General.

Often Switched Parties

He was chairman of the commission appointed by President Coolidge to study conditions in the Virgin Islands and member of the committee appointed by former Governor Earle to revise the Pennsylvania Constitution. It was during the Earle Administration that the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Bill, which Vann militantly sponsored, became law.

Independent politically, he switched parties several times—serving as delegate to both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions in different years. He was national publicity director among Negroes in the campaigns of Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

A stanch supporter of President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, he recently announced opposition to the third term and swung his support to Wendell Willkie.

Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Editor Dies

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NOV 1 1940

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Funeral services were held in Pittsburgh Monday.

NOV 1 1940

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (ANP.)—Friends and close associates of Robert Lee Vann often urged him to write the story of his life. They felt that it would prove, not only an inspiration to other members of his race, but also an interpretive commentary on the times in which he lived. He, himself, had planned to write that story. Up until this year, he had been so busy living in the present and the future that he had had little time to think of the past.

But when he returned to his home from the hospital after undergoing a major operation last February, he confided to a friend that he then prepared to take it easy and "write that book." Death thwarted that good intention.

Robert L. Vann was born August 30, 1879, at the flattering end of that important decade which witnessed the birth of Tuskegee, of the National Baptist convention, of the Improved Benevolent Order of Elks and of many other organizations, now active, whose existence is fundamental to the welfare of the race. Three years before he was born, John R. Lynch had served as temporary chairman of a National Republican convention and within that decade were begun the widespread movements to disfranchise the Negro people of the United States.

Mr. Vann was born in the era when the youth of America was clutching at the stars hung out by the Horatio Algers who made their way from log cabins to the White House. Frederick Douglass had said that the stature of a man should be measured from the depths from which he had risen, not the heights to which he had climbed.

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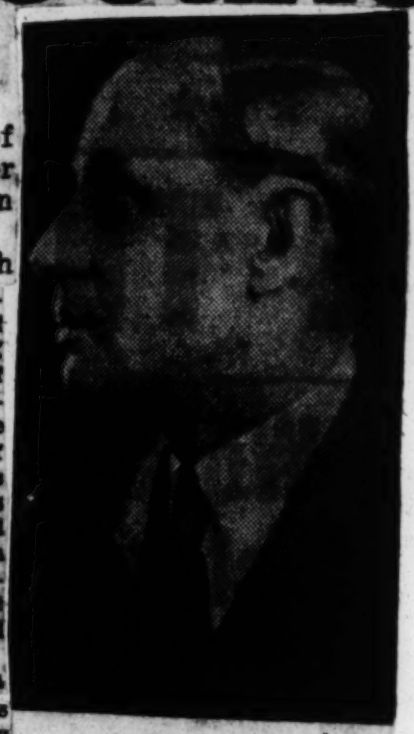
Ira Foster Lewis, general manager of The Pittsburgh Courier, loyal friend, confidente and employe for more than 25 years, has, perhaps, more than anyone else, treasured these "precious assets" of personal achievements.

Parents Farmers

Mr. Vann and Mr. Lewis were fellow North Carolinians. From Mr. Vann it was learned that he had been born "out from" Ahoskie, N. C. From Mr. Lewis one learns that the man who was later to become the trusted friend of Presidents of the United States had been born "far out from" Ahoskie of poor parents who grubbed a measly pittance from reluctant soil.



ROBERT L. VANN

"You don't know, it's hard for you to understand," Mr. Lewis frequently told employes of the Courier," the kind of struggle Mr. Vann has had. Mr. Vann never saw a train until he was nine years old. He never got far enough out of the country to start his life until he was a big boy."

But if Robbert Vann was forced to wait long before starting life, he wasted no time once he set his feet upon the highway to the bigger world which meant separation from all that he had known in the recesses of the mountains of western North Carolina and almost final separation from parents and loved ones. Once he had gone from Ahoskie, a busy life kept him upon life's main highways.

A few years ago, he returned to the old homestead to see for the last time the scenes of his youth and to erect a tombstone over the grave of his beloved mother.

Two Inspire

Two persons helped him to definitely chart his early life. One of these was the late Calvin Brown, teacher, whose percepts and example were to ever remain fresh in the life of his pupil. The other was the late George H. White, last Negro congressman to be elected from North Carolina.

As a boy, he had gone to hear White speak. After the speech, he was taken into the presence of the distinguished congressman. At that time White told the boy:

"Son, there is no people which pays a better price for good leadership than the Negro."

Of fair complexion and straight hair, many opportunities came to Mr. Vann in later years to use his talents for personal benefit. Sometimes there were those who attempted to show him how he might escape the rigors of the race problem.

"You'll get along better if you enroll as something other than a Negro," he was told when he first entered the University of Pittsburgh.

He remembered the words of Congressman White and chose to stick with his race and give it what leadership he could.

Work and education challenged him once he had left his home "out from" Ahoskie. For many years he was to follow the pattern of many Negro youths of that day. He was going to have to work on the boats, in the hotels, on the dining cars, to fill his summers with work and his winters with study. He came up the hard way.

His first education was obtained at Waters Normal Institute in Winton, N. C. From there he went to study in the academy of Virginia Union university at Richmond. He finished that course in 1903. One of his schoolmates and a life-long friend was Eugene Kinckle Jones, founder of the National Urban league and one of the founders of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Years after he had left the academy, Mr. Vann was to be honored by being named a trustee of the university.

Pittsburgh U. Grad

Mr. Vann came to Pittsburgh in 1903 and entered the University of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the university with the bachelor of arts degree in 1906. In 1909, he began the practice of law.

In the same year, he married Jessie Matthews of Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. Vann's active career before the bar lasted from 1910 until 1925 when he was named a special assistant attorney-general by President Roosevelt. His professional career was distinguished by the success and admiration which he won from the bench and the members of his profession. In more than 30 cases he represented clients charged with homicide. A first degree verdict was never returned against any of his clients.

NOV 1 1940

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In Many Enterprises

The Courier was but one of many racial enterprises into which, during his young manhood, he put his intelligence, his heart and his money. Support of Negro business was a cardinal principle in his personal life. Many of the enterprises which he sought to help failed, but his ardor for the success of Negro business never wavered or diminished.

If any facet of his three-sided life as lawyer, newspaper publisher and editor and political statesman distinguished Mr. Vann most, it

was perhaps as a political strategist that he became best known to white and black America. His political activity began shortly after his entrance into the practice of law. From 1917 until 1921, he served as an assistant city solicitor in Pittsburg. Even during those years, he became celebrated for his political sagacity.

One story serves to show his uncanny political acumen, the certitude with which he could always pick a winner. He had a friend, a white man, who was employed by one of the daily newspapers in Pittsburgh. Mr. Vann felt that a combination of circumstances might be used to elect this man sheriff of the county. Out of a clear blue sky, he broached the proposition of becoming a candidate to this man. The man was stunned. He thought Mr. Vann was kidding. Mr. Vann convinced him that he was not.

Supports Five Winners

"But my boss wants somebody else to be sheriff," objected the Vann-picked candidate.

Mr Vann went further to show this man how his boss could be persuaded to support him. The man carried Mr. Vann's story to his boss. Within a week, the newspaper by which the man was employed published a first-page story proclaiming his candidacy. He was elected.

The same political acumen was demonstrated when he entered the national political field. He supported five straight winners for presidents: Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, three Republicans, and Roosevelt, a Democrat, in 1932 and 1936.

He came into national prominence as a political leader in 1920 during the campaign for the nomination of Major General Leonard Wood and the successful campaign of Warren G. Harding. He was chosen national publicity director for Negroes in the campaigns of Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

To Both National Conventions

In 1924, Mr. Vann was elected delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Republican convention, the only Negro ever to serve both parties in such a distinguished position.

President Coolidge appointed Mr. Vann chairman of the commission which he named to investigate conditions in the Virgin islands.

Gov. George H. Earle named Mr. Vann to the Committee to Revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1933, Mr. Vann gave up the active practice of law to accept an appointment from President Roosevelt as a special assistant attorney-general. In 1936, he resigned this position because he had become convinced that it offered him no field in which to serve his race. He returned to Pittsburgh to give his full time to his newspaper.

Under his leadership of 30 years, the Courier became the most widely-read widely-quoted and influential of all colored newspapers. His concept of the newspaper's function was that of a crusading agent for racial welfare and a speaking voice between whites and blacks in America. He wanted the Negro to be heard and understood.

Believed in Politics

He believed in the utility of politics. He sought racial independence in politics. He wanted Negroes to follow their own leadership in politics and he sought a leadership that would be above the lure of gold and power. In pursuit of this objective, he was sometimes criticised by self-appointed leaders who made their living out of politics. No political decision Mr. Vann ever made was dictated by financial gain or personal preferment. He had the natural courage to say "no" whenever pleas contrary to his convictions were made to him, no matter by whom, white or black.

For this reason he was feared by some and respected by others, as are all men who hold steady and abiding counsel with the best that is within themselves.

In 1932, when he supported Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democrat, he was credited with leading thousands of Negroes into the Democratic party. Unfair criticism fell upon him. He never faltered. He told his story, bluntly. The Republican party had failed the Negro. Negroes throughout the country listened, heard his story, and gave their intelligence play. This action on his part laid the foundation for the Negro vote to become a true factor in national elections. Were Mr. Vann alive today, he would drive a hard, but just, bargain, not for himself, but for his race.

Fought for Defense

As he charted the course of the Courier through many years, Mr. Vann chose objectives that were for the racial good. He was responsible for many of the newspaper's crusades. He wanted to publish a newspaper that would appeal to thoughtful people, white and black, and that would extend itself in such service as would suit the energies and abilities of thoughtful people.

His last great public service, a crowning series of events in a colorful and progressive career, was the crystallization of sentiment, white and black, for equal participation of Negroes in the defense forces of the United States.

Reports had gained currency, ever since the World war, that the status of Negroes in the United States army was to be reduced, that Negroes were to be used as laborers and servants. Negro units in the regular army were being split into detachments and used to perform personal services for white officers. There was much talk about the issue, but no action.

Put Newspaper to Work

February 14, 1938, birthday of Frederick Douglass, Mr. Vann dictated an open letter to President Roosevelt on the subject of equality for Negroes in the army and navy. He put his newspaper to work. Later, he carried the issue to President Roosevelt in the White House. All members of congress were given the protest.

Thereafter, week in and week out, he pressed all the facilities of the Courier into the fight. Opposition was stubborn, but dents were made here and there. The color press rallied to the cause. Negro organizations joined in battle. Members of congress lent their aid. Sections of the white press carried the message.

Successively, Mr. Vann lived to see congress put provisions into the law for the training of Negro aviators and for the abolition of discrimination in the army, navy and air corps. He further lived to see the President of the United States pledge admission of Negroes into all branches of the army, including aviation. Were he alive today, he would be alert to see that that pledge is kept.

Robert Lee Van

Two weeks ago this newspaper commented editorially on the efforts of Publisher Robert L. Vann in the unrelenting drive to secure full recognition for the Negro in the United States army. We didn't attempt to become eloquent but we were emphatic in expressing our appreciation of him and his newspaper for the part they had played. We knew at the time he was ill, but didn't realize his condition was so critical that he would be dead so soon afterwards. However, we are glad we were able to send him a few flowers before he died.

The things for which Mr. Vann fought have not yet been fully realized, but we believe his crusade has served to crystallize sentiment against jim crowism in the army and navy. We believe, further that his action in exposing these inequalities did much to create the consciousness among Negroes which developed the attitude that brought about the recent elevation of Col. Davis to the rank of brigadier general. It was a tragedy that the appointment came the day after Mr. Vann died.

Lawyer, journalist, politician and leader of his people, Robert L. Vann, may well be listed as one of the nation's most distinguished Negroes. He was a dynamic character in national affairs; his influence was widely felt.

ROBERT L. VANN

The death of Editor Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier is an irreparable loss to the Race and to the field of contemporary Negro journalism.

Born in circumstances that often contribute to the frustration and despair of many, Vann struggled out of poverty and obscurity to reach the top rung of the ladder in his chosen career. He brought not only dignity to a much abused profession, but also a high order of political sagacity and an intellectual acumen hitherto unknown to Negro journalism.

He pondered late and long, according to his commentators, over issues in which the economic, social and political well-being of his people was inextricably bound up. A penetrating analytical power led him to decisions that often were in advance of the mentality and vision of his public. He could peer into the future with the uncanny certainty of a Hebrew prophet.

If his predictions were never wrong, it was because he had an infinite knowledge and understanding of man and a clear perception of the congenital weaknesses and foibles of the society into which homo sapiens moves and acts.

This acute sense, this incomparable gift of prevision enabled Editor Vann to lift the Courier from an ordinary local sheet to the respectability of a great national weekly. His success and popularity, however, did not affect his modesty. Never austere, never ostentatious, he was on the other hand always kind and affable to his friends and co-workers. He took personal interest in all of his employes, regardless of their status and was forever solicitous of their welfare.

Like the illustrious founder of the Chicago Defender who preceded him to the grave, Vann had a deep sense of his responsibility to his people whose woes and wailing cries he understood.

When a competent history of Negro editors is written, the names of Robert L. Vann and Robert S. Abbott will be among the stars which have brightened the horizon of contemporary Negro journalism with a luminous glow.

Robert L. Vann Dies

NOV 1 1940

Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, died Oct. 25, following a brief illness. He was 61 years old. With the Pittsburgh Courier as his aid, he was the race's greatest benefactor. His influence was nation-wide. He resigned his position as assistant U. S. Attorney General because of disagreement with the Democratic party which failed to victory. He defeated that party in the Pennsylvania elections two years ago. Long before the Republican convention in Philadelphia, Vann named Wendell L. Willkie as its standard bearer. He fought relentlessly for a United States Army free of segregation and discrimination.

Every Negro in the United States will mourn his loss.

300 Attend Memorial For Abbie Johnson

Leader Of Women Elks "Gone But Not Forgotten", Co-Workers Say

"Gone, but not forgotten."

That phrase was typical of the lamentations of Elk leaders and church workers, who assembled last Sunday at a memorial service for the late Abbie M. Johnson, deceased grand daughter ruler of the IBPOE of W at St. Michals and All Angels P. E. Church, Wallace street near 43rd.

Approximately 300 persons attended the ritual: Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and members of the Catholic faith. All gathered to pay tribute to the beloved fraternal figure 30 days after her demise in keeping with the tradition of the Roman church.

Remarks were unusually brief. William P. Webb, exalted ruler of Leonard C. Irvin Lodge, of West Philadelphia, brought greetings and condolence from the combined lodges and temples.

"We all miss Abbie M. Johnson," Webb declared. "She was a great woman, the greatest woman leader I have ever known.

"She was a hard worker, a credit to the lodge and to the race. We will miss her bright personality, her helping hand..her unerring leadership," he continued.

"The Negro race, as did the Elks of the world, suffered greatly when Abbie M. Johnson was 'called' that fateful morning of June 11, 1940."

Other speakers were, the Rev. Thomas S. Logan, vicar of St. Michaels and All Angels Church; Mrs. Catherine Smith, president of the Women's State Association; Miss Emma Elliott, of the Quaker City Temple, and William Jones, who read resolutions.

2 Services Last Over Five Hours

High Dignitaries Are Present; Over 8,000 View the Body

PHILADELPHIA—While the temperature climbed further into the nineties, two funeral services with less than forty-five minutes intermission and lasting a total of five and a half hours, were held here on Saturday for Mrs. Abbie M. Johnson, grand daughter ruler of the Elks.

Including Friday night, when the body lay in state from 8 o'clock until the next morning, approximately 8,000 persons passed the bier of the noted civic and fraternal leader who died on June 11, following an illness of two weeks.

All Sections Represented

Dignitaries high in the counsels of the Elks, together with persons from all walks of life, gathered here from every section of the country to pay last respects to the woman who was lauded as a "tireless, unselfish worker, who sacrificed much to help others less fortunate."

The first service was held at the St. Michael and All Angels Church, where a requiem mass was sung at 10 a.m., with Episcopal funeral rites conducted by Father Thomas Logan, rector, assisted by the Rev. Tollie Caution, rector of St. Augustine Episcopal Church, and Father England of Asbury Park.

Elks Service Separate

From there, the procession went to the O. V. Catto Auditorium, where Elk services, presided over by J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, were held.

Passing Of Woman Doctor Mourned

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—Dr. Melissa E. T. Coppin, widow of the late Bishop Levi Coppin of the AME church, and well known practicing physician here, was buried last Thursday afternoon following funeral services at which the leading citizens in the church and the professions were present.

Dr. Coppin born in Columbia, S. C., was a graduate of the Women's Medical college here in 1910, and practised in her native city and in Boston before settling down here. She was married to Bishop Coppin in 1914. He died in 1924.

Bishop D. H. Sims preached the funeral sermon, the choir of Allen AME church, where therites were held, sang three hymns. Dr. Coppin died on September 27.

Surviving Dr. Coppin is one daughter, Miss Theodisia Coppin, recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now directing the Women's Christian alliance, a work founded by her mother.

OCT 1 1940

Dies Thursday

ROBERT LEE VANN

militant editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, who died in the Pennsylvania city's Shady Side Hospital Thursday night. Mr. Vann became ill last week. His funeral will be held Monday.

OCT 25 1940

Shown in a recreational pose in the above picture, Mr. Vann had been editor of the Courier one of the nation's leading weeklies, since 1912. A highranking politician of Pennsylvania and the east, he had figured in state and national elections for many years. In the early days of the New Deal he held an assistant attorney generalship in Washington. He later resigned and returned to the Republican fold, where he was credited with swinging 1936 elections in Pennsylvania for the GOP.

ROBERT L. VANN

NOV 2 1940

THE DEATH LAST week of Robert L. Vann, founder and editor for over 30 years of the Pittsburgh Courier, takes from the ranks of Negro journalism another of its outstanding leaders. Like the late Robert S. Abbott, Mr. Vann saw his paper develop from an insignificant local weekly to the most powerful national organ of the race. The rise of The Courier as a national medium of opinion closely followed that of The Defender but it was not until the advent of the New Deal that The Courier reached the height of its power.

Mr. Vann broke with the Republican party in 1932 to back the Roosevevlt administration and again supported the New Dealers in 1936. But in the present campaign, the astute Pittsburgher returned to the Republican fold and in a signed editorial he made one of the most severe indictments of President Roosevelt and his policies that has appeared in any publication. Mr. Vann charged that the Roosevelt of 1940 was not the Roosevelt of 1932 and that the President had personally broken his word to him and almost every other politician with whom he had done business.

The Pittsburgh editor was also an outstanding attorney and served for a time as special assistant Attorney General under Homer Cummings but his independence of spirit made the work irksome and he returned to private practice and his newspaper work. This independence was also manifested in the one-man revolt he conducted against the W. B. Ziff Company, newspaper representatives which controlled national advertising in the Negro field up to a few years ago. Mr. Vann not only refused to do business with the Ziff organization but was instrumental in the setting up of a rival organization in which he was not only personally given representation but in which a Negro salesman was also employed.

Mr. Vann, through the success he made in business and as a publisher, again demonstrated the capacity the Negro has for business and although he was more than once branded a "turncoat" in politics he won respect for himself and race because he refused to stick to the stereotyped ideas of what others thought a Negro editor should be. His fight against discrimination in the Army and Navy and in industry was invaluable to the Negro as a whole.

His death will be mourned by readers of The Courier throughout the United States, as well as his colleagues in the newspaper world and friends in other walks of life.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 25, 1940

Robert L. Vann, Prominent Negro Publisher, Dies

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25—(AP)—Robert L. Vann, Negro boy from the backwoods of Ahoskie, N. C., who became a prominent publisher and a national political leader of his race, died last night. He was 61.

Vann, born of slave parents, received a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909 and the following year embarked on a double career as an attorney and newspaper publisher. A founder of the Pittsburgh weely "Courier," he was its editor from 1912 until his death, making it what he claimed to be the most widely circulated and influential of Negro newspapers.

His law practice brought him appointments as assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh and as special assistant to the United States Attorney General. He was chairman of the commission appointed by President Coolidge to study conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Independent politically, he switched parties several times—serving as delegate to both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions in different years. He was national publicity director among Negroes in the campaigns of President Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

A staunch supporter of President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, he recently announced opposition to the third term and swung his support to Wendell Willkie.

Vann's last campaign was to guarantee Negroes equality of treatment in the nation's defense forces.

EDITOR ROBERT L. VANN

NOV 1 1940

When the Angel passed through Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, last week and took Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier from labor to reward, one of the most outstanding Negro leaders passed from the scene of human activities. Editor Vann made a great contribution to Negro journalism, he was the champion of Negro rights and he was the defender of his people before the bar of justice. He was a living example of the philosophy advanced by the late Frederick Douglass who once said "the greatness of a man is not determined by the heights to which he rose but rather from the depths from which he came." Editor Vann started from humble beginning and rose to be one of the most astute political leaders and statesmen of our time. He was the publisher of one of the largest newspaper of our race as well as an outstanding lawyer. He served four years as a special United States Attorney General. He was a nationally known character. His leadership was praised by writers, magazines and newspapers of the white race. We regret very much his death. Although he has gone from us in the flesh his spirit will forever linger in America and particularly with the Fourth Estate. Others will carry on from where he left off. Facts speak for themselves: that Negro journalism and the Negro press has advanced greatly and acquired a status that perhaps could not have been achieved without the life of Editor Vann.

BEGAN HUMBLY BUT ROSE TO WEALTH, FAME

NOV 2 1940

Courier Editor Noted For His Political, Business Acumen

By P. L. PRATTIS for A.N.P.

PITTSBURGH. — Friends and close associates of Robert Lee Vann, late editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, often urged him to write the story of his life. They felt that it would prove, not only an inspiration to other members of his race, but also an interpretive commentary on the times in which he lived.

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But when he returned to his home from the hospital after undergoing a major operation last February, he confided to a friend that he then prepared to take it easy and "write that book." Death thwarted that good intention.

Born 61 Years Ago

Robert L. Vann was born August 29, 1879, at the fluttering end of that important decade which witnessed the birth of Tuskegee, of the National Baptist convention, of the Improved Benevolent Order of Elks and of many other organizations, now active, whose existence is fundamental to the welfare of the race.

Three years before he was born, John R. Lynch had served as temporary chairman of a National Republican convention and within that decade were begun the widespread movements to disfranchise the Negro people of the United States.

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Frederick Douglass had said that the stature of a man should be measured from the depths from which he had risen, not the heights to which he had climbed.

Viewed Self Modestly

Full measure of the stature of Robert Lee Vann, able lawyer, enterprising newspaper editor and publisher and astute political statesman for his race, cannot be taken except from the point from which he started in life.

Much of his early past is enclosed in the silence with which he treated matters pertaining to himself. He never considered his personal achievements of later life important except as they were so interpreted by those close to him. Much of the story of his life must beed pieced together from the faithful memories of those who loved and followed him.

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Native Carolinian

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Came Up The Hard Way

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Mr. Vann came to Pittsburgh in 1903 and entered the University of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the university with the bachelor of arts degree in 1906. In 1909, he received his law degree.

The next year, 1910, he began the practice of law.

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In 1924, Mr. Vann was elected delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Republican convention. In 1936, he was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National convention, the only Negro ever to serve both parties in such a distinguished position.

Gave Up Law Career

President Coolidge appointed Mr. Vann chairman of the commission which he named to investigate conditions in the Virgin islands.

Gov. George H. Earle named Mr. Vann to the Committee to Revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1933, Mr. Vann gave up the active practice of law to accept an appointment from President Roosevelt as a special assistant attorney general. In 1936, he resigned this position because he had become convinced that it offered him no field in which to serve his race. He returned to Pittsburgh to give his full time to his newspaper.

Under his leadership of 30 years, the Courier became the most widely read, widely-quoted and influential of all colored newspapers. His concept of the newspaper's function was that of a crusading agent for racial welfare and a speaking voice between whites and blacks in America. He wanted the Negro to be heard and understood.

He believed in the utility of politics. He sought racial independence in politics. He wanted Negroes to follow their own leadership in politics and he sought a leadership that would be above the lure of gold and power. In pursuit of this objective, he was sometimes criticized by self-appointed leaders who made their living out of politics. No political decision Mr. Vann ever made was dictated by financial gain or personal preferment. He had the natural courage to say "no" whenever pleas contrary to his convictions were made to him, no matter by whom, white or black.

Led Democratic Swing

For this reason he was feared by some and respected by others, as are all men who hold steady and

abiding counsel with the best that is within themselves.

In 1932, when he supported Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democrat, he was credited with leading thousands of Negroes into the Democratic party. Unfair criticism fell upon him. He never faltered. He told his story, bluntly. The Republican party had failed the Negro. Negroes throughout the country listened, heard his story, and gave their intelligence play. This action on his part laid the foundation for the Negro vote to become a true factor in national elections. Were Mr. Vann alive today, he would drive a hard, but just, bargain, not for himself, but for his race.

As he charted the course of the Courier through many years, Mr. Vann chose objectives that were for the racial good. He was responsible for many of the newspaper's crusades. He wanted to publish a newspaper that would appeal to thoughtful people, white and black, and that would extend itself in such service as would unite the energies and abilities of thoughtful people.

His last great public service, a crowning series of events in a colorful and progressive career, was the crystallization of sentiment, white and black, for equal participation of Negroes in the defense forces of the United States.

Fought Discrimination

Reports had gained currency, ever since the World war, that the status of Negroes in the United States army was to be reduced, that Negroes were to be used as laborers and servants. Negro units in the regular army were being split into detachments and used to perform personal services for white officers. There was much talk about the issue, but no action.

February 14, 1938, birthday of Frederick Douglass, Mr. Vann dictated an open letter to President Roosevelt on the subject of equality for Negroes in the army and navy.

his newspaper to work.
carried the issue to Presi-
osevelt in the White House.
bers of congress were given
utest.
hereafter, week in and week
he pressed all the facilities of
Courier into the fight. Op-
ition was stubborn, but dents
e made here and there. The colored press rallied to the cause. Negro organizations joined in battle. Members of congress lent their aid. Sections of the white press carried the message.

Successively, Mr. Vann lived to see congress put provisions into the law for the training of Negro aviators and or the abolition of discrimination in the army, navy and air corps. He further lived to see the President of the United States pledge admission of Negroes into all branches of the army, including aviation. Were he alive today, he would be alert to see that that pledge is kept.

Hold Private Funeral For Editor Vann

NOV 2 1940

ROBERT L. VANN

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Although semi-private rites were held here Monday afternoon for the late Editor Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier, who died Thursday evening, hundreds of national figures, including representatives of the city, state and federal government gathered in and about his country estate, 14 miles from here to pay him tribute.

The rites were presided over by the Rev. C. E. Askew, pastor of the Third Baptist church, Detroit, an old friend and teacher of the later editor.

Eulogies were pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Askew, the Rev. Marshall A. Talley of Nashville; Judge James H. Gray of Allegheny county and Prof. J. [illegible] Simpson of Virginia Union university.

Music was furnished by a quartet composed of the Mesdames Ada Walker and Esther Moore, and Messrs. L. Rubi and Clarence Blakey. The obituary and resolutions were read by Chester L. Washington. Flower girls, Courier employes, were Mesdames A. J. Scott, Thomas Everett and Wildam Houston, and the Misses Lillian Irby, Ester Cottam, [illegible] Parker, Fuzee Anderson, Adah Moore, Thelma Spangler, Louisa Jefferes and Bernice Cross.

Following the services at the home of the late editor a procession more than five miles long trailed flower-decked funeral cars to the cemetery here where he was buried.

Pallbearers, also Courier employes, were Earl V. Hord, Fred Bedell, Lee Fuqua, Wilbert Holloway, Sam Milai, William G. Nunn, Howard Hairston, Robert Lavelle, Robert Frye and P. L. Prattis.

Among the distinguished guests at the funeral were Dr. Emmett J. Scott, William J. Houston, assistant attorney general of the United States; Ralph E. Mizelle, solicitor in the Post Office department in Washington; Representative Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia and numerous others.

The Chicago Defender was represented by its publisher, John H. Sengstacke; the Associated Negro Press by Claude A. Barnett, director; the Amsterdam News by its managing editor, Julius Adams; the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, by its secretary, W. Ellis Stewart, and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, by its agency supervisor, Abner Lee.

Hundreds of messages of condolence and floral tributes were received from all sections of the United States.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

NOV 12 1940

THE LATE ROBERT L. Vann was rich in sand—courage, determination, staying power. He used his sand to build and cement his race; he laid a firm foundation upon which we are erecting the grand superstructure. How remarkably did this single individual benefit thirteen million of his brothers!

Says Mr. Vann's monumental COURIER: 'But the greatest memorial is builded in the hearts of those who loved and respected him for his sterling qualities; who were enriched by his trust and friendship, and were spured to greater efforts by his example." Lives like Vann's all remind us, we can make our Race sublime.

Daily World

His footprints, fresh upon the sands of time, our forlorn and shipwrecked people, seeing, now take heart again. To many thousands of Negroes, the Pittsburgh editor became the emboided ideal. To the men and women on his newspaper he was "new pattern for success."

GREATNESS AND PRESCIENCE

Intense mental activity in great men and women seems to at length develop in them a rare prescience; their visions of the future are often astonishingly accurate. Mr. Vann exhibited this trait many times in his career.

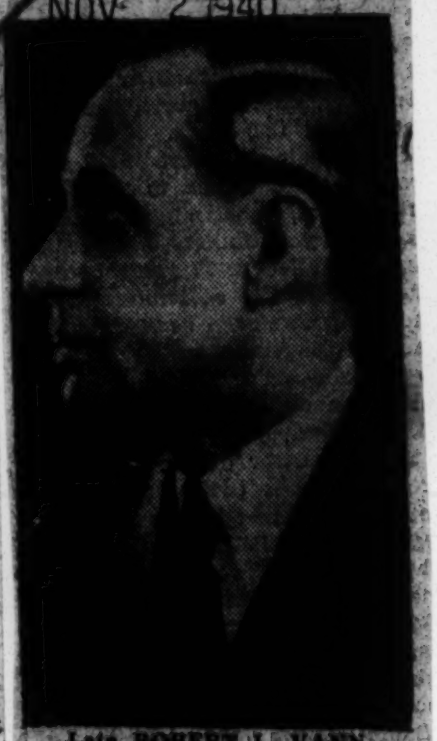
"I have tried to build this Courier so that it will live after I am gone." These are the words in which Mr. Vann pointed out the end of his Road to Julia B. Jones his society editor. "Now, there are some things we must face, regardless of how we feel," he added.

The listener "marvelled at his courage. What a brave man to face what he was sure would be the end just as valiantly as he had faced life!"

Coming up the hard way Courier's Vann faced life realistically as well as valiantly. But all along that rugged route his life was built upon that staunch, weathering virtue—SERVICE!

Publisher Dies In Penna.

NOV 2 1940



Late ROBERT L. VANN

R. L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier Editor, Dies After Long Illness

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Citizens of Pittsburgh, both colored and white, mourned the passing of Robert L. Vann, founder, editor and publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, mark-

ed by the funeral services held here on Monday. Mr. Vann died here on last Thursday night following an illness of about a year. Last February he was first confined to bed and underwent an operation which resulted in marked improvement. During the early part of the summer his condition was most satisfactory but in August he suffered a relapse from which he did not rally. He was 61 years old.

Robert L. Vann was a native of Ahoskie, N. C. and had been a very active figure in Pittsburgh for many years interesting himself in the civic and social affairs of the city, state and nation. His political affiliations have changed major parties several times in the past Presidential campaigns and although he supported President Roosevelt he recently published his decision advocating a change in the nation's administration coming out strongly for Wendell L. Willkie. It is believed that the attitude of the President affirming the age-old discriminatory policy of the Army and Navy and the third-term question swung Mr. Vann's sympathies back to the Republican side.

During the past year a new wing has been built on the building of the newspaper which bore his policy. The business and administrative departments moved into the new portion and operated from there during the summer months while Mr. Vann was fighting for improved health.

50,000 Jam Streets As Abbie M. Johnson Is Buried In Philly

By RANDY DIXON
Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A throng conservatively estimated to have exceeded 50,000 and which caused traffic to be detoured, lined streets within a two-block radius of O. V. Catto Lodge home here Saturday, as Elk rituals were held at last rites for Mrs. Abbie Mary Johnson, 55, Grand Daughter Ruler of I.B.P.O.E. of W., who died Tuesday of last week.

It was the largest funeral in the memory of most Philadelphians. Special trains and buses and car caravans from New York, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities along the Eastern Seaboard, brought hundreds of mourners to the bier of the most prominent woman in Elkdom's history.

There were sixty flower-girls and close to a hundred cars in the funeral entourage. The floral expressions were so many that the flower girls lined up in double file for one block from the scene of the ceremonies and the casket was rolled that distance before being placed in the hearse.

Telegrams, cards and other expressions of condolence were estimated to have exceeded several thousand. Civic dignitaries, professional men, politicians, the high and middle man, and the low—all came to pay their last tributes.

The ceremonies, which had been preceded by High Requiem in the Chapel of St. Michaels and All Angels, were presided over by J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of all Elkdom. He had hastened here from Florida by plane.

Her death came at her late residence at 9:30 last Tuesday evening a few minutes after she had dictated all arrangements for her funeral. Ailing for some time, she had only been confined to bed two weeks.

She had a premonition of her "call to glory" early the evening of her death, and summoned Mrs. Mary Parker, Chester (Pa.) mortician, to her bedside. She selected the dress in which she wished to be buried, and also made known the manner in which she wished her services to be conducted, and how she wished to be buried.

Born in Philadelphia in 1885 and left an orphan at an early age, Mrs. Johnson was raised by friends. She completed high school and later graduated from the Philadelphia Normal School. In 1907, she married George J. Johnson, who survives, along with one daughter, Mrs. Lula Harman, of New York City, and one sister, Mrs. Estelle Clark.

In 1917, she became a member of the Elks, and in 1929 launched a career as Grand Daughter Ruler that made her a national figure.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 25, 1940

COLORED

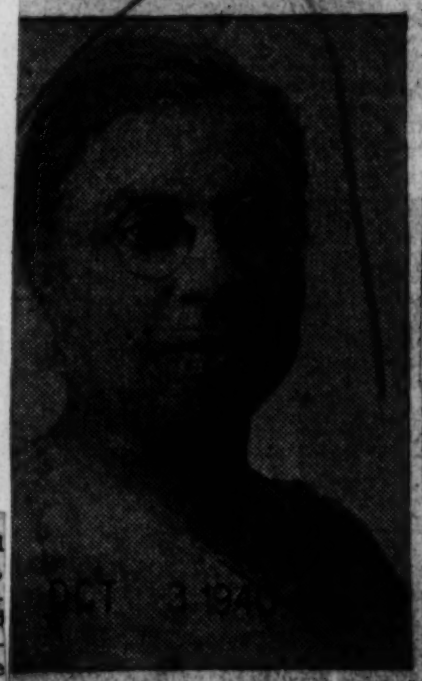
Robert L. Vann

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24 (AP).—Robert L. Vann, 61, prominent Negro publicist and for many years editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh "Courier," died tonight after a prolonged illness.

A native of Ahoskie, N. C., Vann for many years was a factor in politics of his community and of the nation. Numbered among President Roosevelt's most militant supporters in earlier days, he came out against a third term and gave his support to Wendell L. Willkie.

Vann was special assistant to the attorney general from 1933 to 1936, when he relinquished legal practice and devoted his time to the influential Negro newspaper which he helped found.

CAREER ENDED



DR. MELISSA E. T. COPPIN
who died at her home from a heart attack, last Friday. Funeral services will be held today (Thursday).

Dr. M. Coppin Dies Suddenly; Heart Attack

Bishop's Widow Graduate Of Women's Medical College

Dr. Melissa Evelyn Thompson Coppin, 62, widow of the late Bishop Levi J. Coppin of the AME Church, is dead. She died at her office-residence, 1913 Bainbridge street, at about 11 a. m., last Friday, the victim of a heart attack.

A practicing physician, Dr. Coppin had been suffering from a heart ailment for about four years. She was alone in her house at the time of the attack. Her brother, Frank Thompson, an undertaker, was the first to reach her side. He found her lying on the basement floor apparently dead.

She was pronounced dead by the family physician, Dr. P. . Taylor. He said that the deceased was dead when she slumped to the floor and struck her head, causing a deep gash on her head.

Miss Theodosia Coppin, daughter of the deceased, said that her mother had been ill since suffering a nervous breakdown four years ago. Dr. Coppin had gone to the basement to fix the furnace.

Funeral Services Thursday

Funeral services will be held today (Thursday) from Allen AME Church, 17th and Bainbridge streets, at 12:30 p. m. The body was on view at the Coppin residence from 7 to 10 p. m., yesterday (Wednesday), and interment will be at Merion cemetery.

Bishop D. H. Sims, prelate of the First District of the AME Church, will officiate. The Rev. J. Winsmore Mason, pastor of Allen AME Church, will be minister of ceremonies.

Other ministers scheduled to speak are: Revs. W. L. Johnson, presiding elder of the Philadelphia District; George Singleton, editor of the Christian Recorder; H. P. Jones, pastor of Bethel AME Church; E. L. Kinser, pastor of Campbell AME Church of Frankford; B. W. Arnett, presiding elder of the South Philadelphia District; and S. S. Morris, director of the A. C. E. League of the AME Church.

Women's Medical Grad

A native of Columbia, S. C., Dr. Coppin had been practising medicine in Philadelphia since 1914. She and Bishop Coppin were married here the same year. Bishop Coppin died in 1924.

She was graduated from the Women's Medical College in 1910, and also practiced in Boston, Mass., and Columbia. She did her pre-medical work at Allen University.

Dr. Coppin founded the Women's Christian Alliance Center, 610 south 16th street, in 1919, and was president until her death. She also conducted a convalescent home in Chalfonte, Pa., for many years.

Estate Held Large

According to persons close to Dr. Coppin, her estate when settled will amount to thousands of dollars. Her daughter said that the deceased own-

OCT 3 1940

Robert L. Vann

When the story of Negro Journalism in America is written the name of Robert L. Vann will fill a large and important chapter. "The Pittsburgh Courier," one among, if not the leading national Negro newspaper, has taken a place in the national life of America which must invoke the envy of newspaper people everywhere.

Bob Vann, as he was familiarly known to his friends, was a man of aggressive and ambitious ability. Born in the backwoods of Eastern North Carolina, where poverty and ignorance were companion obstacles to almost every Negro youth, Mr. Vann rose by the sheerest determination to make himself a figure of national and international importance.

The Pittsburgh Courier, the handiwork of his fertile brain and deft hand, had prior to 1932, lifted its publisher and editor to a place in state and national politics. When Franklin D. Roosevelt sought election to the presidency and made a direct bid for the Negro vote, it was Robert L. Vann who stood in the vanguard of the Negro support and who later became advisor to the president on Negro affairs.

In 1936, returning from our Greensboro General Conference, we interviewed Mr. Vann in his offices at Pittsburgh and learned that he was already growing weary of the Democratic band wagon. Hence we were not surprised that in 1940 he denounced the New Deal and supported Wendell L. Willkie for president.

Mr. Vann, more than any other American, made the fight against discrimination in the American armed forces. A measure of victory had already been achieved, but the fight had only begun.

Whatever our political faith and whatever we may have thought about his views on other matters it goes without saying that Robert L. Vann was a truly great American. The story of his rise from obscurity to national fame is a typical American story. American Negro life in particular and our American life in general is infinitely richer because Robert L. Vann lived in this epochal period and made his great contribution to its advancement.

R. L. Vann, Pittsburgh Editor, Dies

OCT 31 1940

Pittsburgh, (ANP)—After a serious illnes of two months duration, Robert L. Vann, 62 year old editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, died Thursday at 7 p. m. in the Shady Side hospital.

In 1910 Mr. Vann, aided by a group of Pittsburgh citizens, organized The Pittsburgh Courier and two years later became its editor, a position he has held ever since.

Aside from his journalistic duties, Mr. Vann was active in politics. Following his endorsement of a first term for President Roosevelt, he was appointed as an assistant in the U. S. attorney general's office. This position he held for four years before resigning to devote his time to business affairs.

Shortly before his last illness, Mr. Vann wrote a front page editorial for his paper in which he strongly urged his readers to support Wendell Willkie in the coming election.

Funeral services were held in Pittsburgh Monday.

N.A.A.C.P. Mourns Passing of Vann

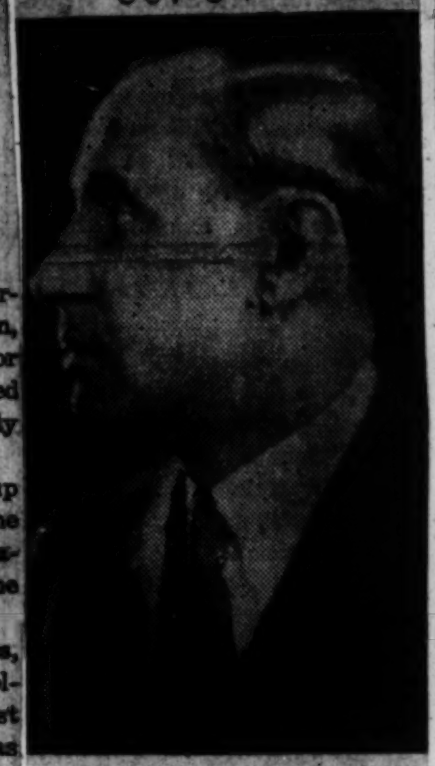
NOV 1 1940

NEW YORK, — The death of Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, on October 24, was characterized as a "great loss to Negro and white Americans" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a statement issued today.

"Mr. Vann was always in the forefront of the fight for equality and opportunity for his race," said the N. A. A. C. directed the editorial policy of P. "Throughout the years he ment and his work accounted his paper toward true advance- for much progress. His death is great loss to Negro and white Americans."

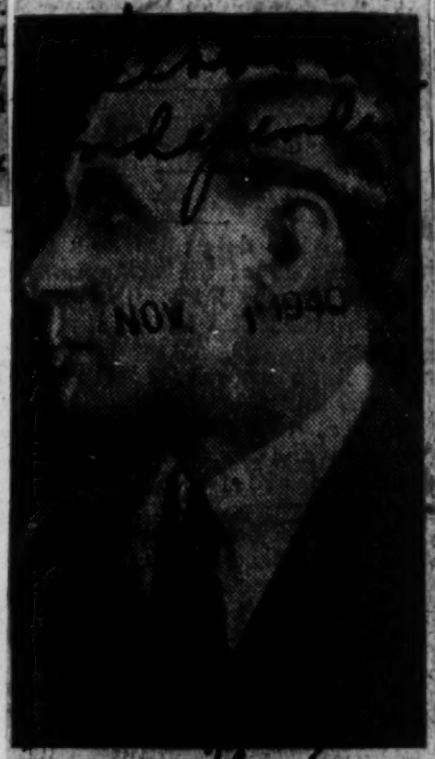
DIES

OCT 31 1940



ROBERT L. VANN, PITTSBURGH EDITOR

Career Ends



NOV 1 1940

ROBERT L. VANN, distinguished editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, whose death on Thursday night, October 20 brought grief to millions of Americans.

Death Claims Robt. L. Vann, Courier Editor

Succumbs In His 62nd Year In Pittsburgh

NOV 2 1940

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (ANP) —After a serious illness of two months duration, Robert L. Vann, 62-year-old editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, died at a local hospital here on October 24.

ROBERT L. VANN

In 1910 Mr. Vann, aided by a group of Pittsburgh citizens, organized the Courier and two years later became its editor, a position he had held ever since.

Aside from his journalistic duties, Mr. Vann was active in politics. Following his endorsement of a first term for President Roosevelt, he was appointed as an assistant in the U. S. Attorney General's office. This position he held for four years before resigning to devote his full time to business affairs.

Shortly before his last illness, Mr. Vann came out in support of Wendell Willkie in the coming election.

Funeral services were held in Pittsburgh Monday.

CAME UP TH EHARD WAY

Friends of Mr. Vann often urged him to write the story of his life. He had planned to write that story.

But when he returned to his home from the hospital after undergoing a major operation last February, he confided to a friend that he then prepared to take it easy and "write that book." Death thwarted that intention.

Mr. Vann was born August 29, 1879, and became an able lawyer, enterprising newspaper editor and publisher and astute politician statesman.

Much of his early past is enclosed in the silence with which he treated matters pertaining to himself. Much of the story of his life must be pieced together.

Ira Foster Lewis, general manager of the Courier, a loyal friend, for more than 25 years, has, perhaps more than anyone else, treasured these "precious assets" of personal achievements.

NATIVE OF N. C.

Mr. Vann and Mr. Lewis were fellow North Carolinians. Mr. Vann born "out from" Ahoskie, N. C., of poor parents who grubbed a measly pittance from reluctant soil.

"You don't know, it's hard for you to understand," Mr. Lewis frequently told employees of the Courier, "the kind of struggle Mr. Vann has had. He never saw a train until he was nine years old. He never got far enough out of the country to start his life until he was a big boy."

A few years ago, he returned to the old homestead to see for the last time the scenes of his youth and to erect a tombstone over the grave of his beloved mother.

Two persons helped him to definitely chart his early life. One of these was the late Calvin Brown, educator, and the other was the late George H. White, last Negro congressman to be elected from North Carolina.

WELL EDUCATED

NOV 2 1940

His first education was obtained at Waters Institute in Winton, N. C. From there he went to study in the academy of Virginia Union University at Richmond. He finished that course in 1903. Years after he had left the academy, Mr. Vann was to be honored by being named a trustee of the university.

Mr. Vann came to Pittsburgh in 1903. He was graduated from Pittsburgh university with the bachelor of arts degree in 1906. In 1909 he received his law degree. The next year, 1910, he began the practice of law. In the same year, he married Miss Jessie Matthews of Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. Vann's active career before the bar lasted from 1910 until 1933 when he was named a special assistant attorney general by President Roosevelt. In more than 60 cases, he represented clients charged with homicide. A first degree verdict was never returned against any of his clients.

ACTIVE CAREER

In the same year that Mr. Vann began the practice of law, he went into the newspaper business. He was one of the founders of the Courier, which was incorporated March 10, 1910. In 1912, he became the editor and remained such until the time of his death. During the early years of the newspaper's existence, he contributed liberally to its upkeep. He eventually became treasurer of the corporation and, later, president, both of which positions he held when he died.

His political activity began shortly after his entrance into the practice of law. From 1917 until 1921 he served as an assistant city solicitor in Pittsburgh.

He supported five straight winners for President: Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, three Republicans and Roosevelt, a Democrat, in 1932 and 1936. He was national publicity director for Negroes in the campaigns of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

In 1924, Mr. Vann was elected delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention. In 1936, he was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, the only Negro ever to so serve both parties.

President Coolidge appointed Mr. Vann chairman of the commmission which he named to investigate conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Gov. George H. Earle named Mr. Vann to the committee to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania.

In 1933, Mr. Vann gave up the active practice of law to accept an appointment from President Roosevelt as a special assistant to the Attorney General. In 1936, he resigned this position and returned to Pittsburgh

Mr. Vann was responsible for many of the newspaper's crusades. His last one was designed to crystallize sentiment, white and black, for equal participation of Negroes in the defense forces of the United States.

Negro Cotton Expert Dies In Soviet Union Where He Taught

By AUSTIN WORTH
Moscow Correspondent, CNA

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan, USSR. -Oliver Golden, American Negro agricultural specialist, died here on July 23 following a brief illness from kidney trouble. He was 44 years of age.

At the time of his death, Golden was an instructor in the Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture, where his death is considered a tremendous loss. He was buried in the local cemetery, with teachers and students of the Institute and members of the Communist Party and social and trade union organizations participating in the funeral services.

Golden was born in Memphis, Tenn., but lived many years in New York City. He was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The deceased leaves a wife, Bertha Golden, white, and their six-year-old daughter, who was born in the Soviet Union.

In 1931 he came to the Soviet Union as the organizer and leader of a group of thirteen American Negro cotton specialists invited her by the Soviet Union Government. He worked for several years in the Tashkent Central Cotton Selection Station.

Dies At 72
NOV 16 1940

GREGORI PUSHKIN

Grandson of the great Russian poet of color, Alexander Pushkin, who died recently at the age of 72. Pushkin was an employee in the manuscript department of the State Lenin library.

Waiter On 3 Presidents Dies In S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP) —James Fields, 82, who served three Presidents, the first in Atlanta when he was the private waiter for President Cleveland, then later when employed in the Pullman service and attended Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, died last week.

His death brought recollection of the attempt made seven years ago by the Ku Klux Klan to oust him as superintendent of a large downtown office building. The Klan charged that Mr. Fields was doorkeeper of a relief office serving only white clients.

There was a relief office in the building and often white folk went to Mr. Fields for advice as to the best method of getting relief. When word got out that he knew quite a bit about relief procedure, the Klan resented it.

KLAN DEMAND UNHEEDED

Six unmasked Klansmen called on the owners of the building to remove him. The Rev. F. V. Johnson, local chief at the time, declared: "The Klan stands for white supremacy and the protection of our pure womanhood."

However, the owners of the building ignored the request and Mr. Fields continued at his work until the time of his death.

Waiter Who Served Three Presidents, Dies In Carolina

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 4—(ANP)—James Fields, 82 years old, one of the city's leading colored citizens died here last week. During his colorful career, Fields had the signal honor of serving three presidents, first in Atlanta, when he was the private waiter for President Grover Cleveland, then later when employed in the Pullman service and was often on the presidential train, he served Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

When he died, Greenville colored folk recalled the attempt seven years ago, of the Ku Klux Klan to oust him from his position as superintendent of a large downtown office building. The Klan (wrong as usual) charged that Fields was doorkeeper of a relief office serving only white clients.

There was a relief office in his building and often white folk came to Fields for advice and help as to the best method of getting relief. Always courteous and helpful, Fields went out of his way to be of help to these poor white folk. For the most part, they appreciated his assistance and the word went out that Uncle Jim knew a lot about relief procedure.

The Klan resented this and a group of six unmasked Klansmen called on the building owners to remove him. The Rev. F. V. Johnson, local chief at the time, declared: "The Klan stands for white supremacy and the protection of our pure womanhood.

However, the owners of the building paid little heed to the Klan request, and Fields continued in charge of the building till the time of his death.

Final Rites Held For Tuskegee Cadet

VERSATILE STUDENT KILLED IN AUTO WRECK

Anderson, S. C.—Funeral rites were held March 8, for James Peek, who was killed in an automobile wreck at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, March 5th. Rites were held at St. Paul Baptist Church, Anderson, S. C., with the Rev. S. C. Campbell, officiating.

James was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Peek, finished Reed St High School, Anderson, S. C., in 1937, afterwhich entered Tuskegee Institute, his parents Alma Mater. He was in his Sophomore year; majoring in Business Administration; the drummer in the college band and very active in extra college activities.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Peek, two sisters, Miss Grace K, Peek, New York City; Miss Francis Johnson, professor of History, Bennett College, Greenboro, N. C.; two half sisters, Mrs. Katie Dickinson, Chicago, Ill; Mrs. Lillian Mims, Pasadana, Calif.! one uncle, Dr Charles Johnson, Atlanta, Ga. and five Aunts, Miss Cecil Johnson, Camp Moore, West Cola., S C.; Mrs. Pauline Anderson, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Grace Heard, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Herbert Schwing, and sons Herbert, Jr. and a host of other relatives and friends.

Messages throughout the states from California to Florida, made us know someone through God, feel our burden. We thank you for your personal services, flora offerings, condolences, words of encouragement, police force and every courtesy shown.

Programme

Processional; Selection, "It is Well With My Soul," St. Paul Junior Choir; Scripture Lesson—John 14:1-3. Rev. 22:1-5, Rev. G S. Sawyer; Invocation; Selection "Abide With Me," St. Paul Junior Choir; Obituary---Zadie Vermelle Williams; Representations; Reed St. High School, Prof. S. C. Perry; Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,--Capt. Chas Ecton; Resolutions & Telegrams, Miss Mildred Foster. Solo, "When I've Done The Best I Can," Miss Evelyn McGee; Eulogy, Stephens C. Campbell, Pastor; Trio, William, Grant and McGee; Meditative view of the remains---Piano music; Committal with Benediction. Recessional. Interment in the City Cemetery of Anderson, S. C.

"The living are the only dead;
The dead live,—nevermore to die;
And often, when we mourn them fled,
They never were so nigh.
The joys we lose are but forecast
And we shall find the, all once more.
We look behind us for the past,
But lo! t'is all before!"

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Peek and family.

Charleston S C. News & Courier
December 9, 1940

Negro Teacher Is Dead

Mary Harrison Trescott, a teacher in negro schools of Cooper River district No. 4 for more than twenty-one years, died unexpectedly yesterday afternoon while returning from a parent-teacher meeting at the Four Mile school. She was the wife of Leon Trescott, a Pullman porter, and lived at 189 President street.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 13, 1940

Sam E. Hill, Former Educator And Public Official, Is Dead

Dies At Elks Home; Rites To Be Here On Thursday

Sam E. Hill, 69, University of Tennessee graduate, a former Knoxville commissioner of accounts and finance and one-time acting mayor of Knoxville for a year, died yesterday morning at National Elks Home, Bedford, Va., where he had made his home for 12 years.

Mr. Hill was born Oct. 6, 1871, at Gaulette, Union County. He was a son of Isaac Newton and Belle Helsley Hill. His parents were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His paternal grandparents were Merrell and Martha Day, and the maternal grandparents were Henderson and Hattie Fox Helsley, East Tennessee pioneers.

CAME TO U-T

After receiving his early education in Union County, young Hill entered Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, and after being graduated there he came to University of Tennessee, where he received a degree in 1906.

Before Mr. Hill was graduated from the University of Tennessee he taught in Knox County schools beginning in 1892. He continued to teach for eight years.

He was elected superintendent of Knox County schools in 1900.

HELPED FOUND CHE

Mr. Hill was recognized as a leader in every movement to advance public education. When he was a member of the Knox County Court, he was the guiding spirit in the organization of the first public high school in Knox County, outside the city. This was Central High School, which was started at the former Holbrook College, Fountain City.

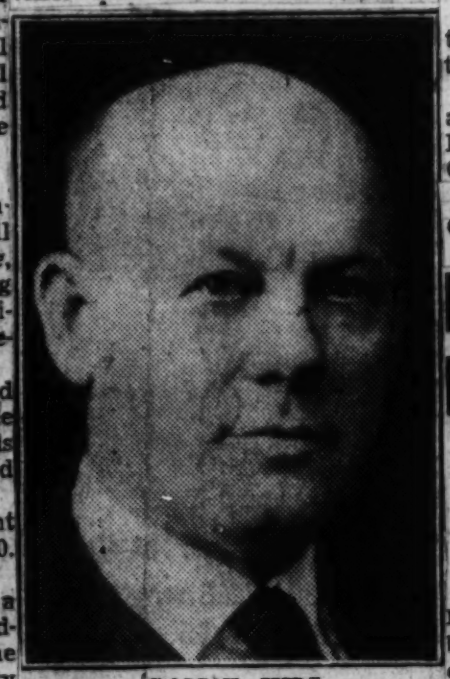
While Hill was commissioner of finance, he and Judge R. P. Williams, then in County Court, obtained $36,000 through a school bond issue. It was used for the establishment of Brownlow School, now Sam E. Hill School for Negroes, in Lonsdale, stands as a monument to Mr. Hill's interest in the education of Negroes.

It was recalled yesterday that when Judge Williams first was elected city judge in 1915, he was supported by Mr. Hill. The old City Commission then elected the judge.

Prior to entering politics, Mr. Hill was in business in Knoxville as manager of the Southern School Supply Co. in 1907. He retired from that business five years later.

ELECTED TO BOARD

It was in 1910 that Mr. Hill took his first dip into politics, and was elected as a member of the Board of Public Works of Knoxville. This was when the city was



SAM E. HILL

governed under the mayor and aldermanic system.

In 1912 the city changed from the aldermanic to the commission form of government. Mr. Hill was vice-mayor and acted as chief executive during the absence of the mayor.

He acted as mayor during 1912 while the mayorship was contested in the courts. He was re-elected commissioner of accounts and finance in 1915 for a term of four years.

Mr. Hill served as a member of the Knox County Court from 1898 to 1900, and was a Democratic nominee for the State Senate from his district in 1907. He also was president of the State Teachers' Association in 1909.

On Dec. 11, 1899, Mr. Hill married Miss Mary J. Calloway.

He was a 32nd degree Mason, Baptist and a member of Knoxville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Odd Fellows organization.

SUFFERED STROKE

He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Al Harper, of East St. Louis, Ill. Mrs. Kyle Copenhaver was a sister-in-law of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill's health had been failing for a decade. He suffered a stroke about 12 years ago and retired. Since then he had been making his home at National Elks Home.

The body will arrive here over the Southern Railway at 5 a. m. today, and will be taken to Mann's.

Funeral has been set for 10:30 a. m. Thursday at Mann's Chapel. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Evening
Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 25, 1940

R. L. Vann Dies; Negro Leader

Was Publisher of Pittsburgh Courier

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25 (AP). — Robert L. Vann, Negro boy from the backwoods of Ahoskie, N. C., who became a prominent publisher and a national political leader of his race, died last night. He was 61.

Vann, born of slave parents, received a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909 and the following year embarked on a double career as an attorney and newspaper publisher. A founder of the Pittsburgh Weekly Courier, he was its editor from 1912 until his death, making it what he claimed to be the most widely circulated and influential of Negro newspapers.

His law practice brought him appointments as assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh and as special assistant to the United States attorney general. He was chairman of the commission appointed by President Coolidge to study conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Independent politically, he switched parties several times—serving as delegate to both the republican and democratic national conventions in different years. He was national publicity director among Negroes in the campaigns of President Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

A stanch supporter of President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, he recently announced opposition to the third term and swung his support to Wendell Willkie.

Vann's last campaign was to guarantee Negroes equality of treatment in the nation's defense forces.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 4, 1940

Loventhal Rites To Be Thursday

LEE J. LOVENTHAL

Civic Leader Dies at Home After Illness

Lee Jefferson Loventhal, prominent in Nashville business, civic, educational and religious activities for many years, died at 11:45 o'clock this morning at his residence, 112 Thirty-third Avenue, North, following an illness of four months.

Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Vine Street Temple. Rabbi Julius Mark will officiate, and burial will be in Temple Cemetery.

A native of Nashville, Mr. Loventhal had been interested in many endeavors which had as their object the betterment of the community and its institutions.

He was the son of the late L. J. and Mary Sulzbacher Loventhal. He was educated at Hume-Fogg High School, and was salutatorian of the class of 1892. He also attended Vanderbilt University, graduating from the academic department in 1896. He was a Phi Beta Kappa, and was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity.

He had been prominent in the insurance business here since his appointment as special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1895. He was senior member of the firm of Loventhal Brothers, general insurance firm, and had occupied that position for many years.

Mr. Loventhal was also a member of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, a member of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, and had for many years served as a commissioner of Watkins Institute. He was chairman of the board of commissioners at the time of his death. He was recently elected honorary president of the Vine Street Temple, having served that congregation in numerous official capacities for a number of years. He had also been active in the YM-YWHA and was its first president, and serving as treasurer of the organization for twenty years. He was also a member of the executive committee of the YMCA Graduate School, and for many years had been a member of the Nashville Board of Park Commissioners.

For many years he had been active in the Community Chest campaigns, being among its organizers, and usually headed one of the more important divisions, and had served on the executive committee. He had also been active in Masonry, having served as knight commander of the Court of Honor of the Scottish Rite body.

He was also a Shriner and a knight of Pythias.

During the World War, Mr. Loventhal was active in Red Cross work, and had also taken part in War Savings campaigns. In this work he was Tennessee treasurer for United War Work, and was credited with having sent more than $2,000,000 from the State to national officials in Washington.

He had also been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and had been active on the executive committee of that body. He was also a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, and had taken part in that organization's program for assistance to underprivileged children.

He was a member of the board of the Federated Jewish Charities, of Maimonides Lodge, B'nai B'rith. He was also on the board of trustees of Hebrew Union College, the Leo N. Levy Hospital, at Hot Springs, and the Old Folks' Home, in Memphis.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Gertrude M. Loventhal; a daughter, Mrs. Abe D. Waldauer, of Memphis; a sister, Mrs. Robert Westfield; three brothers, Charles B. H., Martin S., and Dorris S. Loventhal, all of Nashville; and two grandchildren, Joseph Lee and Mary Alice Waldauer, of Memphis.

...Tenn., Citizen
...August 7, 1940

...king of a Good Woman

(K. M. Morrell)

...Harriette Jenkins Gardner, of ... died.

...be said, that she knew the ... of Elkton. For all of her ..., she has lived in and around ... community.

...ged to that school of ... which placed matrimonial ... and marital vows above ...

...d no professional or social ... and justly so. For no wo... have served so well her ... and eleven children, with ... interest.

...years of married life, she ... (doing any and every ...nomized, dealt honestly ... fellow man, and accumulat...

...me was more than a dwell... a shrine.

...s went there "that's where ... Henrietta stay" and every... for what they stood.

...nt for information, others ...ration. Many went to satis... appetites. All felt benefitted ...ing gone.

...universal success of Rev. ... could only have been possi... the sacrificial labors of his ...

...great, that much of her like... is taken on, by some of her ... grandchildren, and thir... great grandchildren.

...has suffered a great loss. ...ance the greatest loss.

Henry Allen Boyd Chosen To Speak In Detroit On Life Of James C. Napier

Clarke 8-23-40 Nashville, Tenn.

President of Citizens Savings Bank And Trust Co. Will Deliver Eulogy On Nashvillian At National Business League Meeting

Nashville, Tenn Banner
September 18, 1940

DETROIT, Mich., (Special)—Memorial services will be held here on Friday, Aug. 30th during the National Business League session. They will be honoring the late Dr. R. R. Moten and the Hon. J. C. Napier, both of whom were former presidents of the National Negro Business League. Presiding over these services will be the Rt. Rev. Bishop W. A. Fountain of Atlanta, Ga. The speakers will be C. C. Spaulding, president emeritus of the League and president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company at Durham, N. C. He will talk on R. R. Moten; the next will be Henry Allen Boyd, president of the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and a life member of the League. His eulogy will be directed toward the late J. C. Napier.

This will be one of the solemn features of the three-day session of an organization launched many years ago by the late Booker T. Washington. It is understood here that the Rev. Mr. Boyd will come directly from the Primitive Baptist Convention held in Winston-Salem, N. C., the Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention held in Washington, D. C., to fill his place on the program.

Methodist Editor Dies In New York

MISS SARA ESTELLE HASKIN, woman editor of the World Outlook, missionary organ of the Methodist Church, died unexpectedly at 6 p. m. Tuesday at the Prince George Hotel, New York, where with other Nashvillians, members of the secretariat of the Board of Missions and Church Extension, she was attending a series of meetings incidental to the removal of missionary headquarters from Nashville to New York City.

The body will be returned to Nashville, reaching here Friday afternoon at 4:40 o'clock. Dr. J. L. Cuninggim, president of Scarritt College, assisted by Dr. W. G. Cram, will conduct funeral services at Scarritt Saturday afternoon, followed by burial in the missionary plot at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. J. H. Hunter, of Hendersonville, N. C., and Miss Jane Haskin, of Gatlinburg, Tenn., and a number of nephews and nieces.

As editor of literature of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Miss Haskin for the past twenty-two years has created and distributed missionary literature to a constituency of approximately 300,000 members of missionary societies. Her work as editorial secretary has included co-editorship of the World Outlook and preparation of programs, yearbooks, organization and editorial material for woman's missionary societies.

In formulating the plans and policies for the Woman's Society of Christian Service, successor organization to woman's missionary society, in the reunited Methodist Church, Miss Haskin played an important and constructive role. Miss Haskin is well known as an author in missionary circles, among her works being "Women and Missions," a history of the missionary work of Southern Methodist women; "Handicapped Winter," and "Building the Americas" written after several months in South America, and others.

Miss Haskin entered home mission work of the Methodist Church in 1903 after completing her course at the Scarritt Bible and Training School, then in Kansas City, Mo. and her first work was in organizing a community house in Dallas Texas. She was later sent to Louisville, Ky., to reorganize city mission work there; and in 1906 she became a member of the faculty of the Methodist Training School in Nashville. During her administration she and several other teachers became interested in Negro work and the establishment and successful growth of the Bethlehem Center for Negroes in Nashville is attributed largely to her efforts.

She had held her present position of secretary of literature since 1918, and was elected to a similar post last July to serve in the reunited Methodist Church.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Gazette
December 12, 1940

John C. McAdams, Negro Educator, Died in 80th Year

Prof. John C. McAdams, 80-year-old Negro educator and lawyer, died at his home Wednesday night, December 4th, following a brief illness.

For nearly forty years, he was engaged in the teaching profession and took a leading part in all civic, political and religious affairs among members of his race. For the past two years, he was engaged in the practice of law.

Prof. McAdams had gained some distinction as a poet—having had his poem, "God's Power" accepted and published in the World's Fair Authology.

Survivors are his wife; one daughter, Joanna McAdams McDonald, Chicago; one son, J. C. McAdams, Jr., Crockett, Texas, and five grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at the Woodfork Chapel A.M.E. Church with the pastor, Rev. Frierson, conducting, assisted by Rev. A. J. Buchanan, pastor of the Baptist Church, who gave the invocation and Rev. D. J. Tate, who read the scripture. Other colored friends paying tribute to him were Herny Campbell, Prof. Galloway and Mrs. Martha Parker. Hon. W. H. Crowell and Ed Parker spoke on behalf of the deceased's white friends. Two special vocal numbers were sung as solos; one by Cornelia Thompson and the other by Arthur Davis.

The beautiful florals and many telegrams received by his family also attested to the high regard in which he was held.

Burial was in Willow Mount Cemetery.

Ledgers, Ledger Sheets, Day Books, Columnar Pads, Letter Files on sale at The Gazette.

Typewriter ribbons at the Gazette

Original Jubilee Singer Dies

MEMPHIS, Jan. (ANP)—Mrs. Flor ence P. Cooper, 83, dean of all Mem phis teachers from the standpoint o service, died Thursday at her resi dence, following an extensive period o illness.

Mrs. Cooper received her education at Spelman seminary, Atlanta, and Fisk University, where she was a mem ber of the original Fisk Jubilee sing ers who were presented to Queen Vic toria. She was a teacher in Memphis public schools for 59 years, retiring on a pension in 1934.

Aside from her teaching duties, she pioneered in fraternal, civic, and church work, being an organizer of the Eastern Star in Tennessee and founder of the Orphans and Ladies home.

She was a member of the First Baptist Church of Memphis, an outlet of the great Beale Street Baptist Church, in which her mother, as a slave, collected more money than any other member toward building of the edifice.

During the 54 years that she spent at one school, the last years were spent as assistant principal on retirement.

She was married to Edward Cooper for 63 years, a golden wedding celebration in 1926 being held.

Surviving the deceased are a husband, Edward Cooper; Mrs. Pearl Hodges Bradley, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jessie Wilson, New York City, nieces; Mrs. Irene Patton, Chattanooga, and Mrs. Jessie Brown, Mrs. Martha James, Omaha, grand nieces; and Robert Hodges, Cleveland; J. Edgar and Arthur Q. Hodges, nephews, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. B. Capshaw, Mrs. Loudella Dawkins, Memphis; Mrs. Elmo Capshaw, Chicago, cousins.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
January 8, 1940

P-TA LEADER DIES

Lillian W. Cansler, state president of the Negro Parent-Teacher Association last year, died at 4:30 p. m. yesterday at General Hospital. She is survived by her husband, C. W. Cansler, retired principal of Beardsley Junior High School, 1805 Brandau Avenue.

VETERAN MEMPHIS TEACHER, ORIGINAL FISK SINGER, DIES

MEMPHIS—(ANP) — Mrs. Flor ence P. Cooper, 83, dean of all Memphis teachers from the standpoint of service, died Thursday at her residence, following an extensive period of illness.

Mrs. Cooper received her education at Spelman seminary, Atlanta, and Fisk university, where she was a member of the original Fisk Jubilee singers who were presented to Queen Victoria. She was a teacher in Memphis public schools for 59 years, retiring on a pension in 1934. Hundreds of young men and women will remember her for the good counsel, advice and assistance when they started out to teach.

Aside from her teaching duties, she pioneered in fraternal civic, and church work, being an organizer of the Eastern Star in Tennessee and founder of the Orphans and Old Ladies' home. She was a close friend and adviser to such noted women as Mrs. Nannie Burroughs, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mrs. Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cooper worked ardently in the church. She was a member of the First Baptist church of Memphis, an outlet of the great Beale Street Baptist church, in which her mother, as a slave, collected more money than any other member toward building of the fine edifice.

During the 54 years that she spent at one school, the last years were spent as assistant principal on retirement.

She was married to Edward Cooper for 63 years, her golden wedding celebration in 1926 being an outstanding social event in the Bluff City.

Surviving the deceased are a husband, Edward Cooper; Mrs. Pearl Hodges Bradley, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Jessie Wilson, New York City, nieces; Mrs. Irene Patton, Chattanooga, and Mrs. Jessie Brown, Mrs. Martha James, Omaha, grand nieces; and Robert Hodges, Cleveland; J. Edgar and Arthur Q. Hodges, Cleveland; J. Edgar and Arthur Q. Hodges, nephews, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. A. B. Capshaw, Mrs. Loudella Dawkins, Memphis; Mrs. Elmo Capshaw, Chicago, cousins.

Rogersville, Tenn., Review
March 21, 1940

Mrs. Franklin, Wife of Negro Educator, Dies

Mrs. Laura C. Franklin, wife of the late Dr. William Franklin, for years a leading Negro educator and president of Swift Memorial College in Rogersville for 42 years, died Saturday morning at the home of her niece, Mrs. Delia Hardin in Knoxville.

Mrs. Franklin had been matron in Swift Memorial College more than 42 years when she retired. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Franklin was a native of Knoxville.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin lived in a home on the campus of Swift College until his death. She went to Knoxville later and lived with her niece.

Funeral was at 10 a. m. Monday at Swift Memorial College Chapel. Burial was in Rogersville.

Banker Napier Dead; Was 93

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—James Carroll Napier, banker educator, and former Register of the Treasury, died at his home here, Sunday morning, at the age of 93.

The widely known veteran despite his age, was still active as cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company, until his death.

Educated in North

Born in Nashville, prior to the Civil War, the son of free parents, William Carroll and Jane Elizabeth Napier, young Napier and his brother were sent North when the war broke out.

Going by boat to Cairo, Ill., thence to Cincinnati, he entered Wilberforce, finishing his academic work at Oberlin College and his law at Howard University.

While at Oberlin he met Miss Nettie Langston, daughter of John Mercer Langston, at one time a member of the United States Congress. Their marriage lasted nearly sixty years.

Booker T.'s Protege

A member of the inner circle which surrounded Booker T. Washington, and which ruled the race's political fortunes during Mr. Washington's lifetime, Mr. Napier, with Washington's support, was appointed U. S. Register of the Treasury under William Howard Taft.

He served in the post until after Woodrow Wilson became President, resigning in protest when Senator Sharp Williams, race baiter from Mississippi, instituted a movement which forced segregated washrooms for employees in the division over which Mr. Napier presided. He was the last of his race to hold that post.

Co-Founder of Bank

Founding the One Cent Savings Bank (later the Citizens') with R. H. Boyd, 39 years ago he served as an officer for 39 years. He was president of the National Negro Business League for a brief period.

He was, at his death, a trustee of Fisk University, of Howard University, of Meharry Medical College, and of the Southern Education Board.

He is survived by three nieces and two nephews; Mr. and Mrs. John Gomez of Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Werner Lawson of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Beatrice Napier of New York.

Honors J. C. Napier Who Was Trustee

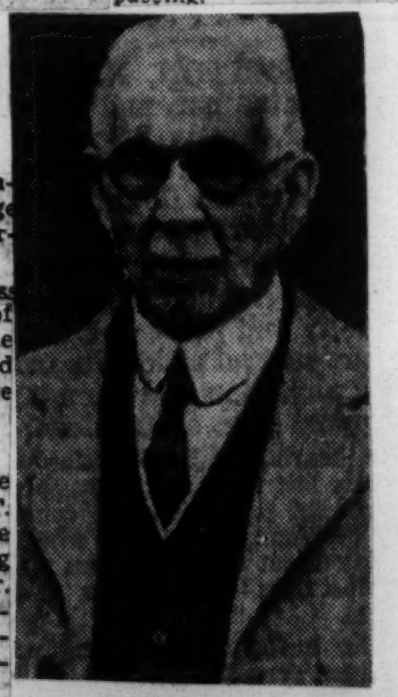
Class study hours and college activities at Fisk University were suspended at noon Wednesday in honor of the death of the late J. C. Napier, who was a member of the Trustee Board. This action was taken by Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, the president of the institution, who was also on the program at the funeral services.

"Y" Barber Shop Honors Mr. Napier

All business was suspended and the doors of the Y. Barber Shop, 341 4th Avenue, North, were closed from 2:00 until 5:00 P. M. Wednesday on account of the funeral of the late J. C. Napier. The shop is owned by Henry Allen Boyd, president and director of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company.

BOARD CLOSES CITY SCHOOLS IN HONOR OF J. C. NAPIER

Every public school where Negroes are attending, including Pearl High School, the Junior Schools and the Grammar Schools were closed one half day Wednesday by order of the Board of Education, through the Superintendent of Public Schools, as the result of a request made of them for this action by the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of which Mrs. Frankie Hunter is the president. It is said that this is one of the rare occasions, and perhaps the first time that such recognition has been given a Nashville citizen of the race after his passing.



Death Takes J. C. Napier, Pioneer Race Businessman

By HENRY ALLEN BOYD

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — James Carroll Napier, banker, educator, former register of the treasury and dean of America's notable men of color, died at his home here Sunday morning at the ripe old age of 93. The widely known veteran who, despite his age, was still active as cashier of the Citizens Saving Bank and Trust Co., was an elder statesman and an aristocrat whose life served as a link between early and present days in Negro life.

Born in Nashville, prior to the Civil war, the son of free Negroes, William Carroll and Jane Elizabeth Napier, young Napier and his brother were sent forth by their parents, when the war broke out.

Going by boat to Cairo, Ill., thence to Cincinnati, he entered Wilberforce, finishing his academic work at Oberlin college and his law at Howard university. While at Oberlin he met Miss Nettie Langston, daughter of John Mercer Langston, the first Negro member of the United States Congress. Their marriage lasted nearly 60 years.

A member of the inner circle which surrounded Booker T. Washington, and which ruled the political fortunes of the Negro during Mr. Washington's life time, Mr. Napier with Washington's support was appointed U. S. Register of the Treasury under William Howard Taft.

He served in the post until after Woodrow Wilson became president, resigning in protest when Senator John Sharp Williams, Negro baiter from Mississippi, instituted a movement which forced segregated wash rooms between white and colored employes in the division which Mr. Napier presided over. He was the last Negro to hold that post.

Founding the One Cent Savings Bank (later the Citizens) with R. H. Boyd, 39 years ago, he served as an officer for 39 years. He was president of the National Negro Business League for a brief period. He was, at his death, a trustee of Fisk university, of Howard university, of Meharry university and of the Southern Education Board.

He is survived by three nieces and two nephews: Mr. and Mrs. John Gomez of Havana, Mr. and Mrs. Werner Lawson of Hartford, Conn.; and Miss Beatrice Napier of New York.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 24, 1940

Napier's Philosophy In Local Collection

The philosophy of life to which the achievements of the late J. C. Napier, nationally known Negro leader, have been attributed is included in the unusual collection of the Literati Club, A&I State College literary organization.

Since the founding of the club more than eight years ago, its hobby has been the compilation of the philosophies of great Americans. Expected in the near future to add to the collection are those requested from President Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune.

Napier summed up his philosophy as follows: "Treat all men as you would have them treat you; never flinch from the performance of duty; be faithful, prompt, honest, truthful; above all, 'to thine own-self be true, and it must follow as the night, the day, thou cans't not then be false to any man.'"

J. C. Napier, Ex-Treasury Official, Dies

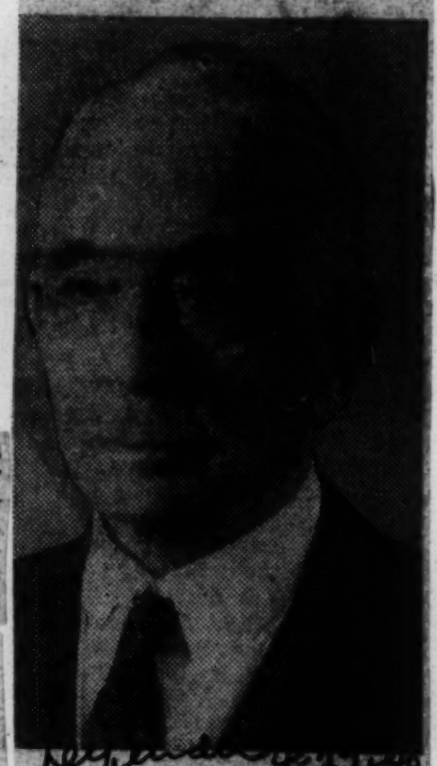
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29 — James Carroll Napier former register of the U. S. treasury, and well known figure in business and educational circles, died here at his home, Sunday morning.

Although Mr. Napier was 93 years old, he was active both in his bank and in civic affairs until a few days ago. He was cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust company, a member of the local housing authority, the project here being named in his honor, and he was a trustee of Fisk, Meharry and Howard.

Born in Nashville, prior to the Civil War, the son of free parents, William Carroll and Jane Elizabeth Napier, young Napier and his brother were sent north by their parents, when the war broke out. Going by boat to Cairo, Ill., thence to Cincinnati, they entered Wilberforce and finishing their academic work at Oberlin college, James then completed his law at Howard university.

While at Oberlin he met Miss Nettie Langston, daughter of John Mercer Langston, the first Race

Dies



J. C. NAPIER
Former United States Treasury official who died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., last week.

member of the United States Congress. Their marriage lasted nearly 60 years.

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He served in the post until after Woodrow Wilson became president, resigning in protest when Senator John Sharp Williams, Race baiter from Mississippi, instituted a movement which forced segregated wash rooms between white and colored employees in the division which Mr. Napier presided over. He was the last Negro to hold that post.

He founded the One Cent Savings bank (later the Citizens) with R. H. Boyd, 39 years ago. He was president of the National Negro Business league for a brief period. He was, at his death, a trustee of the Southern Education board. He is survived by three nieces and two nephews; Mr. and Mrs. John Gomez of Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Werner Lawson of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Beatrice Napier of New York.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 22, 1940

Rites Set Tomorrow For Miss Parmenter

Funeral services for Miss Bertha Ruth Parmenter, retired Fisk University instructor who died Saturday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock at her home, 935 Eighteenth Avenue, North, will be held at the residence at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Rev. Richard Ewing, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Faulkner, will officiate. The body will be sent to Rockford, Iowa, for burial.

Miss Parmenter had been in declining health for about two years before she became seriously ill five months ago. She was born in Rockford, and was educated in the public schools, the State College of Iowa and Peabody College.

One of the early teachers in Negro schools sponsored by the American Missionary Society, Miss Parmenter joined the Fisk University faculty in 1900. She directed the Training School and Practice Teaching Course at the University, until 1932, and from then until her retirement in 1937 was instructor in education and teacher training. She was a member of the Union Church at Fisk University.

Serving are two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Ewing, Van Nuys, Calif., and Mrs. Alfred Gillette, Geneva, Iowa; a brother, Beverly Parmenter, Cheney, Wash.; and a niece, Miss Ruth Gillette, Des Moines, Iowa.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinal
October 13, 1940

FUNERAL TOMORROW FOR NEGRO TEACHER

Funeral services for Sam H. Toole, Negro who died Wednesday in Shiloh Presbyterian Church where he was speaking as a delegate of Blue Ridge Synod, will be held at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow at the Shiloh Church. The Rev. T. A. Jenkins will officiate.

He was a retired teacher, having served in Knoxville schools for more than 50 years. He was 79. The home is in Dutch Valley, Fountain City. The body is at Jarnigan & Son funeral home, and will lie in state at the church an hour before services tomorrow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 5, 1940

HOLD RITES TODAY FOR EDWARD DIAL

Revered Negro Leader Came From Alabama—Helped to Build Church, School

The Rev. Edward Dial, 71-year-old colored pastor of Olivet Baptist church, who, during his many years of residence on Lookout mountain has remained high in the affections of both the white and colored persons of that community, will be buried at Forest Hills cemetery at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral services will be held in his church.

Born in 1868 in Sumterville, Ala., the Rev. Dial, when yet a young man, came to Lookout mountain when it was very sparsely settled. His father was Emanual Dial, a former slave of Miss Ida Dial, who, at the age of over 107, is still living.

The colored community on Lookout mountain is indebted to the Rev. Dial, for he helped build the Lookout Mountain Baptist church in 1904, where he preached for a great many years. He also was one of the most zealous workers in collecting enough money to build the first schoolhouse on the mountain for Negro children.

He was famous throughout this part of the county for his barbecues which he prepared for many white and colored organizations. Invia Williams Dial, his only daughter, said that several years ago at a large rally at Chickamauga park, her father barbecued over 1,000 pounds of meat.

He lived at 115 East and West road, on Lookout mountain, for many years.

Surviving him are his wife, Mrs. Lena Dial; one son, Henry Dial; one daughter, Miss Dial; three sisters, one brother, one son-in-law and daughter-in-law, one granddaughter and one great-granddaughter. His body will remain at the Olivet Baptist church today from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Atlantans Shocked In L.K.'s Passing

OCT 31 1940

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

The sudden passing of Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc, came as a shock to Baptist leaders residing in Atlanta.

The Rev. Roland Smith, statistician for the national convention, said it is likely that a group of Atlantans will attend the funeral of the late leader.

Dr. D. D. Crawford, general manager of the Georgia Baptist state-wide publication, and executive secretary of the Georgia Baptist State Convention, said:

"We were very close and warm personal friends. He was one of the dearest friends I had and one of the greatest fellows I ever knew."

J. B. Blayton, auditor for the national convention, said, "We are deeply moved by the death of Dr. Williams. America loses one of its top ranking citizens, and the Negro race probably loses its No 1 leader."

The Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, called Dr. Williams the greatest leader he had ever known "He meant more to me than any living man."

Rev. C. N. Ellis, president, Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, said: "The tragedy for the moment is too weighty for words; for, indeed, one of the strongest generals in God's army has fallen. Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams belonged to the world and every phase of the world's work rested on him. Therefore, it is impossible during this heavy hour for not only Baptists, but men thruout Christendom, not to be profoundly disturbed."

Race Member Of White Church Dies

SHERMAN, Texas, March 8—Charles Williams, 79, janitor of the First Presbyterian church (white) since 1897, and only Race member of the congregation, died Thursday shortly after 1 p. m. 3-7-40

Outside of his duties as janitor Williams, as a member of the church helped with communion and other duties assigned to trusted church members.

He occupied the house in the rear of the church and children as well as adults will mourn his passing.

He was born of slave parents at Charleston, Vt., in 1861 and came to Texas and Sherman in 1893.

DEAD AT 93

BISHOP W. S. J. CHALLOUGHLICZILCZISE, reputed prince of the Royal House of Ethiopia, who died in Dallas, Texas, last week, at the age of 93. Associates announced that his body would be shipped to Ethiopia for burial. He was said to speak twenty-two languages and to be the father of sixty-six children.

Prince Waxyzewixard S. J. Challoughiczilozie Dies

DALLAS, Texas, April 26—Waxyzewixard S. J. Challoughiczilozie, who called himself the "Prince of the Royal House of Ethiopia," and who is believed to have fled that country with a fortune in gold at the time of the Italian invasion died here Thursday.

The prince was blind from birth and although fortunes were spent on his eyes, he was never able to see.

Challoughiczilozie who had traveled the country over during the past decade was well known in New York, Chicago and other large cities. His title claim was a mystery to all who knew him but no more so than his name, his marriages and his children.

The prince used to boast to his immediate friends that he had more letters in his name, 19, and more direct decendants ,sons and daughters, than any man since King Solomon.

Lived in Splendor

To close friends the prince admitted believing in numerous marriages, confessing that he had taken on something more than 20 in his 50-odd years. However, the prince, as he was known to those who did not care to attempt the pronunciation of his name, was never known to shirk the responsibility of caring for his children—or his "exes."

He used to stay in his suite at the Vincennes Hotel in Chicago and, pass out large sums of money to those whom he himself would refer to as his daughters or sons. To this reporter's knowledge there were four or five girls, never seen when the prince was out of the city, who used to call periodically for their allowances—and they were never refused.

To those who knew the prince, the source of his income was always a mystery. Whenever the prince was in Chicago the place where he spent most of his time in this country, he occupied an expensive suite at the Vincennes hotel. For several months he lived at the hotel paying $50 per week for his room.

On occasions he would arrive short of funds but before many hours had passed suit case loads of money in all denominations were in his possession. The prince always used cash admitting that he had no use for checks. He paid off in cash and money orders.

Fine Connections

Outside of the few relatives and workers who kept in close touch with the prince, no one ever knew whom his friends were in any city or town. But everyone knew he had marvelous connections.

On his dresser whenever he registered in a hotel were autographed pictures of leading opera singers and members of European royalty. He likewise had letters from men and women whom one reads about in histories and magazines.

The prince arrived in Chicago several months ago and announced that he had chosen Dallas as his home town. Immensely wealthy he is reported to have deposited more than $100,000 in the name of the Ethiopian Empire in a bank at Perry, S. D.

His funeral was attended by only a few persons as only a few here knew him. To most people here as elsewhere he was that "Mystery Blind Man."

Dillard Once Asked To Be Mayor of New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The fact that Dr. James Hardy Dillard, widely known educator and leader in interracial cooperation, was once offered the post of superintendent of public schools in New Orleans and was once asked to be a candidate for the mayoralty of the Louisiana metropolis is revealed in an interesting and informative history of Dr. Dillard's life written by the late Dr. Benjamin Brawley.

Dr. Brawley, himself a well known author and educator, in discussing Dr. Dillard's achievements in the field of race relations wrote:

> As no other man of the time, he has led in removing the causes of friction and in healing division. A pioneer in bringing different races together in an atmosphere of good understanding, he has ever appealed to patriotism and the spirit of Christian brotherhood . . Only by a man of infinite tact and patience could the task have been accomplished.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Dr. James Hardy Dillard, former president of the Jeanes and Slater Foundations, who died here last week, taught for ten years in Norfolk, during the early part of his career. He spent five years in the Tidewater city as principal of the Rodman School and five years as a member of the faculty of the old Norfolk Academy.

DR. DILLARD IS BURIED

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 8 — Funeral services were held here Saturday for Dr. James Hardy Dillard, aged 81, for whom Dillard University was named. Recipient of the Harmon '28 award and the Theodore Roosevelt Medal in 1937 for work in race relationships, he had been rector of William and Mary College since 1917.

J. H. DILLARD: End of An Epoch

In Charlottesville, Va., James Hardy Dillard recently passed to his reward after a lifetime spent in behalf of Negro education.

The 83-year-old Southerner was president of the Jeanes Foundation for the assistance of rural schools for Negroes from 1907 to 1931; director of the John F. Slater Fund from 1910 to 1917, and its president from 1917 to 1931; vice president in 1925 of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; was instrumental in the establishment of the Southern University Race Commission, and for his many services in behalf of Negro education was honored by having Dillard University named after him.

He was one of those extremely valuable Southern white men who have contributed so much toward the improvement of the Negroes and of race relations, and during his long life he saw Negro education grow from the one-room school and the half-illiterate teacher to the giant institutions of learning headed by highly trained Negro pedagogues which now dot the land, and he helped make this growth possible.

Dr. Dillard's passing also marks dramatically the end of the epoch of private philanthropical support of Negro education and the beginning of a new era of greater state support and control.

There will be no sharp division between the two periods. Many institutions will continue for some time to receive private support from funds, foundations, churches and individuals, but it is increasingly evident that in the future education will be more and more controlled and directed by the state.

This makes it vitally important that more Negroes exercise the right of franchise in order to have some part in dictating the distribution of these public educational funds.

More than in the past will voteless Negroes be helpless Negroes.

In 1907 he accepted the presidency of the Jeanes Foundation. He became a director of the John F. Slater Fund in 1910 and president in 1917 and also was vice president of the Phelps Stokes fund.

DEATH TAKES JAS. DILLARD

Leader of Southern Rural Education for Negroes Succumbs in Va.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—James H. Dillard, leader in Southern rural education for Negroes, in whose honor Dillard University, New Orleans, was named, died at the age of 83 years last Friday. He is survived by his second wife and 10 children.

A professor in Tulane and Washington and Lee Universities, Dr. Dillard was one of the founders of the Jeanes Foundation and its visiting teacher plan in the interest of Negro education. He was also the moving spirit in the establishment of the Southern University Race Commission, and a director of the John F. Slater Fund, which he served as president from 1917 to 1931. In 1935, Dillard was elected vice-president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Dr. Dillard's period of service to the Negro race dates back to 1907. His survey of education and hygiene in East Africa under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund more than 10 years ago won for him a gold medal and a special purse of $500 from the Harmon Foundation. He also received the medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association in 1937 in recognition of his services to the Negro and white races.

DR. R. R. MOTON'S DEATH

SUCCESSOR OF B. T. WASHINGTON

AUG 10 1940

DR. Robert Russa Moton former president of Tuskegee Institute, former commandan at Hampton Institute and famous for the part he played in Negro education, died at his country estate at Capahosic, U.S.A., early last month.

When the dross of the present day glamour has vanished and history reveals the true story of Negro leadership in America, Robert Russa Moton will undoubtedly stand revealed as one who has trod the American stage, and one of her truly great citizens, regardless of race.

Stepping into the shoes of the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1915 as principal at Tuskegee Institute, and virtual leader of the Negro race, the modest Moton quietly guided the famous institution into even greater size and scope, and by his self-effacing greatness of heart, helping to carry on the Washington programme.

He lived to win the esteem and fealty of American leaders, black and white, perhaps the last individual leader the race will have had.

Born August 26, 1867, at Rice, Va., of slave parents, young Moton grew up during reconstruction, which he has vividly portrayed in his autobiography, "Finding a Way Out," published in 1920. For two years he worked in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the State Legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advance his age. When this fell through, he went to Hampton Institute, from which he was graduated in 1890.

Young Moton taught in a backwoods school at Cottontown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the State bar. For 24 years he was connected with Hampton, and because of the brilliance of his work, received many honorary

degrees He held LL.D.'s from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard Universities. In 1930, he received a Litt.D., from Lincoln (Pennsylvania), and in 1929, an M.A., from Harvard.

Before being selected as Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton had been secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board since 1908, and was organiser and first president of the Virginia Organisation Society in 1912.

At Tuskegee, Dr. Moton established a reputation for fearless and capable leadership. His diplomacy and ability steered the institution through trying times there in the heart of the South.

One of his greatest tests came during the Veteran's Hospital crisis when an important group of white friends asked Dr. Moton to modify his advice that Negro surgeons should be appointed and make some change in his statement in order to save himself and school from mob violence.

He answered: "I cannot say anything else but what I believe is true; and I believe that if I remain here and take the consequences and I am made a sacrifice, it may go far toward convincing the nation that lynching is such a black blot on our civilisation that public opinion will put an end to it."

For five minutes there was silence. His white friends were so astounded at his fearlessness and willingness to be a sacrifice for his ideal that they sat mute. Later they told him: "You are everlastingly right, but if they kill you, they must kill us first."

Dr. Moton also won wide acclaim for his second book, "What the Negro Thinks," which appeared in 1929, and in which he set forth his philosophy of race relation.

He was also a trustee of Fisk University, a director of the American Bible Society, trustee of People's Village school, Mt Meigs, Ala; Industrial Home School for Coloured Girls, Peake, Va.; Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Va.; vice-chairman of the National League; chairman of campaign committee, Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, 1930; director of the Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president of Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, and a contributor to many magazines.

Under President Hoover, he was chairman of a Federal Commission sent to Haiti to study Education conditions there, and made a report published by the State Department following his return in 1930. He also served as organiser and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930, he received the Harmon Award for his contributions to better race relationships, and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

Because of ill-health, Dr. Moton retired from the presidency of Tuskegee and from public life a few years ago. Until his death he lived quietly at his estate near Capahosic.

Surviving him are, his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moton, known nationally for her activities on behalf of the women of America; five children, Katherine, wife of President Patterson, of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton Institute; Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of the National Negro Business League; Allen, who lives with his family at Capahosic, and Jennie, student at Hampton.

Another Great Negro Passes

In United States

AUG 3 1940

Dr. Robert Moton Dies; Man Who Followed Booker Washington

A WEEK or two ago we published a brief life of Booker T. Washington, the famous Negro founder of Tuskegee. It is now our painful duty to record the death of his successor, Dr. Robert Russa Moton, who became principal of Tuskegee in 1915. He died in June last.

Like Booker Washington, his successor Dr. Moton was the son of slave parents. Born in 1867 he worked for two years in a lumber camp and did his utmost to save enough to attend school. Then, having acquired some education he taught in a backwoods school in Vancouver, and studied law privately. He was called to the bar and proved himself to possess an outstanding mind. In 1930, he was made Dr. Litt. at Lincoln (Pennsylvania); he also was accorded LL.Ds. by Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard universities. This surely is an extraordinary tribute to a wonderful man.

He was secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board and organiser, and first President of the Virginia Organisation Society in 1912.

Dr. Moton also won wide acclaim for his second book, "What the Negro Thinks," which appeared in 1929, and in which he set forth his philosophy of race relation.

He was also a trustee of Fisk University, a director of the American Bible Society, trustee of People's Village school, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Industrial Home School for Coloured Girls, Peake, Va.; Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Va.; vice-chairman of the National League; chairman of campaign committee, Commission on Inte-racial Co-operation, 1930; director of the Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president of Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, and a contributor to many magazines.

Under President Hoover, he was chairman of a Federal Commission sent to Haiti to study Education conditions there, and made a report published by the State Department following his return in 1930. He also served as organiser and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930, he received the Harmon Award for his contributions to better race relationships, and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

The OBSERVATION —POST

—By—

By DAVID WARD HOWE

Deserves

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON LIVED TO SEE MANY CHANGES

6/15/40

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute died last week at his home on the York river in his native Virginia. For almost a quarter of a century he carried on the program of Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous school and rose to national prominence in Race affairs. Born of slave parents shortly after the Civil war he lived to see great changes in the status of his people in American life, and died as a new era looms from behind war torn Europe.

It is interesting to review the changes which took place during the lifetime of Dr. Moton. Perhaps one of the most significant changes occurred in the field with which he was so intimately associated, the field of education. He entered the world when his race was almost completely illiterate and when he passed on illiteracy had almost disappeared. Those of us who wonder about race progress in this American democracy should mark well the implications of this achievement. Seventy years ago less than 90 per cent of our race population could read or write and education loomed as a major problem for those interested in race progress.

GREAT CHANGES IN EDUCATION

Over the Reconstruction years a valiant group struggled to secure educational facilities for the Race. They fought many bitter battles. Some of them gave their lives to this cause and in the end they have prevailed. In the very state where Dr. Moton himself taught for so many years, white men were lynched for seeking to educate members of his race. Today, however, in every southern state there are schools and colleges for Race students. Today we are pressing to secure the advantages inherent in the N.A.A.C.P. Supreme Court decision asserting that equal educational opportunities must be accorded Race students. This is indeed a far cry from the early days of Booker T. Washington and Dr. Moton.

One of the greatest changes occurring during the life of Dr. Moton received its impetus from the World war of 1914. The war time demand for workers in the industries of the North and Middle west accelerated by the restriction of immigration from Europe gave rise to a migration of Race families and a new distribution of the Race population. For years the Tuskegee educators had taught the doctrine of "let down your bucket where you are," only to have an unforeseen force impel their people to a new future in new environments.

THE MIGRATION BROUGHT OTHER CHANGES

With the advent of the migration Tuskegee began to lose its place as the dominant guiding force in Race affairs. The growth of large Race communities in the northern cities gave rise to new leaders and new voices contending for a new day for Race citizens. Then too, emulating the example of Tuskegee, other great educational centers have developed in the South and the products of these institutions have come to have a stronger voice in race relations. If a poll of the really outstanding Race persons in America were taken, Tuskegee would fall far behind.

These 70 years have marked a gradual then a rapid change in the political status of the Race. The migration spread Race families over communities where they were not denied political participation and they have been using their political position to an increasing advantage. The changing political importance of the Race vote in the North has of necessity begun to bring about a change in the political position of Race persons in the South. Dr. Moton lived long enough to hear keen observers state that the Race had reached a point where it could elect a President.

Another important change resulted from the depression and the economic and political forces arising out of the depression. As a result of the depression a new program of social security has come into being and hard pressed economic groups have resorted to pressure techniques in securing and in asserting their rights. Dr. Moton lived to see the members of the Race organizing into groups which were demanding rights formerly denied to them and using boycotts to obtain jobs.

WAR PROMISES NEW ERA

Finally, Dr. Moton had observed the influence of two great wars both of which profoundly influenced the life of his people in America. Had he lived a few years longer he might have marked new changes arising from another war which promises to inaugurate a new era not alone for his people and America but for the entire world. Perhaps this new and total war will bring changes in a few years which had not been envisioned as occurring for at least a century.

Dr. Moton lived a fairly long and a highly useful life; he served his people well in many endeavors. He carried heavy responsibilities with dignity and with courage, and in the years to come he will be accorded the true reward for his achievements.

Tuskegee Shocked By Death Of Dr. Moton

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—News of the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, which occurred at Capahosic, Virginia May 31, shocked and saddened the Tuskegee Institute campus as nothing has done since the passing of Booker T. Washington in 1915.

Coming to Tuskegee Institute from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, from which Institution he was graduated and where he had served for many years as one of its most important administrative officials (Commandant of Cadets) he took up the mantle of Booker T. Washington and advanced the work of his predecessor in a way that commanded the highest commendation from educators as well as leaders in all walks of life.

Dr. Moton was popular with the students and he frequently consulted them to get their point of view and to ascertain if they were happy and whether or not there was anything standing in the way of their progress at Tuskegee—finances or otherwise.

He was extremely popular with the members of the alumni and often talked with individuals and with groups, always seeking to improve their well-being and lending encouragement in every way possible. He wanted the graduates to keep in close touch with the activities of the school and he suggested that a committee from the alumni be named to visit the school at regular intervals and to get acquainted with the program and make suggestions for further development.

His vision for the development of the school along all lines is nowhere more evident than in his constructive interest in the physical welfare of the student body. Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics who came to Tuskegee in 1916, the year of Dr. Moton's inauguration said of him:

"Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee and special adviser on military affairs to President Woodrow Wilson during the World War, saw the necessity for greater physical development of our men and women so that in 1920, he initiated a broad program of outdoor intramural athletics for the students of the Institute and laid plans for the splendid physical education plant now possessed by the school."

While his family gathered at his bedside in his palatial home on the York River just below Gloucester, Dr. Moton, who returned a week ago from the Dixie hospital in Hampton, Va., where he had gone for a health check-up, passed away peacefully amid the scenes of his native and beloved Virginia.

ONE OF GREATEST

When the dross of present day glamour has vanished and history reveals the true story of Negro leadership in America, Robert Russa Moton will undoubtedly stand revealed as one of the greatest Negroes who has trod the American stage, and one of her truly great citizens regardless of race. Stepping into the shoes of the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1915 as principal of Tuskegee Institute and virtual leader of the Negro race, the modest Moton quietly guided the famous institution into even greater size and scope and by a self-effacing greatness of heart helped to carry on the Washington program.

He lived to win the esteem and loyalty of American leaders, black and white, perhaps the last individual leader the race will have had.

Born on August 26, 1867, at Rice, Va., of slave parents, young Moton grew up during reconstruction, which he has vividly portrayed in his autobiography, "Finding A Way Out," published in 1920. For two years he worked in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the state legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advanced his age. When this fell through, he went to Hampton Institute from which he graduated in 1890.

TAUGHT IN VIRGINIA

Young Moton taught in a backwoods school at Cottontown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the state bar. For 34 years he was connected with Hampton and because of the brilliance of his work received many honorary degrees. He hold LL.D.'s from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard universities. In 1930 he received a Litt. D. from Lincoln (Pa.), and in 1920 an A.M. from Harvard.

Before being selected as Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton had been secretary of the Negro Rural Schools Fund board since 1908 and was organizer and first president of the Virginia Organization society in 1912.

At Tuskegee Dr. Moton established a reputation for fearless and capable leadership. His diplomacy and ability steered the institution through trying times there in the heart of the South.

One of his greatest tests came during the Veterans' hospital crisis when an important group of white friends asked Dr. Moton to modify his advice that Negro surgeons should be appointed and make some change in his statement in order to save himself and the school from mob violence.

SILENCES FRIENDS

He answered, "I cannot say anything else but what I believe is true; and I believe that if I remain here and take the consequences and am made a sacrifice, it may do far toward convincing the nation that lynching is such a black blot on our civilization that public opinion will put an end to it."

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He was also a trustee of Fisk university, a director of the American Bible society; trustee, People's Village School, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Industrial Home School for Colored Girls, Peake, Va.; Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Va.; vice-chairmen, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; president-emeritus, National Negro Business league; chairman, campaign committee, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 1930; director, Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president, Tuskegee Institute, Savings bank, and a contributor to many magazines.

WENT TO HAITI

Under President Hoover he was chairman of a federal commission sent to Haiti to study educational conditions there and made a report published by the state department following his return in 1930. He also served as organizer and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930 he received the Harmon award for his contributions to better race relationships and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

Because of ill health, Dr Moton retired from the presidency of Tuskegee and from public life a few years ago. Until his death he lived quietly at his estate near Capahosic.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moton, known nationally for her activities on behalf of the women of America; five children Katherine, wife of President Patterson of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton Institute; Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of the National Negro Business League; Allen, who lives with the family at Capahosic and Johnnie, student at Hampton.

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON: In the passing of Dr. R. R. Moton, President emeritus of Tuskegee Institute at his home in Gloucester County, Virginia, on May the 31st, our race suffered the loss of an outstanding benefactor. After being elected president of Tuskegee Institute in 1915 he proved a worthy successor of the renowned educator, Booker T. Washington. Serving in that capacity he wrought well until a few years ago when he retired on the account of ill health. His funeral and burial took place at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

DR. J. H. DILLARD, 84, EDUCATOR IN SOUTH

Rector of College of William and Mary Since 1917 Dies in Charlottesville, Va.

TAUGHT FOR SIXTY YEARS

Won Roosevelt Medal in 1937 for Aiding Relations Between White and Negro Races

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 2—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, rector of College of William and Mary since 1917, who received the Theodore Roosevelt Medal for 1937 for his work in furthering understanding between the white and Negro races, died here tonight. He was 84 years old.

His career as an educator extended over a period of sixty years. Dr. Dillard's service in the field of inter-racial relations dates from 1907, when he resigned the professorship of Latin at Tulane University to accept the presidency of the Jeanes Foundation for the promotion of Negro rural education.

Recognition of his accomplishments included honorary degrees from several universities and the naming for him of Dillard University, for Negroes, in New Orleans. Dr. Dillard had retired from most of his duties in 1931.

Washington and Lee Alumnus

Dr. Dillard was born in Nansemond County, Va., and was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1876. Later he received degrees from Tulane, Harvard and other universities. After a brief period of teaching at Washington and Lee, Dr. Dillard served as principal of the Rodman School in Norfolk, Va., from 1877 to 1882, and as principal of the Norfolk Academy from 1882 to 1889. He then became a professor of Latin at Tulane University, remaining until 1907. From 1904 to 1907 he was dean of the academic college at Tulane.

In 1907 Dr. Dillard was chosen president of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, serving until 1931. He became a director of the John F. Slater Fund in 1910 and president in 191, serving in this position also until 1931. He was also a vice president of the Phelps-Stone Fund. Both the Jeanes and Slater Funds exceeded $1,000,000.

A Founder of Jeanes Plan

Dr. Dillard was one of the founders of the Jeanes Visiting Teacher Plan and the Southern University Race Commission. The Jeanes plan provides for the training of Negro school teachers and their distribution among rural and urban schools in districts with a heavy Negro population. The purpose of the plan is to improve the standards of education and the physical surroundings of the schools.

The university commission, founded in 1912, was a direct result of the researches made by Dr. Dillard. It has made it possible for many young Negro men and women to receive higher education. In 1914 Dr. Dillard was the representative of America on the East African Commission financed by the Phelps-Stokes Fund to study the Negro in Africa. The Jeanes plan was introduced by Dr. Dillard into several parts of Kenya Colony and other districts of Africa.

Dr. Dillard had been president of the National Conference Church Clubs, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary and a member of the Louisiana State Board of Education, the General Education Board founded by John D. Rockefeller, and the Southern Education Board. He was the author of several school textbooks and contributed to newspapers and periodicals.

Dr. James H. Dillard

A leaf flutters quietly to its resting place on native Virginia soil that once throve green and strong for causes of great importance to the South. Dr. James Hardy Dillard, former dean of the college of arts and sciences at Tulane university, devoted his long life to education, achieving perhaps his richest recognition in that phase dealing with advancement of the Negro and the improvement of racial relationships.

Far-thinking men of the South are united knowledge of the great good to be gained from attainment of these ideals; Dr. Dillard was one who took off his coat and went to work for them. He was vested in turn with responsibility and the means to carry out many of his aims; the honors which attended his progress were well merited. The most enduring monument to the man, however, is the beautiful and progressive institution that is Dillard university in New Orleans. Four years ago he was able to attend the first commencement exercises of a school that was in a sense a materialization of his own dreams and efforts.

Dr. Dillard was a versatile schoolman, combining scholarliness with executive ability, and was author of varied works and articles. During his 16 years' active service at Tulane (to which he later added general administrative counsel), he found time also to head the New Orleans Free Kindergarten Association, the New Orleans public library board, and the National Conference of Church Clubs, and to work with the state board of education. He was president of the Jeanes Foundation for Negro rural schools, from 1907 to 1931; was a director, and subsequently president, of the John F. Slater Fund; for a time was vice-president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and served on the General Education Board.

Former Tuskegee Head And Educator Was A Great Character

Plain Dealer 6/7/40 Kansas City, Kansas

CAPAHOSIC, Va., June 7 (ANP) — Dr. Robert Russa Moten, 72, president of Tuskegee Institute, famous and widely loved, leader of his people, educator and interracial statesman, died at his home here Friday night, after an illness which had kept him inactive for several years. Funeral services were held at Hampton institute 2 p.m Tuesday afternoon.

With his family gathered at his bed side in his palatial home on the York River just below Gloucester, Dr. Moten, who returned a week ago from the Dixie hospital at Hampton, Va., were he had gone for a health check up, passed away peacefully amid the scenes of his native and beloved Virginia.

When the dress of present day glamour has vanished and history reveals the true story of Negro leadership in America, Robert Russa Moten will undoubtedly stand revealed as one of the greatest Negroes who has trod the American stage, and one of her truly great citidens regardless of race. Stepping into the shoes of the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1915 as principal of Tuskegee institute and virtual leader of the Negro race, the modest Moten quietly guided the famous institution into even greater size and scope and by his self-effacing greatness of heart helped to carry on the Washington program.

He lived to win the esteem and fealty of American leaders, black and white, perhaps the last individual leader the race will have had.

Born on Aug. 26, 1867, at Rice, Va. of slave parents, young Moten grew up during reconstruction, which he has vividly portrayed in his autobiography, "Finding A Way Out", published in 1920. For two years in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the state legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advance his age. When this fell through he went to Hampton institute from which he was graduated in 1890.

Young Moten taught in a backwoods school at Cottentown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the state bar. For 24 years he was connected with Hampton and because of the brilliance of his work received many honorary degrees. He held LL.D.'s from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard universities. In 1930 he received a Litt. D. from Lincoln (Pa) and in 1939 an A. M. from Harvard.

Before being selected as Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moten had been secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund board since 1908 and was organizer and first president of the Virginia Organization society in 1912.

At Tuskegee Dr. Moton established a reputation for fearless and capable leadership. His diplomacy and ability steered the institution through trying times there in the heart of the South.

One of his greatest tests came during the Veterans Hospital crisis when an important group of white friends urged Dr. Moton to modify his advice that Negro surgeons should be appointed and make some change in his statement in order to save himself and the school from mob violence.

Plain Dealer Kansas City, Kansas

He answered, "I cannot say anything else but what I believe is true and I believe that if I remain here and take the consequences and am made a sacrifice, it may go far toward convincing the nation that lynching is such a black blot on our civilization that public opinon will put an end to it."

For five minutes there was silence. His white friends were so astounded at his fearlessness and willingness to be a sacrifice for his ideal that they sat astounded. Later they told him "You are everlastingly right, but if they kill you, they must kill us first."

Dr. Moton also won wide acclaim for his second book, "What the Negro Thinks", which appeared in 1929 and in which he set forth his philosophy of race relation.

He was also a trustee of Fisk university, a director of the American Bible society; trustee, Peoples Village school, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Industrial Home School for Colored Girls, Peake, Va.; Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Va.; vice chairman National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; president emeritus, National Negro Business league; chairman, campaign committee, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 1940; director, Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president, Tuskegee Institute Savins band an da contributor to many magazines.

Under President Hoover he was chairman of a federal commission sent to Haiti to study educational conditions there and made a report published by the state deparment following his return in 1940.. He also served as organizer and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930 he received the Harmon award for his contributions to better race relationships and in 1932 the Spingarn medal.

Because of ill health, Dr. Moton retired from the presidency of Tuskegee and from public life a few years ago. Until his death he lived quietly at his estate near Capahosic.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moten, known nationally for her activities on behalf of the women of America; fivechildren, Katherine, wife of President Patterson of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton Institute; Robert, jr., assistant secretary of the National Negro Business league; Allen, who lives with the family at Capahosic and Jennie, student at Hampton.

Dr. Dillard Dies in Virginia; Famous Educator Was 84

Washington Post 8-3-40 Washington

Awarded Gold Medal for Promoting Good Relations Between Races; Began Career Teaching Mathematics; College Bears Name

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 2 (AP).—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, 84, nationally known educator, died shortly after 7 o'clock tonight at his home here. He had been ill for some time.

Dr. Dillard, the father of Hardy C. Dillard, director of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, was president of the Jeanes Foundation for Negro Rural Schools from 1907-31 and also a director from 1910-17 and president from 1917-31 of the John F. Sclater Funds now known as the Southern Education Foundation.

Headed Church Clubs

His activities also have included the vice presidency of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in 1925, the presidency of the National Conference of Church Clubs, 1901-02, and membership on the General Education Board.

He was awarded a gold medal and $500 in 1928 by the Harmon Foundation of New York for the promotion of good relations between the races and for boosting colored youths' educational facilities in the South. He also received the Roosevelt Medal in 1937.

Dillard University, for colored, in New Orleans, was named for him.

Career Began in 1875

Dr. Dillard was born in Nansemond County in 1856 and educated at Washington and Lee, Tulane, University of the South and Harvard.

His educational career began as assistant professor of mathematics at Washington and Lee in 1875-77. He also served as principal of Rodman School in Norfolk and Norfolk Academy, later going to Washington University, St. Louis, and then to Tulane as dean of academic colleges from 1904-07. He received the LL. D. degree from Tulane in 1908. Washington and Lee conferred the D. Litt. degree upon him in 1899.

Funeral services for Dr. Dillard will be held at 3:30 Sunday afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church here.

END COMES TO RETIRED HEAD OF TUSKEGEE

Famous Educator and Leader Succumbs at Home In Virginia

Call

CAPAHOSIC, Va.—(ANP)—Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute; famous and widely loved, leader of his people, educator and interracial statesman, died at his home here Friday night, after an illness which had kept him inactive for several years.

6/7/40 Kansas City, Mo.

Funeral services were held at Hampton institute at 2 p. m. Tuesday afternoon.

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When the dross of present day glamour has vanished and history reveals the true story of Negro leadership in America, Robert Russa Moton will undoubtedly stand revealed as one of the greatest Negroes who has trod the American stage, and one of her truly great citizens regardless of race.

Last Individual Leader

Stepping into the shoes of the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1915 as principal of Tuskegee institute and virtual leader of the Negro race, the modest Moton quietly guided the famous institution into even greater size and scope and by his self-effacing greatness of heart helped to carry on the Washington program. He lived to win the esteem and fealty of American leaders, black and white, perhaps the last individual leader the race will have had.

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For two years he worked in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the state legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advance his age. When this fell through, he went to Hampton institute from which he was graduated in 1890.

Has Many Degrees

Young Moton taught in a backwoods school at Cottontown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the state bar. For 24 years he was connected with Hampton and because of the brilliance of his work received many honorary degrees. He held LL.D.'s from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard universities. In 1930 he received a Litt. D. from Lincoln (Pa.), and in 1929 an A. M. from Harvard.

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Award Winner

Under President Hoover he was chairman of a federal commission sent to Haiti to study educational conditions there and made a report published by the state department following his return in 1930. He also served as organizer and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930 he received the Harmon award for his contributions to better race relationships and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moton, known nationally for her activities on behalf of the women of America; five children, Katherine, wife of President Patterson of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton institute; Robert Jr., assistant secretary of the National Negro Business league; Allen, who lives with the family at Capahosic and Jennie, student at Hampton.

Dr. J.H.Dillard, Educator, Dies At Age of 84

Constitution

8-3-40

Richmond, Va.

Prominent Virginian Was Winner of Roosevelt Medal in 1937.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 2.—(AP)—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, 84, winner of the 1937 Roosevelt medal for his work in behalf of the American Negro and a prominent southern educator for more than 60 years, died at his home here tonight after a long illness.

He also received a medal from the Harmon Foundation of New York in 1928 for the promotion of good relations between the races and for the improvement of Negro educational facilities in the south.

Dillard University for Negroes in New Orleans was named for him.

A son, Professor Hardy C. Dillard, is director of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

DR. MOTON, 72, DIES; A NEGRO EDUCATOR

Ex-Head of Tuskegee Institute Stricken in Richmond, Va., 5 Years After Retirement

6-1-40

GREW UP ON PLANTATION

Ex-Chairman of Education to Haiti Was Successor to Booker T. Washington

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31—Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and earned for himself recognition as one of the most famous Negro educators in America, died in his residence at Capahoosic, Gloucester County, Va., tonight. He was 72 years old. His death came exactly five years after he retired from active work at Tuskegee to become president emeritus.

Raised on Virginia Plantation

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, an outstanding Negro leader, traced his ancestry to a member of a West Indian tribe who was captured by a rival chief and sold into slavery by a Virginia sea captain in 1735. His forbears on both sides were slaves in Virginia families, and Mr. Moton grew up on a Virginia plantation where he was born on Aug. 26, 1867.

Before the Civil War his father was foreman and his mother a cook for a planter's family in Amelia County, Va. Members of the family encouraged him to become educated, and when he heard of Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., from which Booker T. Washington had been graduated, he decided to study there. He entered the institute in 1885 and was graduated in 1890.

Dr. Moton intended to become a lawyer, but the late General Armstrong, then commandant of Hampton Institute, urged him to remain and help prepare teachers. He took the position of drillmaster and assistant to the commandant. Within a few months he was promoted to the rank of commandant and soon was in charge of the cadets at the famous Negro school. He was associated closely with Dr. H. B. Frissell, a noted Negro educator.

Close to Dr. Washington

During his many years at Hampton he became intimately acquainted with Booker T. Washington, and toured the country with him, lecturing and urging Negroes to become farmers, mechanics, business and professional men. He became Dr. Washington's protégé and they were in hearty accord on methods of Negro education and advancement.

When Dr. Washington died, Dr. Moton was selected to head Tuskegee Institute, the Negro industrial school founded by the noted educator. At that time, 1915, he expressed his beliefs on race relationships as follows:

"You and I," he told his students, "belong to an undeveloped, backward race that is rarely for its own sake taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon. The question which the nation must face and the Negro, as a part of the nation, must soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civic and industrial adjustment of two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike suspicious and alike jealous and more or less prejudiced each toward the other. I believe that, unless democracy is a failure, it is entirely practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side in mutual helpfulness toward each other, each making its own contributions to the wealth and culture of our beloved country."

At Tuskegee 19 Years

As teacher, lecturer and writer, Dr. Moton did much to carry out his aims in the nineteen years he headed Tuskegee Institute. This he did despite poor health for many years, which forced him to retire as president in 1935.

In 1930, he served as chairman of the United States Commission on Education in Haiti. He was a member of the National Advisory Commission on Education and of the commission to study education in Liberia.

Dr. Moton was a director of the Provident Hospital in Chicago and the National Health Circle. He was chairman of the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross, and member of the committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He also was a member of the committee of awards in education of the Harmon Foundation. Since 1919 he was president of the National Negro Business League. He was a vice president of the American Bible Society, and a member of the Foreign Policy Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the United States Flag Association and Phi Beta Sigma.

One of his outstanding achievements was his annual compilation of national lynching figures which he publicized widely. In 1930 he received the Harmon Award in Race Relations and two years later the Spingarn Medal.

Few Negroes had been honored more widely than Dr. Moton. He received honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters from Virginia Union University, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams, Howard University and Lincoln University. In 1929 Harvard University awarded him an honorary Master of Arts degree.

Dr. Moton was the author of several books. His first, published in 1916, was "Racial Good Will." His autobiography was published under the title "Finding a Way Out" in 1920. His volume, "What the Negro Thinks," published in 1929, was considered a penetrating study of the Negro mind.

In 1922 Dr. Moton saved a white woman from being struck by a careening taxicab on Fifth Avenue in New York. When a policeman sought his name he said, "Just say a black man did it." A reporter for The World followed him to his hotel and identified the self-effacing hero as the president of Tuskegee Institute.

He was twice married. His first wife, the former Miss Edith Hunt Harris, died in July, 1906, a year after their marriage. His second wife and the mother of his five children, was the former Jennie Dee Booth, whom he married in 1908.

Last Rites Today At Hampton For Dr. R. R. Moton

Gloucester, Va., June 3 (AP)—Funeral services for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, will be conducted tomorrow at Hampton Institute, where the famed colored educator spent 25 years as student and commandant of cadets.

The services will be in charge of the Rev. Harry Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee, and the Rev. Arthur Howe, retiring president of Hampton Institute. The place of burial has not been announced.

Dr. Moton died at his Gloucester County home Friday night on the fifth anniversary of his retirement.

Roanoke, Va., Times
June 2, 1940

Dr. Robert R. Moton

The death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, 71, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, marks the passing of one of the truly great Negro leaders of this generation. A graduate of Hampton Institute, and afterwards commandant of cadets there for 25 years, Dr. Moton succeeded the gifted Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute after the latter's death in 1915, serving with conspicuous ability and great usefulness until his retirement five years ago, since which time he had resided in Gloucester county in his native Virginia.

Born on a plantation in Amelia county, the son of a slave, it is related that one of his chores as a boy in the home of a white Presbyterian minister in the neighborhood was to brush the clothes and shine the shoes of the minister's son George. Years passed and the two boys, one white and the other colored, went their respective ways in life. The white boy was Dr. George H. Denny, who became president of Washington and Lee University and, later, of the University of Alabama; the colored boy became president of Tuskegee Institute, one of the most outstanding Negro educational institutions in the country.

Dr. Moton served on a number of highly important committees by appointment of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. During the World War he went to France at President Wilson's request to make a survey of conditions among the Negro troops. The Negro race mourns the passing of one of its most renowned leaders and the Nation salutes the memory of a distinguished educator who was truly a patriotic and useful American.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
June 2, 1940

FAMED NEGRO EDUCATOR DEAD

GLOUCESTER, Va., June 1.—(AP)—Death wrote finis last night on the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America. He succeeded Booker Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute. He died at his home on the Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Died. Dr. Robert Russa Moton, 72, famed Negro educator, great & good friend of Booker T. Washington, whom he succeeded (1915) as president of Tuskegee Institute; exactly five years after his retirement; in Capahosic, Va. He annually compiled national lynching figures, widely publicized them. His score for 1930: 3.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 1, 1940

Famous Negro Educator Dies At Cappohosic

Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee, Succumbs

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, 71, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his residence in Cappahosic, Gloucester County, last night at 7:30 o'clock. His death came on the fifth anniversary of his retirement from the institute.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia County, Va., plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

When Dr. Moton was little more than a boy he conceived the idea that he would like to grow up and be a leader of his race.

At the time his prospects for realizing his ambition did not appear much more optimistic than cherishing the idea. He had been a chore boy around the home of a Presbyterian minister in Virginia, where one of his particular jobs was to brush the clothes and shine the shoes of the minister's son, George.

By a strange coincidence the boys, who were about the same age, eventually were installed as heads of the leading educational institutions of their respective races in Alabama. George became Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, and Robert, principal of Tuskegee Institute, world-famed Negro school.

Dr. Moton's path to the goal he had dreamed of was not an easy

(Turn to Page 9)

one. After being an errand boy he was waiter in the "big house," then foreman in a lumber camp. In all his activities he displayed a remarkable faculty for making friends among white people as well as Negroes.

This was attested when he was urged, although having comparatively little schooling, to enter the race for the legislature from his county. He decided, however, to strive for an education rather than enter politics.

Hampton Graduate

Shortly afterwards Moton enrolled at Hampton Institute and worked his way through the school. He continued at the school to instruct as commandant of the cadet corps, at the same time moving forward in educational and sociological work in behalf of his people. In all, he spent 25 years as an officer at Hampton.

On December 20, 1915, Dr. Moton was appointed principal of Tuskegee Institute to succeed the late Booker T. Washington. It was the big opportunity for which he had hoped and, entering upon his duties, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to the education of the Negroes of the far South.

He began with a campaign to increase the facilities of the institute. In less than 15 years the faculty was increased from 190 in 1915 to 268 and the annual budget grew from $298,000 to $580,000. Commercial and junior college courses of two years each were added to the curriculum, new dormitories were erected and other buildings were added to the school plant.

Dr. Moton was born on a Virginia plantation August 26, 1867. His father was born in slavery, the property of the Morton family of Virginia and assumed the name of his master. The son dropped the "r" because, as he related, "it was never sounded in the soft Southern accent anyway."

Greatest Achievement

What Dr. Moton regarded as one of the great achievements of his administration was bringing the United States Hospital No. 91 for Negro veterans of the World War to Tuskegee. The location of the hospital brought vehement protest from certain white elements and for several months it was feared the controversy would result in trouble.

The Ku Klux Klan paraded before the doors and around the campus of the institute, but the matter was finally settled largely through the efforts and diplomacy of Dr. Moton. A Negro officer, Col. J. H. Ward, assumed charge of the hospital, which was built at a cost of $3,000,000.

Dr. Moton was one of the founders of the commission on Interracial Cooperation, recognized especially in the South for bringing about better understanding between whites and Negroes. In 1918, President Wilson sent him to France to make a survey among the Negro soldiers.

Herbert Hoover, as chairman of the President's committee on the Mississippi River flood disaster, appointed Dr. Moton in June, 1927, as head of the committee of Negro leaders to represent the interests of the Negro flood sufferers.

A natural orator, Dr. Moton delivered addresses in all part of the country and everywhere was kindly received by white people who encouraged him in his work with substantial support. He delivered the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Washington in 1925.

Among honors conferred upon him were degrees by Williams College of Williamstown, Mass., Oberlin College of Ohio and Lincoln University.

Highlights in the Administration of Dr. Robert R. Moton at Tuskegee

Robert R. Moton, commandant of cadets, Hampton Institute, was elected second principal of Tuskegee institute in February, 1916. The same year the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio.

1917—Booker Washington Memorial Fund of $1,000,000 raised. The United States enters the World war. First Founder's Day was observed. Julius Rosenwald fund established.

1918—Erection new brick dairy barn, given by Mr. Eastman. S.A.T.C. trainees at Tuskegee institute. Commission on Interracial Cooperation organized with Dr. Moton charter member. John A. Andrew Clinical society organized.

1920—Five units, William G. Wilcox Trades Building completed. "Finding a Way Out," autobiography of Robert R. Moton, published.

1921 — Erection of Ellen Curtis James hall.

1922—Unveiling of monument to Booker Washington, the gift of the Negroes to the United States. Educational survey of Haiti made by Dr. W.T.B. Williams under the direction of Tuskegee institute. National Lincoln Memorial dedicated at Washington, D. C., with address by Dr. Moton.

1923 — Dedication in Institute chapel by Vice-President Coolidge, of United States Veterans Hospital No. 91.

1925—Alumni bowl constructed.

1925-26 — Hampton Institute-Tuskegee endowment fund raised; divided between the two institutions.

1927—Sage hall erected. College department organized at Tuskegee. Asphalt road through grounds completed. Colored Advisory Comsion to American National Red Cross (Mississippi Valley Flood disaster) appointed, with Dr. Moton as chairman. Tuskegee Institute Chapter American Red Cross given cash grant of $4,000 for douth relief of Negro farmers in Macon county.

Chambliss building donated by William V. Chambliss, Tuskegee graduate. New greenhouse erected.

1930—Chambliss Children's house erected. Addition to John A. Andrew Memorial hospital erected. Slater-Armstrong Memorial building remodeled for home economics and named Margaret Washington hall.

ROBERT R. MOTON
1916-1935

1931 — Logan hall completed. School of music opened.

1932—Hollis Burke library completed. Samuel Chapman Armstrong hall completed. Institute chapel renovated and stained glass windows installed.

1933—Asphalt roadway about Hollis Burke Frissell library built.

1934 — Douglass hall remodeled and rebuilt. "What the Negro Thinks," Robert R. Moton, published. Tuskegee college and Tuskegee high school given a rating by the Association of College and Secondary schools. Tuskegee institute choir of 100 voices sang at opening of Radio City, Rockefeller Center, New York.

Dr. Moton, with wife, visited Scotland to attend Scottish Church Missionary conference.

Dr. Moton, wife and daughter, Catherine made trip around the world.

Appointment of Captain R. S. Darnaby as first alumni secretary, and beginning of $5,000 alumni fund.

Title "principal of Tuskegee institute" changed to "president of Tuskegee institute."

Dr. JAMES HARDY DILLARD

THE DEATH last week in Charlottesville, Va., of Dr. James Hardy, Dillard is a distinct loss to the Negro of the South. The man for whom Dillard University in New Orleans was named had worked for than 60 years for better relations between whites and Negroes in the South, and for more and better schools for the Negro.

As director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, started by Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia with a capital of $1,000,000, Dr. Dillard worked unceasingly to raise the standard of Negro teachers and Negro schools in the South, especially in the rural areas. The first Jeanes teacher started in Virginia in 1908. Now there are 464 such teachers working in 491 southern counties, and last year the state contributed nearly half a million dollars towards their salaries.

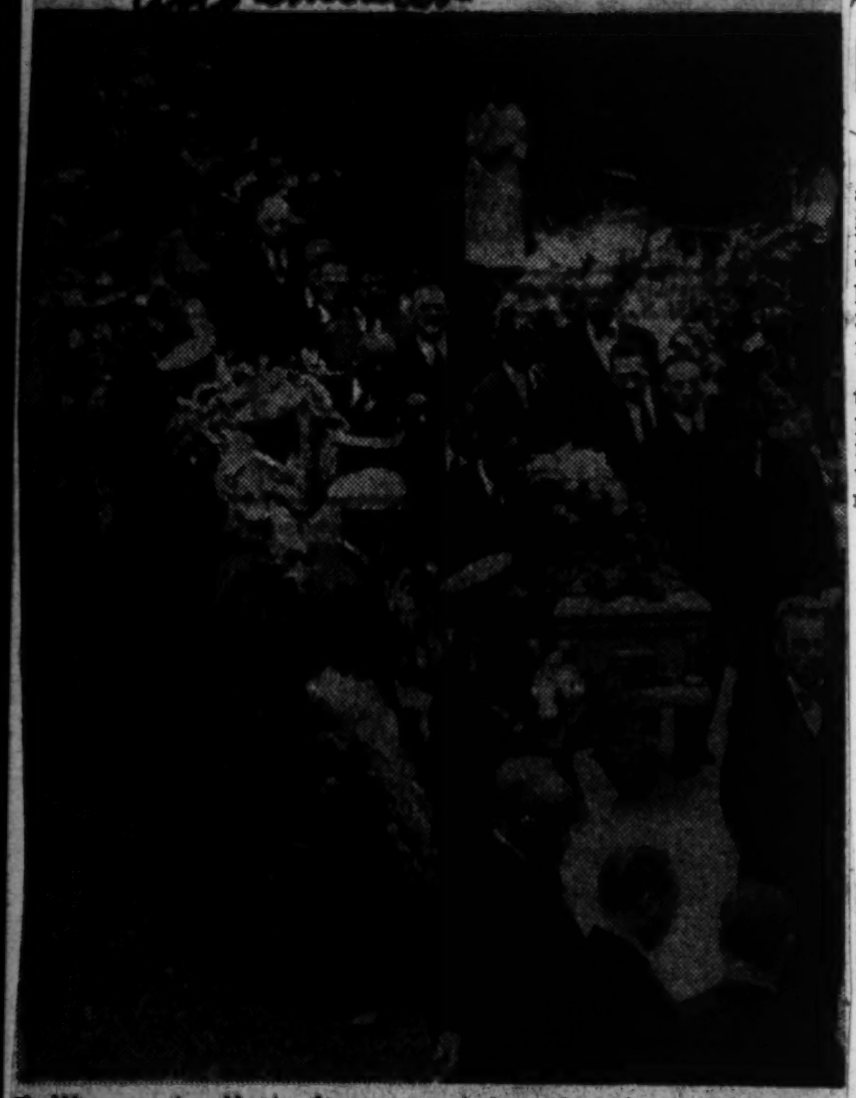
Dr. Dillard was a personal friend of Dr. Booker T. Washington (who first interested Miss Jeanes in the cause of Negro education) and also of his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton. He was on the board of directors of the National Urban League and several other inter-racial groups looking to the betterment of the Negro.

When one considers that in many parts of the South, the whites were hostile to the idea of educating Negroes, especially to giving them high school and college training, one can realize that such an enterprise was made possible only by the statesmanship in education of the late Dr. Dillard.

In awarding him an honorary degree in 1923, Harvard University said of Dr. Dillard: "A citizen of Virginia who has perceived the educational needs of both races in the South, and working for both, has won from each, esteem and confidence."

The Negro is sadly in need at this time of world crisis of more white friends of the type of Dr. James Hardy Dillard.

Moton Funeral Rites



Pallbearers roll steel grey metal casket from Memorial Church at Hampton Institute, where funeral services were held Tuesday. Dr. Moton spent twenty-five years here as student and commandant of cadets before going to Tuskegee.

LAST RITES FOR MOTON

HAMPTON, Va.—Attended by notables from church, school and the government, funeral services for Dr. Robert R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, who died at his home on Capahoosic, Va., Friday, May 31, were held here last Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

De Moton was 72. He was graduated from Hampton in 1890. He had planned to continue his studies in the field of law; but General Armstrong would not let him go. The General recognized that here was a born leader

(Continued on Page 8)

© A.N.P.

LATE MAJ. R. R. MOTON

of men and he knew this leadership was needed at the school. The young graduate was soon in charge of all the boys. Always a student and teacher of the Bible, he exemplified in life the lessons he taught. His devotion to his mother, to his family and his loyalty to friends will always remain a priceless memory to those within these privileged circles. He held the post of Commandant under Hollis Burke Frissell until the death of Booker T. Washington at which time he was "loaned" to Tuskegee as its second principal; but he always continued to be a part of the Hampton family. He was a member of its board of trustees for many years.

As a part of the Hampton family circle Dr. Moton's advice was constantly sought after and followed: for it was sound and tempered with human understanding.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moton, five children, Katherine, wife of President Patterson of Tuskege; Charlotte, Hampton Institute teacher, Robert, Jr., Allen, and Jennie.

Albany, Ga., Herald
June 6, 1940

This Is My Personal Column

By H. T. M.

NEGRO LEADER A POWER FOR GOOD

Richly deserved are the tributes paid by the press of the nation to the late Robert R. Moton, outstanding Negro educator and leader. Failing health forced his retirement from the presidency of Tuskegee Institute several years ago, but his interest in Negro education and the promotion of good will between the white and colored races in this country continued to the end of his life.

Doctor Moton visited Albany several years after he succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee, and addressed a large audience at the Municipal Auditorium. To white and colored Albanians he talked sensibly and impressively about the fundamentals of citizenship—the foolishness of friction between the races, the desire of most white men to be helpful, and hopelessness of material progress of Negroes in the South without the sympathy and support of their white neighbors.

Doctor Moton poked a good deal of fun at his own people. "As a race," he said, "we are rarely gifted. We have the most beautiful curly hair in the world. The Lord made it that way and we should be proud to keep it that way. But while our straight-haired white friends are using hot irons and other devices to make their hair curl like ours, our own people are putting all sorts of concoctions on their hair to take the curl out of it and make it look like bunches of black string." An impressive orator, Doctor Moton held the close attention of his audience for an hour.

Recalling the helpfulness of this leader of his race for many years, and summing up his record as an educator, the Baltimore Sun adds the following: "Doctor Moton's record as a leader of Negro thought was equally impressive. During his early years at Hampton and later at Tuskegee he was an active speaker, and he wrote a great many books dealing with the problems confronting members of his race. Everything that he said was pitched on a high moral level. He did not believe in short cuts and he eschewed aggressive tactics. He preached responsibility and a doctrine of live and let live, which proved impressive to members of the white race as well as to Negroes. Few influences more beneficent than his have been felt in recent years in the domain in which the two races are trying to work out a viable adjustment."

Leaders From All Parts of Nation At Moton's Funeral

HAMPTON, Va.—(ANP) Leaders of both races from all parts of the nation paid their last respects to Dr. Robert R. Moton, deceased president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, whose funeral was held at Hampton institute Tuesday afternoon.

Those who attended and took active part included:

Active Pall Bearers: Edwin Burke, J. J. Flood, William L. Dawson, Tuskegee Institute, Geo. Collins, Norfolk Va., William M. Cooper, G. E. Smith, D. H. Terry and Charles H. Williams, Hampton Institute.

Honorary Pall Bearers and other friends: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Anderson, A. W. R. Bassett, Jr., John M. Botts, Albert J. Carter, M. C. Cheyne R. A. Coles, F. W. Crawley, R. W. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Davis, H. J. De Yamett, W. C. Douglas, John S. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Isham, William H. Keffiee, P. I. Lancaster, B. F. Minkins, Hamlin Nelson, Dr. J. W. Patterson, Solomon Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Proudman, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Purves W. T. Reid, F. C. Scott, A. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scoville, and James E. Wilson, all of Hampton.

W. Moore, A. J. Neely, E. H. Burne, Richard Collins, W. S. Dawson, F. L. Drye, A. L. Holsey, and Lloyd Isaacs of Tuskegee.

Professor Barco, Va. Union University, M. Thomas Bolden, Philadelphia, Rev. Richard Bolling, Norfolk, Va., Pres. and Mrs. T. D. Bluford, A. & T. College Dr. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk, Va., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, Capahosic, Va., Frank Chisholm, Sayorook, Conn., Mrs. C. J. Dale, San Francisco, Cal., Dr. Jackson Davis, New York, Dr. M. E. Davis, Pres., Negro Organization Society; Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, Bennett college, Pres. Robert P. Daniel, Shaw university, Mr .and Mrs. John Fleming, Richmond, Va., Mrs. L. Flenninger and Miss Louise Flenninger, Princeton, N. J., M. Foster, Petersburg, Va., Pres. and Mrs. John M. Gandy, Virginia State College, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union university, Dr. G. Lake Imes, Lincoln university, V. D. Johnson, Howard university, Dr. W. T. Johnson, Richmond, Va., J. S. Lee, Newport News, Va., J. H. McGrew, Philadelphia, Pa., President J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. & M. college, Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock, Va., L. F. Palmer, Newport News, Va., Thos. B. Patterson Virginia State college; B. L. Perry, Fla. A. & M. college, Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, Richmond, Va., Dr. W. B. Reid, Portsmouth Va., W. T. Reid, Fla. A. & M. college, W. T. Reid, Hampton institute, L. H. Reynolds, Richmond, Va., Chas. T. Russell, Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. O. Sampson, Richmond Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, Philadelphia, Pa., Pres. James E. Shepard, North Carolina College, P. Spruill, Bennett college; E. H. Spinnie, Hampton, Mrs. Ora Stokes, Richmond, A. H. Turner, Lawrenceville, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., Lester Walton, New York, G. T. Wiggins, Fla. A. & M. college, Arthur D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. B. Young, Sr., Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. J. Stuart Bryan, Richmond, Wm. A. Rogers, Va. State college, Robt. Williams, Suffolk, Va., Major and Mrs. Walter R. Brown, Hampton institute, Mrs. Dale, sister of Dr. F. D. Patterson, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Lula Foster, Norfolk Va., Miss Wilhelmina Patterson sister of Dr. Patterson, Washington, D. C., Mrs. George P. Phenix, Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thom. M. Blanton (brother) Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Alberta Booker, (sister) Philadelphia, Mrs. Emily Jackson (sister) Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Jackson (nephew) Philadelphia Mrs. Model Harris (niece) Philadelphia, Mrs. Mabel Blanton, Mrs Mabel Blanton Blanton, Mrs Bertha Jetter.

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1, 1940

NEGRO EDUCATOR DIES

GLOUCESTER, C. H., Va., June 1.—(AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted negro educators in America. Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee institute died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 5, 1940

Robert R. Moton

The people of Alabama, white and black, unite with a vast company extending throughout the land in grateful homage to the good and greatly useful life of Robert R. Moton. Dr. Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute and for 19 years its president, died last Friday night at his home in Gloucester County, Va. He had been forced by ill health to retire from active work at Tuskegee in 1934.

* * *

Robert R. Moton was descended from a member of an African tribe who was captured by the chief of other tribesmen and at length sold as a slave in Virginia.

This great man's mother and father were slaves. He himself was born on a Virginia plantation in 1867 just after slavery had been abolished.

It is said that members of the family in which his mother and father served encouraged young Moton to further his education. He enrolled in Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., in 1885 and was graduated in 1890. It was from Hampton that Booker Washington had been graduated and it was through Hampton that Dr. Moton's long and close friendship with Dr. Washington developed.

After his graduation young Moton had remained at the institute and soon became commandant of cadets. Sharing Dr. Washington's views on educational and racial problems, Dr. Moton became a protege of the pioneer leader and long was associated with him in his lecture tours and other work.

It was in 1915, following the death of Dr. Washington, that Dr. Moton was chosen for the presidency of Tuskegee.

In addressing his students at that time, he said: "I believe that, unless democracy is a failure, it is entirely practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side in mutual helpfulness toward each other, each making its own contributions to the wealth and culture of our beloved country."

* * *

Dr. Moton's whole life, emerging from the shadow of slavery, was devoted to the service of that ideal and to a lofty exemplification of wise ways of advancing its realization.

He believed that the two races could go forward together. He saw his deep faith justified in notable and successive forward steps in racial relations. He himself was one of the foremost contributors to that heartening progress.

Here in Alabama, of course, there is special recognition of his service, widespread sorrow over his passing, because it was in this state that much of his most significant work was done. He valiantly and steadfastly carried forward his labors at Tuskegee despite the poor health which at length compelled his retirement.

He sought his great goals ever through the means of understanding, good will and cooperation. His high accomplishments are a mighty testimony both to the man and his methods.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 4, 1940

NOTED NEGRO EDUCATOR

Dr. Robert R. Moton, the most noted Negro educator in this country, died last Friday at his home in Virginia. Five years ago he retired as head of the famous Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He had succeeded the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

From the sketch of him published by the New York Times this extract is taken:

Few Negroes had been honored more widely than Dr. Moton. He received honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters from Virginia Union University, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams, Howard University and Lincoln University. In 1929 Harvard University awarded him an honorary Master of Arts degree.

Dr. Moton was the author of several books. His first, published in 1916, was "Racial Good Will." His autobiography was published under the title "Finding a Way Out" in 1920. His volume, "What the Negro Thinks," published in 1929, was considered a penetrating study of the Negro mind.

In 1922 Dr. Motor saved a white woman from being struck by a careening taxicab on Fifth Avenue in New York. When a policeman sought his name he said, "Just say a black man did it." A reporter for The World followed him to his hotel and identified the self-effacing hero as the president of Tuskegee Institute.

Like his predecessor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton was an active and effective advocate of friendly relations between the races and he deserves the praise now being given him.

Albany, Ga., Herald
June 1, 1940

Robert R. Moton, Noted Negro Educator, Dies

Succeeded Booker T. Washington as President Of Tuskegee.

GLOUCESTER C. H., Va., June 1 (AP).—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

Doctor Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Moton, who as a boy brushed the clothes and polished the shoes of the son of a Presbyterian minister in Virginia, in later years came in contact with that same minister's son in the educational field. The white youth became Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, not far from Tuskegee, where Moton took over the principalship in 1915.

From chore boy to waiter to lumber camp foreman to student marked the early life of Moton. He enrolled at Hampton Institute, and moved ahead steadily in the field of Negro education. He spent 25 years at the institution as a teacher and as commandant of the cadet corps.

Tuskegee developed extensively under his administration, and it also was during his tenure that U. S. Hospital No. 91 for Negro veterans was established there, over the protest of the Ku Klux Klan and some other groups.

Doctor Moton was one of the founders of the Commission on Interracial co-operation and was called into service of various kinds by Presidents Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt and Hoover. Several colleges honored him with degrees.

Funeral arrangements had not been complete today.

VIRGINIA SOIL RECEIVES THE REMAINS OF A NATIVE SON

Defender - 6/15/40 Chicago, Ill

Striking action photograph taken June 4 as pallbearers lowered the body of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, into the grave at Hampton, Va. Dr. Moton, who was 72 years of age, died at his home in Capahosic, Va., on May 31. He lived to win the esteem and fealty of American leaders.—Cheyne photo.

DR. MOTON

Dr. Robert R. Moton is dead, but the idea of education to which as president of Tuskegee Institute he gave nineteen years of his life goes on. Emanating from the mind of General Armstrong, whose objective was "to teach the Negro to put labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it," continued and developed by Booker T. Washington, consolidated by Dr. Moton and guided today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the program, while making normal adjustments to keep courses in line with current events, still falls within the original pattern. "We shall prosper," said Booker Washington, "in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In this continuity Dr. Moton's work will live. But in the passing of the man himself, "calm, unostentatious, unpresuming," with his great qualities of mind and heart, Dr. Moton's friends and all members of the Negro race must feel a deep spiritual and human loss. It will be met by a people who under the Tuskegee ideal count the way to industry, integrity and thrift," and they will meet it with that fidelity of which Dr. Moton spoke at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial eighteen years ago Memorial Day. "No group in all our country has been so loyal," he said. "Whether bond or free, the Negro has served alike his country's need."

Dr. Robert Moton Of Tuskegee Dies

Eastern Age

GLOUCESTER, Va., — (AP)— Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72 years old, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died Friday, May 31, at his home in Gloucester County yesterday.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia County, Va., plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

PASSES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — News of the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, which occurred at Capahosic, Virginia, May 31, shocked and saddened the Tuskegee Institute campus as nothing has done since the passing of Booker T. Washington in 1915.

Coming to Tuskegee Institute from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., from which institution he was graduated and which he served for many years as one of its most important administrative officials (commandant of cadets) he took up the mantle of Booker T. Washington and advanced the work of his predecessor in a way that commanded the highest commendation from educators as well as leaders in all walks of life.

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON, — President Emeritus, Tuskegee Institute, educator; born Amelia County, Virginia, August 26, 1867; graduated Hampton Institute, Virginia, 1890; LL.D., Virginia Union U., Richmand 1916, Wilberforce, 1916, Oberlin, 1916, Williams, 1920, Howard, 1930; Litt. D., Lincoln U., 1920; Honorary M. A. Howard University, 1929. Commandant, Hampton Institute, 1890-1916; succeeded Boker T. Washington as principal Tuskegee Institute, 1916; Director Dunbar National Bank, New York; president Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, Chairman United States Commission on Education in Haita, 1930; Member National Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia. Trustee People's Village School, (Mt. Meigs Alabama) Industrial Home School for Colored Girls (Peak, Virginia.), Lincon University; Penn School (Frogmore, South Carolina), Fisk University, (Nashville, Tennessee), Hampton Institute, Bethune-Cookman College (Daytona Beach, Florida), Calhoun (Alabama) Colored School, Voorhees, Normal and Industrial School, (Denmark) South Carolina), Phelps Stokes Fund; Director Provident Hospital, (Chicago), National Health Circle; Chairman Committee on colored work and member home division YMCA (National Council 1924); Chairman, Tuskegee Institute Chapter American Red Cross, 1918-1935; member Committee on Church and Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; member committee on awards in education, Harmon Foundation; member advisory board American Inter-racial Peace Committee; Member National Negro Business League (President since 1919), American Bible Society (V P.), Vice President, Foreign Policy Association. American Academy Political and Social Science, United States Flag Association, Phi Beta Sigma. Independent Republican, Baptist, Mason Shriner, K. P., Elks. Author: Racial Good Will 1916; Finding a Way Out (autobiography), 1920; What the Negro Thinks, 1929. Recipient of Harmon Award in Race Relations, 1930, Spingarn medal, 1932. Elected President-Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, April, 1935. Died May 31, 1940, Capahosic, Virginia.

Robert R. Moton, A Friend to Man

By Claude A. Barnett for ANP

Robert R. Moton was a friend to mankind. The thousands of alumni of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes, students everywhere of whatever school; men and women of every race and color; presidents of the United States; educators, capitalists, working men and women; humble sharecroppers — all these—knew, respected and loved Robert Moton. In him they had a friend.

Gentle, kindly, wise in a Christian-like fashion; those of us who were fortunate enough to have been privileged to work with the man through the years, knew that his entire energy, his zeal, his ambitions, his ideals, all went to make life and living better for all people. He was a veritable ambassador of good will to all men.

In all of my association with Dr. Moton, during times when he was conferring with the great and powerful; giving words of advice to eager students or just relaxing on a fishing expedition, I have never heard him utter a mean word nor say an unkind thing of any man. He had tolerance and understanding even for those who sought to wrong him.. He has extended the helping hand to men whom we knew had mistreated him.

In school, in high places, within his home, he was ever the Christian gentleman. I have sat near as he conferred with the highest of the land; with presidents of the United States. I have been with him in the deep South where eddying currents of racial unrest and disadvantage were present; I have seen him surrounded by the ambitious and powerful among our own group—but every word, every effort, every move, was for the benefit and betterment of America and of her people both white and black.

The passing of Robert R. Moton, the Negro race, education, the patriotism which sustains our common country; the goodwill which helps men to dwell together in peace and understanding, indeed mankind itself, all have lost an apostle and friend.

Here Is Order Of Service For Moton Funeral

HAMPTON, Va.—(ANP) The following is the order of service for the funeral of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee institute, held Tuesday at Hampton institute.

PROCESSIONAL — Hymn, "How Firm a Foundation"—Choir.
INVOCATIONAL SENTENCES - Prayer and Lord's Prayer.
SCRIPTURE READING - Rev. S. Arthur Devan.
HYMN - No. 232, "O For a Closer Walk With God"—Congregation.
READING OF OBITUARY - Dr. Dr. G. Lake Imes.
REMARKS - Dr. W. W. Alexander.
READING OF RESOLUTIONS AND MESSAGES - Dr. W. T. B. Williams.
REMARKS - President Arthur Howe.
MUSIC - Hampton Institute Quartette - Spiritual - "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."
SERMON - Rev. Harry V. Richardson.
PRAYER - Choral Amen - Choir.
HYMN - No, 249 - "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" — Congregation.
BENEDICTION - Rev. Harry V. Richardson.
RECESSIONAL - Hymn No. 73— (Choir seated).
(Congregation seated as flowers were removed.

DR. R. R. MOTON

President Emeritus Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. News of the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, which occurred at Capahosic, Virginia, May 31, shocked and saddened the Tuskegee Institute campus as nothing has done since the passing of Booker T. Washington in 1915.

Coming to Tuskegee Institute from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, from which Institute of Booker T. Washington and advanced the work of his predecessor in a way that commanded the highest commendation from one of its most important admin- istrative officials (Commandant of Cadets) he took up the man- educators as well as leaders in all walks of life.

Dr. Moton was popular with the students and he frequently consulted them to get their point of view and to ascertain if they were happy and whether or not there was anything standing in the way of their progress at Tuskegee—finances or otherwise.

He was extremely popular with the members of the alumni and often talked with individuals and with groups, always seeking to improve their well being and lending encourgaement in every way possible. He wanted the graduates to keep in close touch with the activities of the school and he suggested that a committee from the alumni be named to visit the school at regular intervals and to get acquainted with the program and make suggestions for further development.

His vision for the development of the school along all lines is no where more evident than in his constructive interest in the physical welfare of the student body. Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics, who came to Tuskegee n 1916, the year of Dr. Moton's inauguration said of him:

"Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee and special adviser on military affairs to President Woodrow Wilson during the World War saw the necessity for greater physical development of our men and women so that in 1920, he initiated a broad program of outdoor intramural athletics for the students of the Institute and laid plans for the splendid physical education plant now possessed by the school."

MOTON BURIED AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

EDUCATOR'S SUDDEN DEATH IS MOURNED

BULLETIN!

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—William Rosenwald, scion of the family which worked with Dr. Moton for Negro education, made the following statement when apprised of the educator's death:

"Dr. Robert R. Moton's life was consecrated to the work of Tuskegee Institute, and to leadership in the fields of education and race relations. His contributions to America in these and other fields cause all who followed, with warm appreciation, his life's work, to feel keenly the loss entailed by his passing. We share the grief of all those who will miss the presence among us of our beloved friend."

HAMPTON, Va., June 6.—Beside the graves of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Hollis Burke, Frissell and George P. Phenix, all former presidents of Hampton institute, and before the misty gaze of scores of the nation's most distinguished leaders, black and white, they lowered the last remains of Robert Russa Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, and former commandant here, into the warm embrace of the sod he loved in Hampton Cemetery late Tuesday afternoon.

Officiating at the funeral rites, held at 2:30 in the institute church, were: President Arthur Howe, of Hampton; the Rev. H. V. Richardson, Tuskegee Institute; the Rev. Arthur Devan, the Rev. John Lenoh, W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskege, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the FSA. Many other educators and college presidents were present.

MANY TELEGRAMS, FLORAL TRIBUTES

The institute choir and quartet sang.

Hundreds of telegrams and floral tributes were received from all over the country.

Active pallbearers were: Edwin Burke, Tuskegee; J. J. Flood, Tuskegee; George Collins, Norfolk, Va.; William W. Cooper, Hampton; William L. Dawson, Tuskegee; Gideon E. Smith, Hampton; David H. Terry, Hampton, and Charles [illegible] Williams, Hampton.

Dr. Moton died Friday night at his home a Capahosic, Va., with his family gathered at his bedside, from the effects of an illness which had kept him inactive for several years. He had returned to his home only a week ago from the Dixie hospital at Hampton.

The Associated Negro Press furnishes the following review of Dr. Moton' slife:

STEPPED INTO SHOES OF WASHINGTON

When the dross of present-day glamour has vanished and history reveals the true story of Negro leadership in America, Robert Russa Moton will undoubtedly stand revealed as one of the greatest Negroes who has trod the American stage, and one of her truly great citizens, regardless of race.

Stepping into the shoes of the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1915 as principal of Tuskegee Institute, and virtual leader of the Negro race, the modest Moton quietly guided the famous institution into even greater size and scope, and by his self-effacing greatness of heart, helped to carry on the Washington program.

He lived to win the esteem and fealty of American leaders, black and white, perhaps the last individual leader the race will have had.

Born August 26, 1867, at Rice, Va., of slave parents, young Moton grew up during reconstruction, which he has vividly portrayed in his autobiography, "Finding a Way Out," published in 1920. For two years he worked in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the State Legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advance his age. When this fell through, he went to Hampton Institute, from which he was graduated in 1890.

STARTED AS TEACHER IN BACKWOODS SCHOOL

Young Moton taught in a backwoods school at Cottontown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the State bar. For 24 years he was connected with Hampton, and because of his brilliance of his work, received many honorary degrees. He held LL.D.'s from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard Universities. In 1930, he received a Litt.D., from Lincoln (Pennsylvania), and in 1929, an A.M., from Harvard.

Before being selected as Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton had been secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board since 1908, and was organizer and first president of the Virginia Organization Society in 1912.

At Tuskegee, Dr. Moton established a reputation for fearless and capable leadership. His diplomacy and ability steered the institution through trying times there in the heart of the South.

WOULDN'T CHANGE STAND IN HOSPITAL CRISIS

One of his greatest tests came during the Veterans' Hospital crisis when an important group of white friends asked Dr. Moton to modify his advice that Negro surgeons should be appointed and make some change in his statement in order to save himself and the school from mob violence.

He answered: "I cannot say anything else but what I believe is true; and I believe that if I remain here and take the consequences and am made a sacrifice, it may go far toward convincing the nation that lynching is such a black blot on our civilization that public opinion will put an end to it."

For five minutes there was silence. His white friends were so astounded at his fearlessness and willingness to be a sacrifice for his ideal that they sat mute. Later they told him: "You are everlastingly right, but if they kill you, they must kill us first."

Dr. Moton also won wide acclaim for his second book, "What the Negro Thinks," which appeared in 1929, and in which he set forth his philosophy of race relation.

He was also a trustee of Fisk University, a director of the American Bible Society, trustee of People's Village school, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Industrial Home School for Colored Girls, Peake, Va.; Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Va.; vice-chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; president-emeritus of the National Negro Business League; chariman of campaign committee, Commission on Interracial Co-operation, 1930; director or the Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president of Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, and a contributor to many magazines.

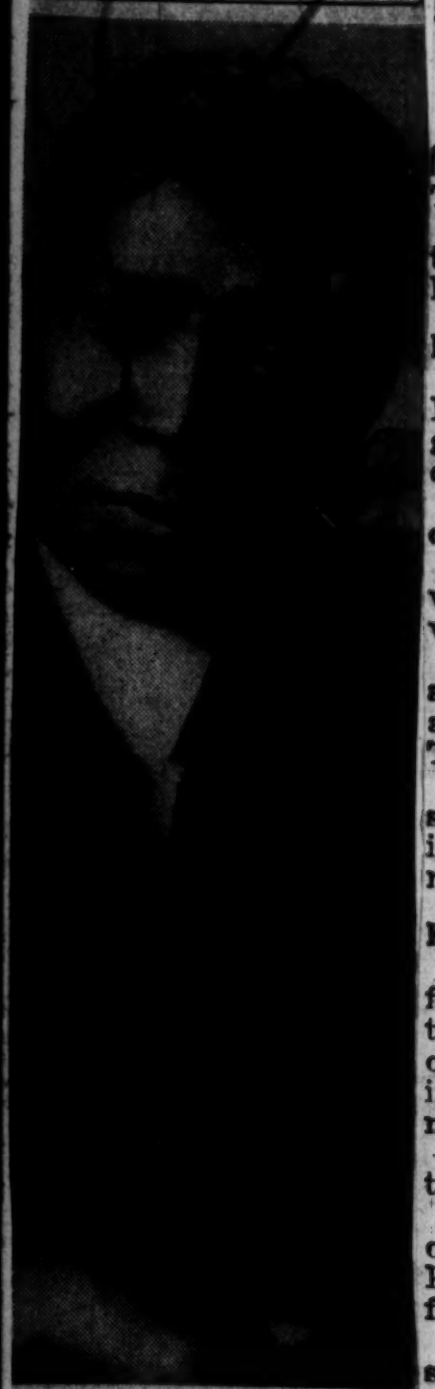
SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF HAITIAN COMMISSION

Under President Hoover, he was chairman of a Federal Commission sent to Haiti to study educational conditions there, and made a report published by the State Department following his return in 1930. He also served as organizer and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930, he received the Harmon Award for his contributions to better race relationships, and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

Because of ill health, Dr. Moton retired from the presidency of Tuskegee and from public life a few years ago. Until his death, he lived quietly at his estate near Capahosic.

Surviving him are, his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moton, known nationally for her activities on behalf of the women of America; five children, Katherine, wife of President Patterson, of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton Institute; Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of the National Negro Business League; Allen, who lives with his family at Capahosic, and [illegible]nie, student at Hampton.

DEATH AT 72



Dr. Robert Russa Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, former commandant at Hampton Institute and nationally famous as an educator, died peacefully last Friday night at his country estate in Capahosic, Va. His death robs the race and the nation of a true leader. Dr. Moton's last public statement appeared in The Pittsburgh Courier six weeks ago, following an interview with Ted Poston and Billy Rowe. (Other Pictures Page 5.)

OPINION

Robert Russa Moton

(A Great Heart)

Robert Russa Moton, retired president of Tuskegee Institute and one of our foremost citizens, was buried Tuesday on the grounds of Hampton (Va.) Institute.

As a national figure, his career is important enough to set forth what manner of man he was and what is his place in our history.

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DOUBLE DUTY

If Dr. Moton had done no more than teach at Hampton for twenty-four years and administer the great Tuskegee Institute during twenty years of its critical existence, he would have lived a full life.

Since 1915, he had thrust upon him the extra duty of service as recognized leader of the colored people.

The Presidents of the United States and their advisers, leaders in business, in education and in social work came to him for counsel.

The responsibilities were tremendous. That he was able to bear up under them for twenty years is remarkable. Five years ago he retired and the job of running Tuskegee was put upon younger shoulders.

The leadership of the people has not proved to be something that can be handed down. Today, if there is any one person who performs this function we do not know it.

• • • •

KU KLUX DEATH THREATS

When President Warren G. Harding located the first colored U.S. Veteran Hospital on Tuskegee Institute grounds, white citizens of the town, with their eyes on its $65,000 a year payroll, drew up a statement urging the President to staff it with white doctors and nurses.

They marched into Dr. Moton's office and demanded that he approve it. He refused.

Every day for more than a week they came to the office and argued and threatened. Members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded the hospital grounds, using sheets from the hospital's own storeroom.

Students guarded the Moton home. Mrs. Moton stayed awake nights fearing the Klansmen would make good their threat to kill him.

Dr. Moton issued a statement saying that all his life he had believed the races could work together harmoniously, and if he was mistaken now, the best thing that could happen to him would be "to die."

He went home and slept soundly. Southern leaders curbed the Klansmen.

The Federal Government, which had appointed colored officials to the hospital and had seen them driven away, sent more doctors and nurses. They stayed. They manned the hospital with a complete colored staff.

The question whether the government could entrust operation of Federal institutions in the deep South to colored management was settled and settled right, largely because one man possessed the courage of his convictions.

• • • •

LIKE A U.S. PRESIDENT

Some years ago a Protestant Episcopal bishop of Georgia headed a delegation to call upon President Harding in Atlanta to urge his interest in the Southern Interracial Commission.

The President was in ill-humor and used so many "hells" and "damns" in the interview that the bishop was shocked. Dr. R. R. Moton, a member of the delegation, with consummate tact calmed the President and the interview was concluded with dignity.

Outside, the bishop addressed his delegation: "Here," he said, "was the President of the United States acting like a n——r, and Dr. Moton acting like a President of the United States."

• • • •

Booker Washington said of Dr. Moton:

"I have seen him in a good many trying situations in which an ordinary man would have lost his head, but I have never seen him when he felt the least degraded or humiliated. I have learned from [Dr.] Moton that one need not belong to a superior race to be a gentleman."

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HOW TO SETTLE A QUARREL

Nine years ago, Dr. Moton led a commission to Haiti to investigate educational conditions there. In a sweltering hotel room in Port au Prince, with the thermometer outside above 100 degrees, the commissioners debated the method of procedure.

There ensued sharp differences of opinion. The room seemed to grow warmer, tempers flared. Dr. Moton asked to be excused and left the room. Knowing that no decision could be reached in the absence of the chairman, the commission soon adjourned for the day.

Newspaper men found that Dr. Moton had gone to his room, stretched across his bed and, with the aid of a fan and an iced drink, had fallen asleep.

Next day the commission met, adopted Dr. Moton's plan of action and went to work. There was no more bickering. It was plain that Dr. Moton's refusal to feel injured by what the members of the commission had said had made them feel ashamed of themselves.

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Giant as he was in stature, and in countenance, the counterpart of his great-great-great-grandfather, an African prince, Dr. Moton didn't win his way by clenching his fist, gritting his teeth and railing at circumstances or opponents.

He was rich in human kindliness, and never seemed to hate anybody.

If there was a good side to a proposition he found it and if there was no good side he made one.

• • • •

THE END OF AN ERA

Dr. Moton's death marks the end of an era. It may be that for many years no one will wield the power of national leadership first given to Frederick Douglass, later to Booker Washington, and finally entrusted to him. The king is dead and there is no successor in sight.

No one will assert that he matched either Douglass or Booker T. in wit, in eloquence, or in powers of leadership.

Of the three, Douglass was more polished and eloquent; Booker T. was the wittiest; Moton had the biggest heart.

Douglass was the advanced thinker whose states-

manship is as sound today as a half century ago. He constantly admonishing his own people against resentstood for the absolute equality of all men as citizens ment and ill-will.

and the removal of all racial barriers. The North re-

spected him; the South hated him.

Booker T., the great conservative, advocated sepa- burdens t

ration and segregation as the road to interracial good under the

will. The white South adored him; the white North lant figur

gave millions for his program. The colored people came bac

divided into two hostile camps. inhumani

Moton stood midway between the two, a conserva-

tive trying to win the white South to a liberal program.

• • • •

We have said that his task was difficult and his burdens tremendous, that his physical powers cracked under the strain. But we must add that no more gallant figure ever rode out to the wars, and none ever came back with colors so unstained by selfishness or inhumanity.

Tuskegee Students In Tribute To Dr. Moton

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute and community observed silence for a period of 10 minutes beginning at 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 4, which was the hour of the funeral of Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died at his home, Capahosic, Va., on May 31.

The funeral service for the distinguished educator was held at Hampton institute, his Alma Mater, where he served over a long period of years as one of its highly regarded and most important administrative officials, before assuming the presidency of Tuskegee Institute.

Promptly at 2:30 the bell in the tower of Thrasher hall was tolled to indicate the beginning of the period of silence and all activities of the school ceased immediately.

The huge dynamo and power plant which, hours of the day goes everlastingly on with its ceaseless hum, stopped, as well as every other activity on the campus. Pedestrians and vehicular traffic stopped and remained stationary and silent for the ten minute period.

It was a touching and impressive tribute of respect in appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Moton to the institute, the Negro race and the nation.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
June 5, 1940

Robert R. Moton

(The Baltimore Sun)

Like Booker T. Washington, whom he succeeded as head of Tuskegee Institute in 1915, Dr. Robert R. Moton dedicated his life to two great tasks. First, to the development of Negro education and, second to the exposition of the doctrine that workable relationships between the white and Negro races could best be founded on good will. His achievements in pursuit of both of these purposes were conspicuous.

As an educator, he enlarged and carried on the work which Dr. Washington had begun at Tuskegee. That institution had been started on hope and a shoestring. Dr. Washington had built it up into a large industrial school with an annual budget of nearly $300,000. Dr. Moton added commercial and college courses and enlarged both the faculty and the plant. Not only in conception but in material equipment the school became a counterpart of Hampton, at which both Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton had had their training. Both institutions have emphasized occupational courses rather than the more classical forms of education. Now the general emphasis in institutions for Negroes seems to be shifting to the classical side. But the importance of vocational schools remains tremendous, and the contribution which Dr. Moton made to the development of this side of Negro education entitles him to rank as one of the great benefactors of his race.

Dr. Moton's record as a leader of Negro thought was equally impressive. During his early years at Hampton and later at Tuskegee he was an active speaker, and he wrote a great many books dealing with the problems confronting members of his race. Everything that he said was pitched on a high moral level. He did not believe in short cuts and he eschewed aggressive tactics. He preached responsibility and a doctrine of live and let live, which proved impressive to members of the white race as well as to Negroes. Few influences more beneficent than his have been felt in recent years in the domain in which the two races are trying to work out a viable adjustment.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 3, 1940

THE DEATH OF DR. MOTON

The death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, former principal of Tuskegee Institute, removes one of the ablest and most useful Alabamians that ever lived in this state. Dr. Moton was a high-minded man who understood his extraordinary mission in this life, and a gentle person whom men of all races and creeds felt drawn to.

As the successor to his hero, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton picked up the torch dropped by the greatest Negro leader that ever lived in this country and carried it forward with dignity and in high good humor. He was the boyhood playmate of Dr. George H. Denny, the Virginian, who was long president of the University of Alabama. The two of them worked together for more than 20 years to create a deeper and richer culture in Alabama. Both of them loved both races, each of them was conscious of his great responsibility in the strange circumstances in which they found themselves in Alabama. They remained bosom friends until the death of Dr. Moton.

Dr. Moton in the first days of 1916 came into Alabama a stranger, but immediately he established himself as a leader of his race and a friend of the white people who hedged his race about. Throughout his career as the head of Tuskegee Institute he deported himself with dignity, intelligence and vision. He never lost his sense of balance, he never lost his sense of loyalty to his race. He was a wise and thoughtful leader, in every respect a fit successor to Booker T. Washington. He was a kindly, pleasant man, a far-seeing man. He was an eloquent orator, a passionate educator, as well as a good counsellor and a good friend.

GREAT EDUCATOR PASSES

In the passing of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, the nation loses one of its foremost educators and benefactors.

One is often lauded for his or her pioneering efforts in various field of endeavor including education but the greater praise comes to those who are able to follow in the steps of outstanding pioneers and continue doing good work along with making definite strides of advancement to gain a place of prominence in the world for themselves.

Such a man was Dr. Moton. In 1915, Dr. Moton was chosen from a list of candidates to succeed the late Booker T. Washington, one of the greatest Americans of all times, as the guiding light of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton in his ever fearless and tireless leadership, carved a niche in the education hall of fame for himself and proved a most worthy successor to Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Moton was an aggressive individual. An individual whose philosophies sound as they were often times view with skepticism by some of his contemporaries, held the highest esteem of both members of his race and the white race, North and the South.

His pleasant smile and winning personality were attributes to his success and often gained him the audience of those who could help when he was making one of his many successful attempts for the advancement of his people.

Through his 72 years, Dr. Moton remained a true scholar and a gentleman and at his passing there it little wonder that the entire populus of America mourns his death and feels the great loss which has hit this Nation of ours.

Arthur Mitchell Commemorates Robert R. Moton

WASHINGTON, June 13—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, who once was office boy to Booker T. Washington, spoke in memory of Dr. Robert R. Moton, recently deceased president emeritus of Tuskegee, from the house floor Thursday. His remarks were ordered entered in the Congressional Record.

Said the Chicago representative:

"I rise to announce the passing of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, who was the worthy successor of Dr. Booker T. Washington in the leadership of the Negro race in America. On the 31st day of May, Dr. Moton's labors ended and he was called to a well earned rest. I think the worth and services of Dr. Moton to America are recognized by every informed and well thinking man and woman of our nation. He was a contemporary of the late Dr. Washington. They attended and graduated from the same school, were life long friends, and worked together in the great cause of bringing about a better understanding and a more harmonious and friendly relationship between the racial groups of our great nation.

"While it is true that Dr. Booker T. Washington laid the foundation of the racial structure and built nobly, it was for Dr. Moton to assist him during the lifetime of Dr. Washington and, like Elisha, take up the mantle and responsibility of carrying forward the work at the passing of Dr. Washington. Dr. Moton did a real job. He went into the heart of the South and gave every ounce of strength and ability he possessed to carry forward the program initiated by Dr. Washington and the promoters of Tuskegee.

"Our nation has lost a great man; a man whose heart was filled with sympathy and love toward mankind. Dr. Moton knew no color; he had no prejudice. He was a simple, God-fearing servant dedicated to the task of character building and uplift. For more than a quarter of a century his advice was sought and followed by law making bodies in scores of our states and in our nation where the interests and welfare of the Negro was thought to be at stake. He was ever true to his friends and honest in his convictions standing courageously for the right and was concerned only with duty and achievement.

"While the President of the United States, governors of states, mayors of cities join with Dr. Moton's family and close friends in mourning his passing, I know it is the sense of this House that we, too, express our feeling in the nation's and the world's loss in his passing, and that we join the innumerable host that honor the noble life which he lived and the great service which he rendered mankind."

Simple But Beautiful Moton Rites

Hampton, Va., (ANP)—Robert R. Moton, educator, statesman, leader of his people and great American was laid to rest Tuesday, amid the scenes of historic Virginia and hallowed Hampton. Simple, tender and reverent, were the beautiful services held over the remains of Tuskegee's president-emeritus, whose passing was mourned by two races, marked by presidents, and which left a void in the hearts of countless thousands, regardless of creed or color, men and women who recognized the greatness of the man Moton.

Dr. Moton's body, brought to Hampton Institute chapel, Tuesday morning, had lain in state while friends from near and far, wended their way into the stately interior for a last glimpse of and visit with the man whom so many loved. The gorgeous, almost lush, verdue and flowers of Hampton were at their height; the campus, green carpeted, presented a vista of unexcelled beauty, and a perfect June day completed the setting as the church, seating 1,200 filled.

Amid a great array of flowers, his massive coffin lay, a blanket of red carnations across the top, with simply the word, family, attached. In is button hole was another of these his favorite flower. Standing at attention before the casket were two cadet officers in dress uniform, one from Tuskegee, the other from Hampton, signalizing is long career as commandent at the Virginia school.

The family, driving in from their home at Capahosic on the York river arrived just before the services began. Mrs. Moton, on the arm of her son Robert, Jr., displayed remarkable fortitude.

DR. MOTON

Dr. Robert R. Moton is dead, but the idea of education to which as president of Tuskegee Institute he gave nineteen years of his life goes on. Emanating from the mind of General Armstrong, whose objective was "to teach the Negro to lift labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it," continued and developed by Booker T. Washington, consolidated by Dr. Moton and guided today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the program, while making normal adjustments to keep courses in line with current events, still falls within the original pattern. "We shall prosper," said Booker Washington, "in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In this continuity Dr. Moton's work will live. But in the passing of the man himself, "calm, unostentatious, unpresuming," with his great qualities of mind and heart, Dr. Moton's friends and all members of the Negro race must feel a deep spiritual and human loss. It will be met by a people who under the Tuskegee idea "found a way to industry, integrity and thrift," and they will meet it with that fidelity of which Dr. Moton spoke at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial eighteen years ago Memorial Day. "No group in all our country has been so loyal," he said. "Whether bond or free, the Negro has served alike his country's need."

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

Booker T. Washington's successor as head of Tuskegee Institute had been long retired from active service when he passed away the other day, but so great had been his influence in Negro affairs for a quarter century that his death was mourned by Americans in all walks of life.

Dr. Moton was a modest and kindly man who in his sane and quiet way made great contributions to Negro education and to race relations.

He was in every way a statesman and diplomat who knew when it was wise to be stern and when politic to compromise. These were valuable qualities for one occupying his peculiar position in American life, and he knew how to handle the most delicate situations with a native finesse quite unparalleled.

He lived to see profound changes not only in Negro education but in the whole structure of American society; changes which are bringing to the fore new thinkers and new leaders to meet new conditions.

He assumed the position of Booker Washington's successor with modesty and maintained that attitude throughout life where men of lesser stature might have become much impressed by their importance and the associations they made.

Peering keenly and wisely at the world, and having few illusions about mankind, Dr. Moton was from first to last a genial, understanding, intelligent man who made his contribution without fanfare and passed away without an enemy.

DEATH OF DR. MOTON

AUG 11 1940

(N. Y. Times, June 1, '40)

Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and earned for himself recognition as one of the most famous Negro educators in America, died in his residence at Capahoosic, Va., May 31. He was 72 years old. His death came exactly five years after he retired from active service at Tuskegee to become president emeritus.

Bantu World

From tributes to him in the Afro-American (Negro) for June 8 we quote:

Johannesburg South Africa

"An ambassador of interracial goodwill, and for years considered the first citizen of colored America, Dr. Moton had been in the grip of ill health for several years... Winner of the Harmon Award in 1930, and the Springarn Medal in 1932, Dr. Moton who established a reputation for fearless, withal diplomatic, leadership received honor after honor... Graduate from Hampton Institute, he was commandant of cadets there until 1916, when he was named to succeed Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. Under his guidance Tuskegee grew rapidly and in less than fifteen years he increased the Tuskegee teaching staff from 190 to 268 and the annaul budget from $298,000 to $580,000.

...When President Harding located the first colored U. S. Veteran Hospital on Tuskegee Institute grounds white citizens of the town, with their eyes on its $65,000 a year payroll, drew up a statement urging the President to staff it with white doctors and nurses. They marched into Dr. Moton's office and demanded that he approve it. He refused. Every day for more than a week they came to the office and argued and threatened. Members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded the hospital grounds. Dr. Moton issued a statement saying that all his life he had believed the races could work together harmonimously, and if he was mistaken now, the best thing that could happen to him would be [illegible] curbed the Klansmen... The question whether the government could entrust operation of Federal institutions in the deep South to colored management was settled and settled right, largely because one man possessed the courage of his convictions.

President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute gave this tribute:

"What he accomplished directly for his own people was coddled, if not surpassed, by the manifold ways in which he helped members of the white race to know, respect, and work with Negroes. In this he has been outstanding."

Bantu World

VIEWS of the NEWS

Kansas City Mo.

JUN 14 1940 William Pickens

Kansas City Call

Kansas N.L. Mo.

Robert Russa Moton

MOTON is dead. It is useless to say that another great American has left us, for everybody who knew anything of him, knows that. But perhaps some have not reflected on the special difficulty that faced Robert Russa Moton when he became president of Tuskegee Institute, a difficulty which can never face any other president in the future life of that school: he had to succeed not only the founder of the school, but a most remarkable character and a man of world renown—who had made the school and himself, who was the school, as the school was Booker T. Washington.

Nobody could ever think of Tuskegee without thinking of Booker T. Washington—or of Booker T. Washington without thinking of Tuskegee. That was true for a generation.

Into this place Moton stepped, as the first successor president. It was a difficult place, and he filled it with great honor and left it with the respect of all his fellow men, all those who knew him at all. People have a great weakness: They always compare any successor rather critically with the man ahead of him,—and when that man is as outstandingly great as was Booker T. Washington, the successor is most likely to be treated very unfairly in the public mind.

But Moton stood up; in a few years he had added more money to Tuskegee's endowment funds than Booker T. Washington ever dared to hope for. He had retained all of the friends of Negro education which Washington had so tactfully and so painfully gathered together, and had added many new recruits to them.

He has walked the difficult chalk line between white criticism on the one side and black criticism on the other, not always without a slip or a fault, of course. How could any human walk that line faultlessly?

Sometimes, like Booker T. Washington ahead of him, he said the wrong thing, when trying to say the right one, or said a thing which could be easily misinterpreted. But who can talk of this great American problem everywhere and all the time, and not ever fall into that misfortune?

He finally did what Booker T. Washington never had the opportunity to do: he retired, helped to select his successor, saw the school going forward in good hands,—and died in peace and in great honor. Booker T. Washington died in great honor, but could have had so such feeling of the certain future of Tuskegee, beyond his bare faith in the friends who had stood by him to the last.

Moton is dead. Long live Tuskegee institute!

Dr. Moton Dies; Former Head of Tuskegee, 72

Famous Negro Educator Son of Slave, Successor to Booker T. Washington

GLOUCESTER, Va., May 31 (AP).—Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Turkegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester County today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement. He was seventy-two years old.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia County (Va.) plantation the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

Headed School Twenty Years

When Dr. Robert Russa Moton retired as president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., he left a school which under his direction for twenty years had expanded to almost twice its previous size. Courses had been changed from high school to college grade, endowment had increased fourfold and the institute's fame was as bright as in the days of its founder, Booker T. Washington, whom Dr. Moton succeeded on Dec. 20, 1915, soon after Mr. Washington's death.

Dr. Moton's first task at Tuskegee was to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to stabilize the institute in the crisis caused by the founder's death. This was accomplished in less than a year. Then he moved to increase the facilities of the institute. In fifteen years the faculty was increased from 190 to 268 and the annual budget grew from $298,000 to $580,000.

Dr. Moton had been in office less than a year when fire destroyed the Boys' Trades Building, the educational center of Tuskegee's life—a rambling structure that had grown by successive additions. In two years, on the site of the old building, five new fireproof brick buildings were built at a cost of $350,000. In rapid succession a new girls' dormiitory and James Hall were erected at a cost oof $100,000, a new boys' dormitory was built and new buildings added in the institute's agricultural department and the department of women's industries.

When he was little more than a boy Dr. Motton dreamed of being a leader of his race. At that time his prospects for realizing his ambition were far from rosy. He was living on a plantation in Amelia County, being taught how to read from the owner's daughter.

Fight for Education

The turning point of his life came when one of the two young sons of the plantation owner returned home from a year at the Virginia Military Institute. The Negro and the owner's son had been good friends, but this time the white boy's manner was cold, although he greeted the Negro's mother affectionately.

This steeled young Moton in his determination to get an education. At the age of eighteen he went to Hampton Institute, but failed in his entrance examinations. He was allowed to work in Hampton's sawmill and he did so for twelve months attending night school, after which he passed the entrance examinations.

After his graduation from Hampton he was employed in the school as an assistant commandant in charge of boy students, comprising both Negroes and Indians. A year later the commandant resigned and Dr. Moton received the position, gaining the title of major. He remained at Hampton for twenty-five years.

He developed into a leader and counselor of officers, teachers and students. His influence spread through Virginia in the work of the Negro Organization Society and into other states as the friend and counselor of Booker T. Washington. He participated in the work of the National Negro Business League and other nation-wide efforts in which Hampton and Tuskegee were concerned. When he resigned from Tuskegee it was because of ill health.

Saw Room for All

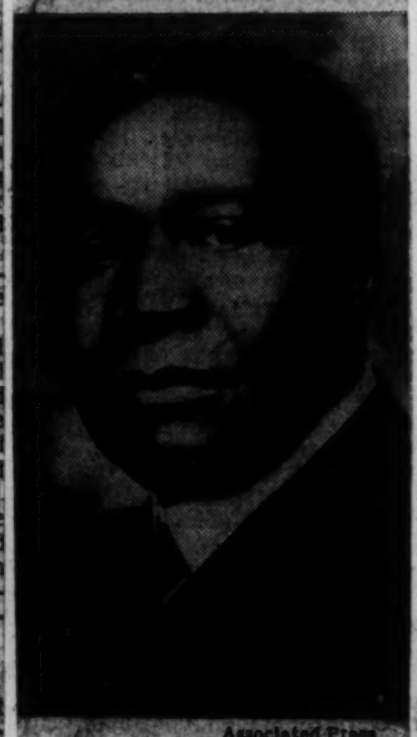
It was Dr. Moton's faith that "there is room enough and opportunity enough for both white and black to work harmoniously here together in America, each living his life unhampered by any act or untoward attitude of the other." He once told a Negro gathering, "The whole country will stand by us if we are wise and sincere and unselfish."

Long before the Negro spiritual became popular in New York, Dr. Moton was insisting that the choir of Tuskegee cling to this field of music to encourage it. Every Sunday he had the students sing his favorite hymns, "I'm Climbing Jacob's Ladder," "I'm a Weary Traveler," "I'm on My Way to That Land Where I'm Bound." Once when the presidents of several great American universities and a former Secretary of State sat in the congregation, Dr. Moton, turning to a group of Negro cotton pickers who had come in from near Notasulga, said: "Anybody who wishes to shout is at liberty to do so, for this is a free gathering."

Like many Negroes, he was fond of quoting the Bible. Many of his similes and metaphors he drew from the Good Book. It was the highest compliment he could pay to any man to say of him that he was useful." He liked that word.

Dr. Moton went to France in 1918 and during the Hoover administration headed an American delegation sent to Haiti to study education there. In 1930 he received the Harmon Award for Distinguished Service. In 1925 he delivered the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Lincoln Memorial monument in Washington. Williams and Oberlin Colleges gave him honorary degrees.

Tuskegee Past President



Associated Press
Dr. Robert Russa Moton

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 2, 1940

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON, 72, EX-TUSKEGEE HEAD, DIES

Gloucester, Va., June 1.—(AP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, died at his home in Gloucester county today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia county, Va., plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 1, 1940

Dr. Moton, 72, Ex-Head Of Tuskegee, Succumbs

GLOUCESTER, Va., May 31.—(AP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester county today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
June 1, 1940

FORMER TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHIEF TAKEN BY DEATH

Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus, Expires in Virginia

(The Associated Press)

Gloucester, Va., May 31.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72 years old, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester county today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia county, Virginia, plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

When Dr. Moton was little more than a boy he conceived the idea that he would like to grow up and be a leader of his race.

At the time his prospects for realizing his ambition did not appear much more optimistic than cherishing the idea. He had been a chore boy around the home of a Presbyterian minister in Virginia, where one of his particular jobs was to brush the clothes and shine the shoes of the minister's son, George.

By a strange coincidence the boys, who were about the same age, eventually were installed as heads of the leading educational institutions of their respective races in Alabama. George became Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, and Robert, principal of Tuskegee.

Dr. Moton's path to the goal he had dreamed of was not an easy one. After being an errand boy he was waiter in the "big house," then foreman in a lumber camp. In all his activities he displayed a remarkable faculty for making friends among white peopel as well as Negroes.

This was when he was urged, although having comparatively little schooling, to enter the race for the legislature from his county. He decided, however, to strive for an education rather than enter politics.

Shortly afterwards Moton enrolled at Hampton nstitute and worked his way through the school. He continued at the school to instruct as commandant of the cadet corps, at the same time moving forward in educational and sociological work in behalf of his people. In all, he spent 25 years as an officer at Hampton.

On December 20, 1915, Dr Moton was appointed principal of Tuskegee to succeed Washington.

He began with a campaign to increase the facilities of the institute. In less than 15 years the faculty was increased from 190 to 268 and the annual budget grew from $298,000 to $580,000. Commercial and junior college courses of two years each were added to the curriculum, new dormitories were erected and other buildings were added to the school plant.

'Dr. Moton'

Dr. Robert R. Moton is dead, but the idea of education to which as president of Tuskegee Institute he gave 19 years of his life goes on. Emanating from the mind of Gen. Armstrong, whose objective was "to teach the Negro to lift labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it," continued and developed by Booker T. Washington, consolidated by Dr. Moton and guided today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the program, while making normal adjustments to keep courses in line with current events, still falls within the original pattern. "We shall prosper," said Booker Washington, "in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

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DR. MOTON, 72, DIES; A NEGRO EDUCATOR

Head of Tuskegee Institute for 19 Years Until He Retired in 1935 Stricken in Virginia

GREW UP ON PLANTATION

Ex-Chairman of Mission to Haiti Was Successor to Booker T. Washington

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31—Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and earned for himself recognition as one of the most famous Negro educators in America, died in his residence at Capahosic, Gloucester County, Va., tonight. He was 72 years old. His death came exactly five years after he retired from active work at Tuskegee to become president emeritus.

Raised on Virginia Plantation

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, an outstanding Negro leader, traced his ancestry to a member of a West African tribe who was captured by a rival chief and sold into slavery by a Virginia sea captain in 1735. His forbears on both sides were slaves in Virginia families, and Mr. Moton grew up on a Virginia plantation where he was born on Aug. 26, 1867.

Before the Civil War his father was foreman and his mother a cook for a planter's family in Amelia County, Va. Members of the family encouraged him to become educated, and when he heard of Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., from which Booker T. Washington had been graduated, he decided to study there. He entered the institute in 1885 and was graduated in 1890.

Dr. Moton intended to become a lawyer, but the late General Armstrong, then commandant of Hampton Institute, urged him to remain and help prepare teachers. He took the position of drillmaster and assistant to the commandant. Within a few months he was promoted to the rank of commandant and soon was in charge of the cadets at the famous Negro school. He was associated closely with Dr. H. B. Frissell, a noted Negro educator.

Close to Dr. Washington

During his many years at Hampton he became intimately acquainted with Booker T. Washington and toured the country with him lecturing and urging Negroes to become farmers, mechanics, business and professional men. He became Dr. Washington's protégé and they were in hearty accord on methods of Negro education and advancement.

When Dr. Washington died, Dr. Moton was selected to head Tuskegee Institute, the Negro industrial school founded by the noted educator. At that time, 1915, he expressed his beliefs on race relationships as follows:

"You and I," he told his students, "belong to an undeveloped, backward race that is rarely for its own sake taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon. The question which the nation must face and the Negro, as a part of the nation, must soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civic and industrial adjustment of two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike suspicious and alike jealous and more or less prejudiced each toward the other. I believe that, unless democracy is a failure, it is entirely practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side in mutual helpfulness toward each other, each making its own contributions to the wealth and culture of our beloved country."

At Tuskegee 19 Years

As teacher, lecturer and writer Dr. Moton did much to carry out his aims in the nineteen years he headed Tuskegee Institute. This he did despite poor health for many years, which forced him to retire as president in 1935.

In 1930, he served as chairman of the United States Commission on Education in Haiti. He was a member of the National Advisory Commission on Education and of the commission to study education in Liberia.

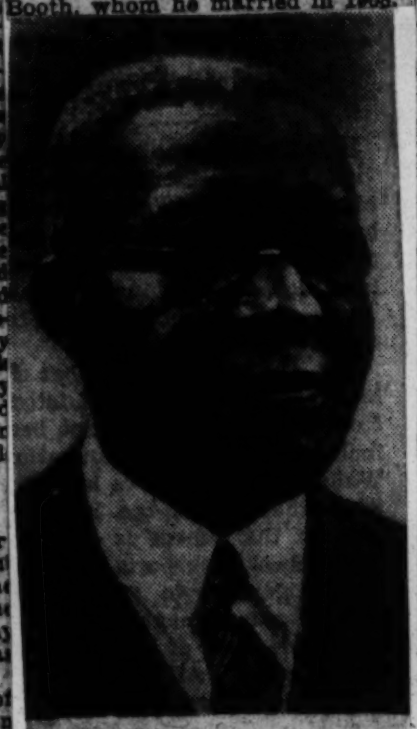
Dr. Moton was a director of the Provident Hospital in Chicago and the National Health Circle. He was chairman of the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross, and member of the committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He also was a member of the committee of awards in education of the Harmon Foundation. Since 1919 he was president of the National Negro Business League. He was a vice president of the American Bible Society, and a member of the Foreign Policy Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the United States Flag Association and Phi Beta Sigma.

One of his outstanding achievements was his annual compilation of national lynching figures which he publicized widely. In 1930 he received the Harmon Award in Race Relations and two years later the Spingarn Medal.

Few Negroes had been honored more widely than Dr. Moton. He received honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters from Virginia Union University, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams, Howard University and Lincoln University. In 1929 Harvard University awarded him an honorary Master of Arts degree.

Dr. Moton was the author of several books. His first, published in 1916, was "Racial Good Will." His autobiography was published under the title "Finding a Way Out" in 1920. His volume, "What the Negro Thinks," published in 1929, was considered a penetrating study of the Negro mind.

He was twice married. His first wife, the former Miss Edith Hunt Harris, died in July, 1906, a year after their marriage. His second wife and the mother of his five children was the former Jennie Dee Booth, whom he married in 1908.



DR. ROBERT R. MOTON
Times Wide World, 1929

Robert Russa Moton

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N.C.

The passing of Dr. Moton removes from American life one of its most princely figures, both physically and spiritually. Just to look at him filled one with inspiration, and his quiet yet determined personality made an impression never to be forgotten.

Because of his modest and retiring demeanor, the American public knew little of him prior to his selection to succeed Dr. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. By some it was thought that the election of a Hampton man was merely following a precedent. But only a short time elapsed before the world knew the truly fine and great qualities of this great successor to a great educator.

His autobiography, "Finding A Way Out," ranks among the fine chapters of individual achievement in the American democracy. His other book, "What the Negro Thinks," was a striking revelation of American Negro phychology in its attitude toward the national life.

When American history is written without prejudice, as it will be some day, it will place Robert Russa Moton as one of the truly great Americans, who without ostentation did his task in the most commendable fashion and to the end that his contribution to the happier life of the American people was of the highest quality and quantity.

Robert Russa Moton

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE DEATH of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, while perhaps not unexpected to his family and intimate friends, was a shock to the entire nation.

His conduct of the affairs of Tuskegee Institute, where he followed the late Booker T. Washington, and his development of the many outside activities in which Dr. Washington was interested, brought him nation-wide commendation.

When ill health forced his retirement five years ago, he was a commanding figure in American life, respected alike by white and colored citizens for his leadership and sane counsel.

Even in retirement his counsel was sought and his advice cherished by leaders of American thought, and he lost nothing of the stature he had attained during his regime at Tuskegee.

His death leaves a vacancy which will not be filled overnight.

"Tired he sleeps,
And Life's poor play is o'er."

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

W. A. Fountain Jr., was re-elected president of Morris Brown College for the fourth time, to remain in office until June, 1944. He is a native Georgian and a product of the school which he now heads. He was born in Athens and attended school at Morris Brown College in the days when the school was not strictly a college, but a combination of both college and high school.

Upon leaving Morris Brown, Dr. Fountain entered Garrett Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill., from which he later received a master

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

of sacred theology degree. Following this he was matriculated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. It was from this institution that Dr. Fountain received the master of arts degree. He also did special work at the University of Chicago.

Prior to his election to the presidency of Morris Brown, Dr. Fountain was pastor of some of the largest churches in Georgia, including Churches in such cities as Athens, Marietta and Macon. He also pastored one of the largest Negro churches in Evanston, Ill. The first 15 years of Dr. Fountain's experience was spent in the ministry, during which time he was able to get a true picture of the struggles and hopes of the Negro race. His varied contacts gave him a chance to see all sides of the struggle and to develop a sympathetic understanding. These former experiences have played a great part in the making of 12 years of successful administration of the affairs of Morris Brown College.

When Dr. Fountain became president of Morris Brown College in 1928, the institution was heavily in debt approximately $250,000. Through his efforts in relation to the African Methodist Churches of Georgia, which are now responsible for about 90 per cent of the college's finance, the General Education Fund, the Rosenwald Fund, the Jeanes and Slater Fund and the white citizens of Atlanta, this debt has been completely annihilated. The faculty has been improved in that when Dr. Fountain first took over the presidency most of the faculty members held bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees; while now they all hold master or doctorate degrees from such insututions as Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Cornell and Northwestern Universities. Salaries have been greatly increased and the student body has been doubled.

Under Dr. Fountain's leadership, the institution has been giving a rating by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of Southern states. It also has membership in both the Association of American Colleges and the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. It now has a conditional offer of $50,000 endowment from the Rosenwald Fund.

Dr. R. R. Moton

Negro Americans bow in homage to the passing of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, who died May 31. He was a great man who lived a great life, rendered to all America a great service, and who left behind a great spirit of unselfish labor for all mankind. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, who was once office boy for Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, adequately eulogized Dr. Moton in his remarks before Congress when he said:

"While it is true that Dr. Booker T. Washington laid the foundation of the racial structure and built nobly, it was for Dr. Moton to assist him during the lifetime of Dr. Washington and, like Elisha, take up the mantle and responsibility of carrying forward the work of Dr. Washington.

"Dr. Moton knew no color; he had no prejudice. He was a simple, God-fearing servant, dedicated to the task of character building and uplift. For more than a quarter of a century his advice was sought and followed by law-making bodies in scores of our states and in our nation where the interests and welfare of the Negro was thought to be at stake."

Registration began Saturday at Central M. E. Church for a daily vacation Bible School that is being conducted by West Mitchell Street and Central Churches under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban League. Besides representatives of the Board of Religious Education of the North Georgia Conference, all the churches and organizations in that vicinity are sharing in the promotion of the school the program of which is devised to take in people of all ages.

Recreation, handicraft, Bible study, dramatics, music, cooking and typing are some of the features to be stressed during the school session. Well-trained leaders of the city are in charge of the various departments.

Drakes Br'ch,Va.,Charlotte Gazette
June 6, 1940

Noted Negro Dies

There died at Gloucester, Va., the other day Dr. Robert R. Moton, until five years ago head of Tuskeegee Institute, Alabama. At the time of his death Dr. Moton was president emeritus of the famous Negro institution, founded by another Virginian, Booker T. Washington. Dr. Moton was a native of Amelia County, and throughout his entire life had been a builder for the Negro race. He numbered his friends thousands of white people, among them Woodrow Wilson, and Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, in whose home he practically grew up. Dr. Denny's father was a Presbyterian minister owning a large Amelia County plantation, on which Dr. Moton was born, and these two playmates became respectively heads of two of the world's most known educational institutions. Dr. Moton gave his entire life toward cementing a better understanding between the races, and the Nation mourns the loss of truly a great American whose deeds will live forever.

Pensacola, Fla. News
June 13, 1940

WITH FLORIDA EDITORS

NEGRO SCHOOL PIONEER DIES, BUT TUSKEGEE STILL GROWS

A Virginia negro boy who was born in slave quarters but became one of America's most noted educators died the other day. He was Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and served through the negro school's greatest era of progress until he retired five years ago.

With Dr. Moton at Tuskegee for many years and still there, is Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the nation's greatest scientists who has repeatedly turned down large corporation offers because he believes he can serve his race and his southland better by personally helping small farmers, white and black, solve their problems.

All of Hitler's legions cannot be as impressive to thoughtful men as the picture of old Dr. Carver, carrying a battered old golf bag stuffed with plants, walking off across the fields to talk with little Alabafa farmers or returning to his modest laboratory where he has pointed the way to industrial uses of many farm products. That kind of unselfish service is what gives a nation strength.

Young Dr. F. D. Patterson is president of Tuskegee now, and the recent dedication of a new extension course building from which instruction and encouragement will flow to small farmers indicates that the school continues to make progress. How could it fail with the rich heritage of courteous, courageous, unselfish service like that of Washington, Moton and Carver?—Tampa Times.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
June 13, 1940

THE DEATH OF DR. MOTON

The death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, former principal of Tuskegee Institute, removes one of the ablest and most useful Alabamians that ever lived in this state. Dr. Moton was a high-minded man who understood his extraordinary mission in this life, and a gentle person whom men of all races and creeds felt drawn to.

As the successor to his hero, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton picked up the torch dropped by the greatest Negro leader that ever lived in this country and carried it forward with dignity and in high good humor. He was the boyhood playmate of Dr. George H. Denny, the Virginian, who was long president of the University of Alabama. The two of them worked together for more than 20 years to create a deeper culture in Alabama. Both of them loved both races, each of them was conscious of his great responsibility in the strange circumstances in which they found themselves in Alabama. They remained bosom friends until the death of Dr. Moton.

Dr. Moton in the first days of 1916 came into Alabama a stranger, but immediately he established himself as a leader of his race and a friend of the white people who hedged his race about. Throuhout his career as the head of Tuskegee Institute he deported himself with dignity, intelligence and vision. He never lost his sense of balance, he never lost his sense of loyalty to his race. He was a wise and thoughtful leader, in every respect a fit successor to Booker T. Washington. He was a kindly, pleasant man, a far-seeing man. He was an eloquent orator, a passionate educator, as well as a good counsellor and a good friend.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
June 5, 1940

A Great Leader

Robert R. Moton was a worthy successor of Booker T. Washington. As head of Tuskegee Institute for many years, he was a safe, sane and at the same time progressive leader of the Negro race in America.

Dr. Moton visited Winston-Salem several times and was admired and respected by white and colored people alike in this city. And they heard of his death with deepest regret.

When Booker T. Washington died, many feared no one could take his place. Dr. Moton proved that their fears were groundless. No higher tribute can be paid to him as a leader of his race than to say that he was successful in carrying on the work that Dr. Washington began.

For nineteen years he was highly successful in leading the great institution which he headed in its noble objective "to teach the Negro to lift labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it."

It is inspiring to observe that Dr. F. D. Patterson, the man who succeeded Dr. Moton, is proving true to the ideals of both of his distinguished predecessors. He, too, evidently agrees with Booker Washington, who said: "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
June 12, 1940

DR. MORTON OF TUSKEGEE

It it interesting and significant to note that southern men and women and southern newspapers have been among those foremost in paying tribute to the late Dr. Robert R. Morton who for twenty years was president of Tuskegee Institute. The fact that he was a Negro has not caused them to withhold expressions of appreciation for his work and accomplishments.

Dr. Morton was born in Amelia County, Virginia and spent sixteen years of his life at Hampton Institute and upon the death of Booker T. Washington was called upon to fill his place at Tuskegee. As an educator he proved himself possessed of fine ability to take advantage of opportunity when opportunity was within his reach.

His task was not an easy one due to the fact that when he assumed charge of the Institute the country was just emerging from the first World War, and his last years there was the period of the depression of the early '30s. Nevertheless he was an important force in Negro education. His duties carried him to France for a survey of conditions among the Negro soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces, and to Haiti as chairman of the United States commission on education for that island. He extended a helping hand to many other Negro schools and colleges, and was a healthy influence on better race relations. His was a distinguished career, valuable primarily to his race, but in numerous other ways important and helpful to the whole South and the nation.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 4, 1940

Dr. James H. Dillard

A notable career in Southern education is brought to an end by the death, in his eighty-fourth year, of Dr. James Hardy Dillard, of Charlottesville. In 1937, he was awarded the distinguished service medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. On one side, the medal is inscribed with one of Theodore Roosevelt's self-imposed rules of conduct: "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

Pioneers and explorers, especially in the social sciences, have more use for this motto than those whose labors raise no conflict with the conventions. In one form or another, the winners of the Roosevelt medal arrived at their national recognition by bold and successful forays into fields which timidity and conservatism had kept closed to progress. Dr. Dillard was no exception. His particular work—the one for which he will be longest remembered—was a thirty-year labor in the Southern interracial field. When he entered it, early in the present century, it was a *terra incognita* which popular Southern thinking invested with dangerous hobgoblins. When he died—and in great part because of his pioneer explorations—it was a well-charted area in which thousands of men and women of both races were at work fashioning a firmer understanding and better working arrangement between the white and Negro races.

A fellow-worker in this cause was the late Dr. Benjamin Brawley, of Howard University, a distinguished Negro author and educator. Of Dr. Dillard, he once wrote:

> As no other man of the time, he has led in removing the causes of friction and in healing division. A pioneer in bringing different races together in an atmosphere of good understanding, he has ever appealed to patriotism and the spirit of Christian brotherhood. . . . Only by a man of infinite tact and patience could the task have been accomplished.

The titular evidence of Dr. Dillard's long social ministry is found in a long list of honors and trusts. From 1917 to 1931 he was president of the Jeanes Foundation for rural Negro schools. For many years, during the same period, he was a director and later president of the John F. Slater Fund, and vice president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund—all concerned with aid to Negro education. In 1928 he was awarded the gold medal of the Harmon Foundation, of New York, for his work in promoting better interracial relations.

The remainder of the record has to do with education in its general aspects. It begins nearly sixty years ago with ten years of teaching in Norfolk—five years as principal of the Rodman School and another five as a member of the teaching staff of the old Norfolk Academy. It includes the authorship of many books and magazine articles, membership in the Southern Education Board and General Education Board, and the rectorship, in 1917, of the College of William and Mary. It ends, as Dr. Dillard no doubt would have liked it to end, in national recognition of this Nansemond County-born educator as pre-eminently the South's pioneer in the work of interracial adjustment.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 4, 1940

A Great Virginian Passes

ONE of Virginia's most selfless servants and devoted humanitarians was lost to the State, when Dr. James Hardy Dillard died at his Charlottesville home on Friday night. Few Southerners have made so large a contribution to better relations between the races, and his passing is received with as much genuine sorrow in one racial group as the other.

Booker T. Washington's oft-quoted statement that Dr. Dillard "speaks to the poorest Negro in Alabama in the same way that he speaks to President Taft," was revelatory of the man. He was concerned with human values, rather than with the tinsel of high place, the pomp of power and circumstance. When he caught the vision of service to the Negro race, and to better interracial relations in the South and the country, he devoted his life to that cause—never seeking the limelight or asking credit for himself, always striving to achieve the maximum for others.

As director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, his contribution to better Negro education in the rural areas, was incalculable. He was the prime mover in the establishment in 1912 of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, the forerunner of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with which it was afterward largely merged. For something like a decade and a half, he held an annual four-day institute for Negro clergymen at Trenton, in the sandhills of Western South Carolina, seven miles from the nearest railroad.

His writings, unfortunately, did not often reach a large audience, for his modesty was such that he apparently did not think they were worth sending to the better-known magazines. Usually they took the form of short, concise essays, full of wisdom and common sense, which appeared in small interracial journals or other media with only a limited audience. How much wider the audience might have been can be judged from the fact that a decade ago he was the subject of a biography by Benjamin Brawley, and that Dillard University in New Orleans, a Negro institution, was named for him not long thereafter.

Added to his contribution to Negro education there was his significant service as rector of the College of William and Mary for many years. In that position he greatly furthered the cause of higher learning in Virginia, and was a notable factor in the institution's advance.

With all his honors, Dr. Dillard was invariably the gentleman, unfailingly courteous, kind and sympathetic. He reminded one of that other great Virginian who likewise did so much for better relations between the races, Dr. Robert Emory Blackwell. Always ready to champion the cause of the weak and the oppressed, never too busy to give of his time and his thought to others, the sort of man all of us would like to emulate more closely, if we only know how—that was James Hardy Dillard.

Newport News, Va. Press
June 2, 1940

ROBERT R. MOTON

ROBERT R. MOTON, who died Friday at his home in Gloucester, was one of the outstanding Negroes of all time. His father was born in slavery and he himself started his life as a chore boy in the home of a Presbyterian minister. As a lad he determined to become a leader of his race, and the story of his life should be an inspiration to every lad in the land, be he white or Negro.

After working in a lumber camp and refusing to enter the race for a seat in the Legislature, MOTON enrolled as a student at Hampton Institute. He worked his way through this school and was for 25 years an officer at the Institute. While enrolled as a student, he studied under General ARMSTRONG, founder of the school, who made a profound impression on him.

On the death of BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, MOTON was chosen to succeed him as president of Tuskegee Institute. His work there stands out as an achievement that may never be duplicated. Under his leadership, the Institute prospered and expanded. And in spite of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, MOTON brought about a vast improvement in the relationships between the Negroes and the white people.

He was one of the founders of inter-racial cooperation, the author of several books, served on numerous national committees and commissions, and was a friend of several Presidents, mong them WILSON and HOOVER.

In the death of ROBERT R. MOTON, the Negroes lose an outstanding leader of all time, a tried and true friend. And America loses one of its outstanding citizens, a man who believed in the American way and who demonstrated that it was possible to rise from slavery to a position of national leadership and international prominence.

Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
June 1, 1940

President Emeritus Of Tuskegee Is Dead

GLOUCESTER, Va., May 31, (AP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester County today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia County, Virginia, plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous negro educators in America.

Moton's Memory Is Lauded In Congress

Daily World

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)— Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, who once was office boy to Booker T. Washington, spoke in memory of Dr. Robert R. Moton, recently deceased president emeritus of Tuskegee, from the house floor Thursday. His remarks were ordered entered in the Congressional Record.

Said the Chicago representative:

"I rise to announce the passing of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, who was the worthy successor of Dr. Booker T. Washington in the leadership of the Negro race in America. On the 31st day of May, Dr. Moton's labours ended and he was called to a well earned rest. I think the worth and services of Dr. Moton to America are recognized by every informed and well thinking man and woman of our nation. He was a contemporary of the late Dr. Washington. They attended and graduated from the same school, were life-long friends, and worked together in the great cause of bringing about a better understanding and a more harmonious and friendly relationship between the racial groups of our great nation.

"While it is true that Dr. Booker T. Washington laid the foundation of the racial structure and built nobly, it was for Dr. Moton to assist him during the lifetime of Dr. Washington and, like Elisha, take up the mantle and responsibility of carrying forward the work and teachings of Washington. Dr. Moton did a real job. He went into the heart of the South and gave every ounce of strength and ability he possessed to carry forward the program initiated by Dr. Washington and the promoters of Tuskegee.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

"Our nation has lost a great man; a man whose heart was filled with sympathy and love toward mankind. Dr. Moton knew no color; he had no prejudice. He was a simple, God-fearing servant, dedicated to the task of character building and uplift. For more than a quarter of a century his advice was sought and followed by law-making bodies in scores of our states and in our nation where the interests and welfare of the Negro was thought to be at stake. He was ever true to his friends and honest in his convictions, standing courageously for the right and was concerned only with duty and achievement.

"While the President of the United States, governors of states, mayors of cities join with Dr. Moton's family and close friends in mourning his passing, I know it is the sense of this House that we, too, express our feeling in the nation's and the world's loss in his passing, and that we join the innumerable host that honor the noble life which he lived, and the great service which he rendered mankind."

Dublin, Ga. Courier-Herald
June 1, 1940

Well Known Negro Educator Passes

Gloucester, Va., (AP) Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

He succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskeegee Institute.

He died at his home on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinal
June 1, 1940

DR. ROBERT MOTON DEAD

By Associated Press

GLOUCESTER, Va., June 1—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, Negro educator and president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died last night.

Robert Moton's Death A Great Loss to America

Journal

Did Well As Successor To Booker T. Washington

(By Waldo Eugene Simmons)

Washington, D. C.—With the passing of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, 72 president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, at his residence in Gloucester, Va., Friday evening, May 31, America has lost one of its best educators.

A native of Amelia County, Virginia, where he was born the son of a slave on a plantation, it was Dr. Moton's ambition as a boy to become a leader of his race. Spurning a political career for what he considered the best interest of his race, he entered Hampton Institute and worked his way through. After graduating, he remained at Hampton as instructor of the cadet corps. He remained at Hampton twenty-five years, until 1915 when, he was called to the principalship of Tushkego.

At Tuskegee Dr. Moton proved himself able and efficient, and a fitting successor to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. Dr. Moton is credited with increasing the annual budget by $282,000, adding commercial and junior college courses; increasing the faculty from 190 to 268—all with'n fifteen years.

A tireless worker in his efforts to create better understanding between white and colored people in the South, Dr. Moton was one of the founders of the Inter-racial Co-operation Commission. In 1918, President Woodrow Wilson sent him to France to make a survey and inspection of Negro soldiers.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 1, 1940

Dr. Robert Moton, Noted Negro Educator, Dies

Gloucester C. H., Va., June 1—(AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

From chore boy to waiter to lumber camp foreman to student marked the early life of Moton. He enrolled at Hampton Institute, and moved ahead steadily in the field of Negro education. He spent twenty-five years at the institute as a teacher and as commandant of the cadet corps.

Tuskegee developed extensively under his administration, and it also was during his tenure that United States Hospital No. 91 for Negro veterans was established there, over the protest of the Ku Klux Klan and some other groups.

Dr. Moton was one of the founders of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and was called into service of various kinds by Presidents Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt and Hoover. Several colleges honored him with degrees.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed today.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
June 1, 1940

FAMOUS NEGRO EDUCATOR TAKEN BY DEATH AT HOME

GLOUCESTER, C. H., Va., June 1.—(AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Dr. Moton, Former Tuskegee President Dies In Virginia

Suceeded Founder Of School

Death Follows Retirement By Five Years

GLOUCESTER, Va. (SNS) Dr. Robert Russa Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester County Friday.

He had been retired from the post of head of one of the largest schools for colored Americans exactly five years [illegible] his death.

Dr. Moton succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee following death of the world-honored educator and industrial education exponent in 1915.

He succeeded Mr. Washington also as leader of such movements as the Business League and Health Week celebration.

Dr. Moton is said to have carried out Washington's ideas at Tuskegee "to the letter."

He was succeeded at the Tuskegee presidency by Dr. F. D. Patterson, who now holds the post.

The deceased was born on an Amelia Cohnty, Va., plantation, the son of parents once held as slaves.

Dies At Age 72

DR. R. R. MOTON —President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who quietly passed away at his home in Capahosic, Gloucester County, Va., Friday night. He was one of the Nation's pioneer educators, succeeding its founder, Booker T. Washington, in the presidency of Tuskegee.

Brunswick, Ga., News
June 1, 1940

FAMED TUSKEGEE EDUCATOR DEAD

Gloucester C. H., Va., June 1. (AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home at Capahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

FAMOUS EDUCATOR DIES IN VIRGINIA AT AGE OF 72

Funeral Services Held At Hampton Institute for Dr. Robert R. Moton

Christian Recorder
6/13/40
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPAHOSIC, Va.—(ANP) — Dr. Robert Russa Moton, 72, President of Tuskegee Institute, famous and widely loved leader, educator and interracial statesman, died at his home here Friday night, after an illness which had kept him inactive for several years. Funeral services were held at Hampton Institute 2 p.m. Tuesday afternoon.

With his family gathered at his bedside in his palatial home on the York River just below Gloucester, Dr. Moten, who returned a week ago from the Dixie hospital at Hampton, Va., where he had gone for a health check-up, passed away peacefully amid the scenes of his native and beloved Virginia.

Born on August 26, 1867, at Rice, Va. of slave parents, young Moton grew up during Reconstruction, which he has vividly portrayed in his autobiography, "Finding A Way Out," published in 1920. For two years he worked in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the state legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advance his age. When this fell through, he went to Hampton Institute from which he was graduated in 1890.

Young Moton taught in a backwoods school at Cottontown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the state bar. For 24 years he was connected with Hampton and because of the brilliance of his work received many honorary degrees. He held LL.D.'s from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard Universities. In 1930 he received a Litt.D. from Lincoln (Pa.), and in 1929 an A. M. from Harvard.

Before being selected as Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton had been secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund board since 1908 and was organizer and first president of the Virginia Organizations Society in 1912.

A Fearless Leader

At Tuskegee Dr. Moton established a reputation for fearless and capable leadership. His diplomacy and ability steered [illegible] through trying times there in the heart of the south.

Dr. Moton won wide acclaim for his second book, "What the Negro Thinks," which appeared in 1929 and in which he set forth his philosophy of race relation.

He was also a trustee of Fisk University, a director of the American Bible Society; trustee, People's Village School, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Industrial Home school for Colored girls, Peake, Va.; vice-chairman, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; president-emeritus, National Negro Business League; chairman, campaign committee, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 1930; director, Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president, Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, and a contributor to many magazines.

Under President Hoover he was chairman of a federal commission sent to Haiti to study educational conditions there and made a report published by the State Department following his return in 1930. He also served as organizer and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930 he received the Harmon award for his contributions to better race relationships and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

Because of ill health, Dr. Moton retired from the Presidency of Tuskegee and from public life a few years ago. Until his death he lived quietly at his estate near Capahosic.

Surving him are his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moton, known nationally for her activities on behalf of the women of America; five children, Katherine, wife of President Patterson of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton Institute; Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of the National Business League; Allen, who lives with the family at Capahosic, and Jennie, student at Hampton.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 4, 1940

Dr. Moton's Service

The death of Dr. Robert R. Moton former president of Tuskegee Institute at the age of 72 removes a man to whom not only his own colored race, but the white race as well, is greatly indebted. Succeeding Dr. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Dr. Moton carried on the great work of that institution in complete sympathy with the founder of the school and with the warm cordial support of his white friends and neighbors. Though he had retired some five years ago Dr. Moton left a heritage of good work that has lived on and proven a constant source of inspiration to those at the Institute.

o o o

So far this year we've had record blizzards, record disasters and a record war. If it keeps up this old world will set a record for human endurance.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
June 1, 1940

NEGRO EDUCATOR CLAIMED BY DEATH

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 1—(AP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his Capahosic, Va., home last night, authorities of the Institute said they were informed today.

Dr. Moton, a nationally known negro educator, became president of the world-known negro college here upon the death of Booker T. Washington, its founder. He retired from active service several years ago, being succeeded by Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Dr. Moton had been in declining health several years.

Colored Woman Dies; Reported Aged 119

DEC 28 1940
Washington Post

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 27 (AP).—A colored woman, Aunt Winnie Divers, thought to be around 119 years old, possibly 121, died at the city home here today from bronchial pneumonia which developed from a cold she caught Sunday. The funeral will be tomorrow at the almshouse.

Great Assemblage Gathers In Hampton Institute Chapel To Attend Moton's Funeral

Dispatch

6/15/40

Oklahoma City

President Roosevelt Sends Telegram; Hoover Wire Says "He Was My Personal Friend"

Dr. Will Alexander Delivers Eulogy

HAMPTON, Va.—(ANP)—Robert R. Moton, educator, statesman, leader of his people, and great American, was laid to rest Tuesday, amid the scenes of his beloved Virginia and his cherished Hampton. Simple, tender and reverent were the beautiful services held over the remains of Tuskegee's president-emeritus, whose passing was mourned by two races, marked by presidents, and which left a void in the hearts of countless thousands, regardless of creed or color, men and women who recognized the greatness of the man Moton.

Dr. Moton's body, brought to Hampton Institute chapel Tuesday morning, had lain in state while friends from near and far, wended their way into the stately interior for a last glimpse of and of red carnations across the top, with simply the word, family, attached. In his button hole was another of these, his favorite flower. The sunlight filtering in through the stained glass windows seemed to catch the multi-colors of the flowers and turn them into prismatic beams. Standing at attention before the casket were two cadet officers in dress uniform, one from Tuskegee, the other from Hampton, signalizing his long career as commandant at the Virginia school.

The family, driving in from their home at Capahosic on the York river, arrived just before the services began. Mrs. Moton, on the arm of her son, Robert, Jr. displayed remarkable fortitude. Following her came her daughter, Charlotte, on the arm of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, her son-in-law. Her daughter, Jenny, leaned on the arm of her uncle, Dr. Moton's brother, Principal Joshua Blanton of Voorheen institute. Two sisters from Philadelphia and Thomas Blanton, also of Philadelphia, were among the mourners. Relatives and members of his class at Hampton, "1890," accompanied by a large group of honorary pall bearers, presidents of Negro colleges, members of the Tuskegee faculty, who were present in large numbers, and representatives of organizations followed.

Rev. Harry Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee, preached the funeral sermon and served as master of ceremonies. Rev. S. Arthur Devan, chaplain of Hampton, read the scripture lesson; the 14th chapter of St. John; Rev. G. Lake Imes of Baltimore, for 20 years an associate of Dr. Moton, read the obituary; Dr. Will Alexander, Farm Security administrator at Washington and former secretary of the National Interracial Commission, spoke of Dr. Moton as a friend. President Arthur Howe of Hampton, spoke on what Dr. Moton meant to Hampton. Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice principal of Tuskegee institute, read a few of the hundreds of telegrams which came, many of them from foremost personages.

President Roosevelt telegraphed: "In the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your devoted husband please accept an assurance of heartfelt sympathy in which Mrs. Roosevelt joins."

Former President Hoover's wire said: "I wish to express to you and to the relatives of Dr. Moton my deepest sympathy at his passing. He has been a great force in American life. Tens of thousands of Americans are indebted to him in tens of thousands of ways. He was a great leader and was my constant friend."

"I am persuaded," began Rev. Richardson, "that perhaps some men are born to rule, but it is certain that some men are born to love and be loved.

"Such a man was our friend."

The minister, in a lovely and impressive deliverance, traced Dr. Moton's life from the humble country cabin in Virginia, where he was born, up to an estate where he truly associated with kings. He reviewed Dr. Moton's kindly existence, his regard for all mankind whether of high or low degree. He pictured the devotion of the man's life to a leadership which was characterized chiefly by love of his fellowman of whatever race or creed. "Truly," said Rev. Richardson, "he was a Christian statesman."

"Among the very few men whom I trusted most," said Dr. Alexander. "Dr. Moton would have been the one and Dr. John Hope the other.

"What Dr. Moton did for white people," he continued, "is more important than what he did for his own group. I have seen him by his very presence and spoken word, literally remake the lives of thousands of white college students.

"To the tremendous change in racial attitudes of white people in America over the past 30 years, Dr. Moton contributed most. When visit with the man whom so many loved. The gorgeous, almost lush, verdue and flowers of Hampton were at their height; the campus, green carpeted, presented a vista of unexcelled beauty, and a perfect June day completed the setting as the church, seating 1,200, filled.

Amid a great array of flowers, his massive coffin lay, a blanket the clouds are out of the way and the true story is written, this man of peace, who loved peace, who sacrificed everything for peace, will stand out more brightly than the war lords of hate and strife."

The congregational songs were "Oh For a Closer Walk With God" and "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." The Hampton Glee club sang "Steal Away." William L. Dawson, J. J. Flood, Egbert Burke and William M. Cooper were active pall bearers.

The congregation followed on foot to the Hampton school cemetery where after prayer by Rev. Richardson, the body was committed to the grave. "Taps" played by Capt. Frank Drye, Tuskegee's band leader pealed out softly and in the distance as if it were an echo, answering "taps", was played.

A gush of June rain descended as the last words were spoken and all that was mortal of Robert Russa Moton, the friend of man, the great character, who like one long before him long ago, made love his creed was left at rest.

Thousands View Moton Remains At Hampton

Defender

6/15/40

Chicago, Ill.

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DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

Defender

THE HOUR HAD COME; DR. MOTON "STOOD THE TEST"

6/6/40 Chicago Defender

IT WAS graduating day at Oberlin College in June, 1928, when I first saw Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, who died recently in Virginia. He was in cap and gown marching near the head of the procession to the chapel where Dr. Henry Churchill King bestowed upon him an honorary degree for his work in the field of education.

Dr. R. R. Moton

It was strange, indeed, to behold the sight of a lone black man so stalwart and stately near the head of the column in this long line of whites clothed in the neatness of commencement day regalia. He stood out pre-eminently. We who stood on the sidelines wondered who he was. He was coupled in the procession with Henry Morgenthau, then U. S. Ambassador to Turkey who was to receive similar honors.

From that day on, one who has followed the career of Dr. Moton can fully appreciate the appropriateness of that Oberlin occasion, and better understand why such a halo of glory was being placed around him when his greatest work was yet to be accomplished. He lived up to the honor in deportment, character and service until he slept away in his Capahosic home.

* * *

DR. MOTON'S TASK at Tuskegee was not an easy one. Those who selected him to succeed Dr. Booker T. Washington did not expect him to blaze the same path of glory that had characterized the pioneer educator, but felt secure that they had chosen the right man to carry on the work and maintain the high standards of his predecessor; his ideals and his aims. This he did against many handicaps and obstacles, numerous of which were manufactured by the "get-even-crowd."

The exodus to the North had begun when Dr. Moton went to Alabama. Whites of the South looked to him to check it as the "Oracle of the Negro Race," but he astutely placed the problem right in the South's lap by stating that it held the only remedy—better treatment and better opportunities for the black man would make him content to remain at home. He held to this theory as the only solution and made friends on both sides.

Politicians of his day and of his own party knew well the value of the Tuskegee position. In Booker's time it was the Southern White House. Everything colored and white seeking political favors in that section had to be okayed there before it was officially accepted in Washington. Moton must be stripped of this power at the outset; Republicans were coming back into office, and a politician, not an educator, must dictate, the "black cabinet" declared. So those adept in the art of mud-slinging attacked him in the hope that with so much thrown some would stick. It all slid off.

* * *

THEY ACCUSED HIM of reprimanding his wife for trying to secure Pullman accommodations in the South, and kept up this whispering campaign for years to damage his reputation as conscientious race leader. He never dignified the charge with an answer. He let the "hoodlums of politics" swap the story among themselves and those of their ilk until it finally died out. It was a gentleman's reply.

When the Veterans hospital was placed at Tuskegee it created a race problem. Whites wanted white surgeons and superintendents in charge. Dr. Moton opposed the plan.

"It is for the race and my race shall control it from top to bottom," he said. The Ku Klux Klan answered him—a thousand strong they paraded bearing torches by the hospital at midnight in company with Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago. Dr. Moton passed the Klan's line of march into the hospital where a group of white friends awaited to urge him to modify his advice and save himself and school from mob violence.

He answered: "I cannot say anything else but what I believe is true; and I believe that if I remain here and take the consequences and am made a sacrifice, it may go far toward convincing the nation that lynching is such a black blot on our civilization that public opinion will put an end to it." The hour had come; he stood the test.

MOTON: A FRIEND TO MAN

Bee - 6/16/40

BY CLAUDE A. BARNETT FOR A. N. P.

ROBERT R. MOTON was a friend to mankind. The thousands of alumni of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes; students everywhere of whatever school; men and women of every race and color; presidents of the United States; educators, capitalists, working men and women; humble sharecroppers—all these—knew, respected and loved Robert Moton. In him they had a friend.

Gentle, kindly, wise in a Christian-like fashion; those of us who were fortunate enough to have been privileged to work with the man through the years, knew that his entire energy, his zeal, his ambitions, his ideals, all went to make life and living better for all people. He was a veritable ambassador of good will to all men.

In all of my association with Dr. Moton, during times when he was conferring with the great and powerful; giving words of advice to eager students or just relaxing on a fishing expedition, I have never heard him utter a mean word nor say an unkind thing of any man. He had tolerance and understanding even for those who sought to wrong him. He has extended the helping hand to men whom he knew had mistreated him.

In school, in high places, within his home, he was ever the Christian gentleman. I have sat near when he conferred with the highest of the land; with presidents of the United States. I have been with him in the deep South where eddying currents of racial unrest and disadvantage were present; I have seen him surrounded by the ambitious and powerful among our own group—but every word, every effort, every move, was for the benefit and betterment of America and her people, both white and black.

In the passing of Robert R. Moton, the Negro race, education, the patriotism which sustains our common country; the good will which helps men to dwell together in peace and understanding, indeed mankind itself, all have lost an apostle and a friend.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

THE NEGRO RACE has lost one of its finest men in the death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute. To have been called as the successor of Booker T. Washington as leader of Tuskegee was a mark of distinction. To have administered that leadership with skill and foresight for twenty years places him close to the high rank attained by the founder of Tuskegee. Dr. Moton's educational effort was not confined to office and classroom; throughout his life he worked unceasingly for better understanding between white men and Negroes.

6/7/40 New York, N.Y.

Dr. Moton was born on a Virginia plantation, the son of a salve. He had to fight for everything he wanted in life. With a will and the ability to overcome obstacles he rose above his early station. When he first tried to enter Hampton Institute he failed for lack of proper preliminary schooling. For a year thereafter he worked in the sawmill at Hampton, studying at night. On his second attempt he passed the examinations and went on to become commandant of cadets at Hampton and eventually head of Tuskegee. He believed implicitly in the future of the Negro. The day the United States entered the World War he telegraphed to President Wilson pledging the devotion of the Negro race. One of his great accomplishments was in bringing United States Hospital No. 91 for Negro veterans of the war to Tuskegee. Men of all races will mourn his passing.

—New York Herald-Tribune

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 2, 1940

Dr. R. R. Moton Death Recalls Rise to Fame

Retired Tuskegee Head Started His Career as Chore Boy.

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, Va., June 1.—(AP)—Funeral arrangements had not been completed tonight for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died at his home in Gloucester county last night, the fifth anniversary of his retirement.

Members of the family were unable to say when the funeral plans would be ready for announcement.

When Dr. Moton was little more than a boy he conceived the idea that he would like to grow up and be a leader of his race.

Strange Coincidence.

At the time his prospects for realizing his ambition did not appear much more optimistic than cherishing the idea. He had been a chore boy around the home of a Presbyterian minister in Virginia, where one of his particular jobs was to brush the clothes and shine the shoes of the minister's son, George.

By a strange coincidence the boys, who were about the same age, eventually were installed as heads of the leading educational institutions of their respective races in Alabama. George became Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, and Robert, principal of Tuskegee Institute, world-famed Negro school.

Moton enrolled at Hampton Institute and worked his way through the school. He continued at the school to instruct as commandant of the cadet corps, at the same time moving forward in educational and sociological work in behalf of his people.

Heads Tuskegee.

On December 20, 1915, Dr. Moton was appointed principal of Tuskegee Institute to succeed the late Booker T. Washington. It was the big opportunity for which he had hoped and he determined to devote the remainder of his life to the education of the Negroes of the far south.

He began with a campaign to increase the facilities of the institute. In less than 15 years the faculty was increased from 190 in 1915 to 268 and the annual budget grew from $298,000 to $580,000.

Dr. Moton was born on a Virginia plantation August 26, 1867. His father was born in slavery.

Obtained Hospital.

What Dr. Moton regarded as one of the great achievements of his administration was bringing the United States Hospital No 91 for Negro veterans of the World War to Tuskegee. The location of the hospital brought vehement protest from certain white elements and for several months it was feared the controversy would result in trouble.

The Ku Klux Klan paraded before the doors and around the campus of the institute, but the matter was finally settled largely through the efforts and diplomacy of Dr. Moton. A Negro officer, Colonel J. H. Ward, assumed charge of the hospital, which was built at a cost of $3,000,000.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
June 2, 1940

Dr. Robert Moton, Negro Educator, Dies In Virginia

Gloucester C. H., Va., June 1.—(AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

From chore boy to waiter to lumber camp foreman to student marked the early life of Moton. He enrolled at Hampton Institute, and moved ahead steadily in the field of Negro education. He spent twenty-five years at the institute as a teacher and as commandant of the cadet corps.

Tuskegee developed extensively under his administration, and it also was during his tenure that United States Hospital No. 91 for Negro veterans was established there, over the protest of the Ku Klux Klan and some other groups.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 3, 1940

Dr. Robert R. Moton

Dr. Robert R. Moton, who was born in Amelia County, Virginia, and has just died in Gloucester County, Virginia, spent 16 years of his life at Hampton Institute (more if his undergraduate years are included) and 20 years at Tuskegee. He became principal of the latter in 1915, succeeding Booker T. Washington; and he remained there until 1935.

The bare facts suggest the career of this distinguished Negro educational leader, but they do no more than suggest it. For the full story one would have to include the early difficulties and struggles, the determination to acquire his own educational background, and the growing capacity of a man who was to render exceptional service to his times. None of this process could have been easy. But Dr. Moton was to prove, as others of his race have proved, a fine ability to take advantage of opportunity, once that opportunity was within reach.

In this respect Hampton Institute became a powerful influence on his life. There he made his first advances toward growth and intellectual maturity, and there during the period when he was commandant of the cadet corps he became an administrator and an executive, with a balanced conception of Negro educational possibilities, a broadening outlook on the world about him, and a courage and resolution that he was to need many times in later years.

Filling the shoes of Dr. Washington, as he was called to do in 1915, was exceptionally difficult. In the minds of many people Tuskegee Institute *was* Dr. Washington, and in a certain sense Dr. Washington was Tuskegee Institute. His fame was peculiar, and his fame was excelled by that of no other Negro in America. A lesser man than Dr. Moton might have shrunk from the responsibility, and a less wise man might have made many mistakes. Dr. Moton did neither. He did not pretend to be another Booker T. Washington, but at the moment that was not Tuskegee's need. He did strengthen the institute in many respects, increasing its financial support, enlarging its staff of teachers, expanding its physical plant, broadening its curriculum. The times were difficult, for Dr. Moton's first years were the World War period, and his last years at Tuskegee were the depression years of the 1930's. Nevertheless, in his calm, level, persistent manner, he was an important force in Negro education.

Nor was that by any means all. The outside duties ranged far. They carried him to France for a survey of conditions among Negro soldiers in the American Expeditionary Force, and to Haiti as chairman of the United States Commission on Education for that island. They included a guiding hand in many other Negro schools and colleges, and a healthy influence on better race relations. It was a distinguished and valuable career, primarily for the Negro race but in numerous and significant ways for the whole South and for the nation.

Jackson, Miss., News
June 9, 1940

THE IDEA GOES ON

Dr. Robert R. Moton is dead, but the idea of education to which as president of Tuskegee Institute he gave nineteen years of his life, goes on. Emanating from the mind of Gen. Armstrong, whose objective was "to teach the negro to lift labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it," continued and developed by Booker T. Washingon, consolidated by Dr. Moton and guided today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the program, while making normal adjustments to keep courses in line with current events, still falls within the original pattern. "We shall prosper," said Booker Washington, "in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Mississippi has four schools teaching this idea to our negro boys and girls. The institutions at Utica, Prentiss, Braxton and Alcorn, are modelled closely after the work carried on so successfully at Tuskegee and each of these institutions could do much greater work if more adequately provided with funds. In reality they deserve liberal endowments that would spare them from incessant financial worry.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
June 1, 1940

Robert Morton, Great Negro Educator, Dead

Gloucester, C. H., Va., June 1.—(AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 2, 1940

Noted Negro Educator Dies

Dr. R. R. Moton Was President Emeritus Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 1.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, who died at his home in Capahosic, Va., Friday night, after a lingering illness, was a prominent figure in negro education and development during the past 50 years. After 20 years of successful administration at Tuskegee Institute, marked by an extensive building program and a million-dollar campaign for Hampton and Tusegee Institute, he requested that the reign of leadership be turned to younger hands. He was made president emeritus upon the election of Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson to head the famous Alabama school.

Dr. Moton as a trustee of the Institute had continued his interest in Tuskegee by wise counsel and guidance until the time of his passing.

Booker Washington said of Dr. Moton: "It has been my privilege to come into contact with many different types of people, but I know few men who are so lovable and at the same time so sensible in their nature as Major Moton. He has not learned to hate or distrust any class of people and he is just as ready to assist and show kindness to a white man as to a black man; to a Southerner as to a Northerner."

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, close associate of Dr. Moton at Hampton Institute, and since 1918 a valuable member of the Tuskegee staff, issued the following statement this morning, in the absence of President F. D. Patterson, who flew from another State to the bedside of the aged educator:

"At Tuskegee Institute Dr. Moton was a great constructive force. He knew how to bring out the best in people and to turn it to the good of all. He enlarged Tuskegee Institute's plant and more than doubled its finances and at the same time helped to secure increased revenue for Hampton Institute. He advanced the educational courses at Tuskegee Institute to meet modern requirements and broadened the field of the school's practical activities and so increased its usefulness not only in Alabama but in the entire South."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 5, 1940

Robert R. Moton

When Robert Russa Moton became principal of Tuskegee Institute in 1915, he took up the hardest job of leadership that any member of his race has ever faced. For not only did he have the task of trying to fill Booker T. Washington's shoes as an educator; it was also up to him to try to take Dr. Washington's place as the acknowledged leader of the Negro population of America.

It was Booker T. Washington's great leadership that made Tuskegee Institute the racial symbol it has become, over and above being a fine educational institution. Because he founded and developed Tuskegee Institute, and during his long principalship there achieved the leadership of his race, the school became the heart, as it were, of the highest and best in the endeavors, the hopes and the aspirations of the colored people. The name of Booker T. Washington and that of Tuskegee Institute became almost synonymous; and each became famous and honored the world over.

In those days, extending back for many years before the time of Dr. Washington's death in 1915, Negroes had extremely little benefit of education, and therefore they were not able to produce many outstanding leaders. But Booker T. Washington had got a good education, and he had the native wisdom and the natural capacities for leadership that soon made him the acknowledged Negro leader, the one to whom practically all the race looked for guidance and inspiration, and the one in whom not only they, but also, necessarily, the white people of America, had full confidence.

Comparatively few Negro leaders there were at all in Dr. Washington's lifetime, and none of them approached him in stature. But it was one of the great fruits of his work that the race, acquiring more and more education, was beginning to produce leaders. He helped to train, directly or indirectly, the Negro leadership that was to follow him.

It is necessary to recall Booker T. Washington's career and to understand what Tuskegee Institute meant in his time in order to pay proper tribute to Robert R. Moton as his successor. For the Negroes, and white people, too, were looking to Maj. Moton to take Dr. Washington's place in every respect. They were looking to him to keep Tuskegee Institute as the shining symbol of racial progress, and to advance its scope and influence.

Remembering how Dr. Washington towered, we can appreciate the magnitude of Maj. Moton's job. But there is no better testimonial to Moton's great success than the fact that it is necessary, now, to recall what a hard task he had ahead of him in 1915. For however hard it was, Maj. Moton made it look almost easy. He stepped into his great predecessor's shoes and in time he showed that he could fit them. Quietly, unobtrusively, without any kind of dramatic display of leadership, Robert R. Moton steadily and surely carried forward his work and emerged with the highest possible accolade—the public's acceptance of him as the true successor to Booker T. Washington in the leadership of the race.

The two men had much in common. Both were natives of Virginia, and both were graduates of Hampton Institute, where, before going to Tuskegee, Maj. Moton had been commandant for many years. They had in common also, above all else, the character which is no less essential to leadership of people than brilliant ability—the character which made them both respected and trusted by white and black alike.

For about 20 years Maj. Moton carried on at Tuskegee Institute, building carefully upon the strong foundations laid by Dr. Washington, and contributing of his own genius to the development of the work born in the genius of the other man. Then, a few years ago, ill health forced him to retire, and he returned to Virginia to spend his remaining years.

Alabama, white and Negro alike, is saddened by the death of Robert R. Moton, whom Alabamians honored second only to Booker T. Washington of his race.

Newport News, Va. Press
June 2, 1940

Moton Last Rites 2:30 Tuesday At Hampton Institute

GLOUCESTER, June 1.—(Special)—Funeral services for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 73, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute who died last night at his home in Gloucester county, will be conducted at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon at Hampton institute, Hampton, where Moton spent 25 years of his life as student and commandant of cadets. The services will be held in the Memorial church on the campus.

Rev. Harry Richardson, Negro, chaplain of Tuskegee institute, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Howe, retiring president of Hampton Institute, will conduct the services. Members of the family said tonight the place of interment has not been decided.

Dr. Moton, one of the best-known American Negro educators, was a son of a slave in Amelia county, and worked his way through Hampton institute. He became principal of Tuskegee Institute in 1916, succeeding Booker T. Washington, whose death occurred the previous year.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 9, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

American Negroes and hundreds of other persons are grieved over the death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton which occurred at his home in Capahosic, Va., the night of May 31. Funeral rites were held at the church on the campus of Hampton Institute, his alma mater, Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Moton was among the best citizens of America. His work as an educator and race leader was a phenomenal success. He was courageous, industrious, sympathetic, and believed firmly in the principles of American citizenship. He lived and worked for the highest human endeavor.

He was a worthy successor to that great American, Booker T. Washington, of whom it may be said he passed to his reward having achieved for his race and country more than any other man who lived in his time.

The people of America respected the wishes of Dr. Moton. Negroes learned to love him and to follow his leadership. He taught and preached that fundamental character and industry would save any individual or race.

He leaves as a heritage a life of service, devotion and loyalty to race and country that will inspire oncoming generations of the Negro people to greater endeavor, larger responsibility and deeper concern for the things worthwhile.

Only those who knew him best will be able to appreciate fully his fine counsel, his human approach, his kindly attitude, and his willingness to sacrifice and suffer that those he served might be benefited and protected.

Negroes everywhere can study with profit the life and character of Dr. Moton. Orators, ministers of the Gospel, and other educators would strengthen the race group substantially if the life of this great character is held up as an example of good citizenship.

While we are sad at this hour, there is much joy and comfort when we think of the life and works of this man who may be truly regarded and so understood by thinking people as one of God's choice blessings to the human family.

Five years ago to the date of his death Dr. Moton resigned his position at Tuskegee Institute and became president-emeritus of the great institution which he served for 20 years, and Dr. F. D. Patterson succeeded him.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 18, 1940

A NEGRO LEADER PASSES

LEE WILSON, Negro, young to have held the position that he did for the past 14 years, was a shining example for others of his race to follow.

His accomplishments in the business world were dwarfed when one looked over his courteous, polite record and his deeds along lines that men admire most.

The Negro race of the Lower Peninsula lost a valuable leader when LEE WILSON passed away, and his life should be an example for all Negro youth.

DR. MOTON

Dr. Robert R. Moton is dead, but the idea of education to which as president of Tuskegee Institute he gave nineteen years of his life goes on. Emanating from the mind of General Armstrong, whose objective was "to teach the Negro to lift labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it," continued and developed by Booker T. Washington, consolidated by Dr. Moton and guided today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the program, while making normal adjustments to keep courses in line with current events, still falls within the original pattern. "We shall prosper," said Booker Washington, "in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In this continuity Dr. Moton's work will live. But in the passing of the man himself, "calm, unostentatious, unpresuming," with his great qualities of mind and heart, Dr. Moton's friends and all members of the Negro race must feel a deep spiritual and human loss. It will be met by a people who under the Tuskegee idea "found a way to industry, integrity and thrift," and they will meet it with that fidelity of which Dr. Moton spoke at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial eighteen years ago Memorial Day. "No group in all our country has been so loyal," he said. "Whether bond or free, the Negro has served alike his country's need."

WM. E. DODD, HISTORIAN, IS LAID TO REST

Fined And Sentenced For Injuring Race Girl In Auto Accident

ROUND HILL, Va., Feb. 16 —Private funeral rites for Dr. William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany were held at his home here Sunday.

Dr. Dodd, 70, who in his latter years was a bitter critic of the New Deal, died Friday following an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Dodd was a recognized authority in the field of history before accepting a diplomatic post offered him by President Roosevelt and served on the faculty of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Dodd was fined $2,500, given a year's suspended sentence and ordered to pay physician's fees following his conviction in March 1939 of the hit-run injury of Gloria Grimes, of Richmond, Va., in December 1938.

In sentencing the former diplomat, a Hanover county judge gave as reasons for suspending the jail sentence the prominence of Dr. Dodd and his ill health.

Historian of Note

Born at Clayton, N. C., on October 21, 1869, Dr. Dodd achieved a wide reputation as a historian before entering the diplomatic field. His ancestors had settled in North Carolina in 1745.

He was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic institute in 1895 and was an instructor in history there for the next two years. He then went to the University of Leipzig, where he won a doctor of philosophy degree in 1900.

From 1901 until 1909 Professor Dodd taught at Randolph Macon college, leaving to take the chair of American history at the University of Chicago, where he remained until 1933 when he was sent to Germany by President Roosevelt.

Greensboro, N. C., News
March 31, 1940

NEGRO EDUCATOR TAKEN BY DEATH IN VIRGINIA

(Special to Daily News)

MARTINSVILLE, Va., March 30. Rev. James H. Thomas, prominent educator and minister of the Disciples of Christ denomination, and pastor of Fayette Street Christian church here, died early yesterday at his home in West End, following several months decline.

A graduate of Virginia State college, Rev. Thomas came here from Chatham over 25 years ago as principal of old Piedmont Christian institute, which has been succeeded by the Henry County Training school. He was probably the oldest negro minister in point of service in this section.

Funeral service was held this afternoon here.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

American Negroes and hundreds of other persons are grieved over the death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton which occurred at his home in Capahosic, Va., the night of May 31. Funeral rites were held at the church on the campus of Hampton Institute, his alma mater, Tuesday afternoon.

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He was a worthy successor to that great American, Booker T. Washington, of whom it may be said he passed to his reward having achieved for his race and country more than any other man who lived in his time.

The people of America respected the wishes of Dr. Moton. Negroes learned to love him and to follow his leadership. He taught and preached that fundamental character and industry would save any individual or race.

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Only those who knew him best will be able to appreciate fully his fine counsel, his human approach, his kindly attitude, and his willingness to sacrifice and suffer that those he served might be benefited and protected.

Negroes everywhere can study with profit the life and character of Dr. Moton. Orators, ministers of the Gospel, and other educators would strengthen the race group substantially if the life of this great character is held up as an example of good citizenship.

While we are sad at this hour, there is much joy and comfort when we think of the life and works of this man who may be truly regarded and so understood by thinking people as one of God's choice blessings to the human family.

Five years ago to the date of his death Dr. Moton resigned his position at Tuskegee Institute and became president-emeritus of the great institution which he served for 20 years, and Dr. F. D. Patterson succeeded him.

Major Moton's Monument

From Christian Science Montitor

Annually for nearly a quarter of a century the newspaper offices of the United States used to receive a bulletin, over one man's name, detailing the number of lynchings in the nation during the year. No argument or opinion was included; it was a simple statement of fact. Constant repetition of the brutal story made editors conscious of an ugly blemish upon the national record. It cried for removal. Repeated news reports, which were never suppressed by any newspaper with a social conscience, impressed the reading public. The shame of mob violence—in South or North—began gradually to be eliminated. There were only three lynchings in the United States during 1939.

The name signed to those simple bulletins was "R. R. Moton," that of Booker T. Washington's successor at the Tuskegee Institute. He was a simple Negro, advocating justice for his long oppressed race. To his work, more than to any other single factor, is due the practical wiping out of a national disgrace. Moreover, his educational achievements loom large. Presidents honored him during his active years; now white men and black will honor his memory.

Broad Vision Will Pass The Draft Bill

Editor, Journal and Guide: War between the United States and a foreign power is no longer a remote possibility. Therefore, it appears to me that those members of Congress who forever spouting about the wonders of Democracy and yet deny that the emergency has arisen demanding the most drastic peace-time measures for its preservation, constitute a "fifth column" more dangerous than any we have heretofore encountered.

The adoption of the draft bill now before the Congress, is imperative as an item in the great preparedness program to save America from the fate of Europe. But these "lip patriots" and diehard politicians whose stupid motto is: "prepare for war in the midst of war," have declared their intentions to talk the measure to death as they did the Civil Rights Bill, and thus sacrifice the nation on the altar of political expediency.

Happily, however, there still are enough true patriots around Washington with reason and common sense to defeat this sinister purpose and convince the nation and the world that the sordid influence which sent thousands of our boys, unprepared, to the slaughter in 1917, is no longer dominant in American life.

Soldiers are not born, but are made by a process of intensive training and at considerable cost. These mugwumps, smarting under the sting of an imagined wrong, and in a spirit of revenge, seek to make "front page copy" by playing politics.

But there are others of deeper wisdom and broader vision, with no enemies to punish, or friends to reward, who take the view that what is saved today, through lack of preparedness, may be paid out tomorrow in the form of tribute. Which is the greater sacrifice?

—ELIJAH HODGES
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Saddened Over Moton's Death

(Special to Tribune)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—News of the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, shocked and saddened the Tuskegee Institute campus as nothing has done since the passing of Booker T. Washington in 1915.

Coming to Tuskegee Institute from Hampton Institute, he took up the mantle of Booker T. Washington and advanced the work of his predecessor in a way that commanded the highest commendation from educators as well as leaders in all walks of life.

Dr. Moton was popular with the students and he frequently consulted them to get their point of view and to ascertain if they were happy and whether or not there was anything standing in the way of their progress at Tuskegee—finances or otherwise.

Popular With Alumni

He was extremely popular with the members of the alumni and often talked with individuals and with groups, always seeking to improve their well-being and lending encouragement in every way possible. He wanted the graduates to keep in close touch with the activities of the school and he suggested that a committee from the alumni be named to visit the school at regular intervals and to get acquainted with the program and make suggestions for further development..

His vision for the development of the school along all lines is no where more evident than in his constructive interest in the physical welfare of the student body. Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics, who came to Tuskegee in 1916, the year of Dr. Moton's inauguration said of him:

"Dr. Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee and special advisor on military affairs to President Woodrow Wilson during the World War saw the necessity for greater physical development of our men and women so that in 1920, he initiated a broad program of outdoor intra-mural athletics for the students of the Institute and laid plans for the splendid physical education plant now possessed by the school."

Speaks For Institute

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, close associate of Dr. Moton, at Hampton Institute, and since 1918 a valuable member of the Tuskegee staff, issued the following statement, in the absence of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president who was enroute to the bedside of the aged educator:

"In the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, President-Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, the South suffers a great loss. He lived a long, active, serviceable life not only to the Negro race, but to the South in general. He understood both races as few men have and worked constantly for the good of both.

"Before coming to Tuskegee Institute he served at Hampton Institute in Virginia. His work there brought him into contact not only with his own race but with the finest northern and southern white people. At Tuskegee he became a great constructive force. He knew how to bring out the best in people and turn it to the good of all.

Added to Plant

"He enlarged Tuskegee Institute's plant and more than doubled its finances and at the same time helped to secure increased revenues for Hampton Institute. He advanced the educational courses at Tuskegee Institute to meet modern requirements and broadened the field of the school's practical activities and so increased its usefulness not only in Alabama but in the entire South.

He was active in other fields than school work. He served as a member of the International Committee of the YMCA, and was constantly called into conferences of every kind that dealt in any way with Negro affairs in America and abroad. . . . Robert R. Moton was an able successor to his predecessor at Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington."

The feelings of the Hampton Alumni Association were voiced by Miss Pauline V. Massey, of New York, national president, who in a message to the TRIBUNE, said:

"The demise of Dr. Robert Russa Moton—scholar, educator, and a gentleman gracious in spirit—causes the hearts of former students of Hampton Institute to bow in sorrow at their great loss.

"The Negro race and America have lost a real friend who worked for peace and goodwill among all men.

"The National Alumni Association, of which he was an honored member, feels a deep sense of grief at his passing. . . ."

Robert Moton

THE passing of Robert Russa Moton marks the close of an era in Negro life. Once head of Tuskegee Institute, one of the most important of the South's Negro education centers, Moton was looked upon as a spokesman of the Negro people. Established at a time when the adjustment of the newly freed Negro constituted a major social and political problem, Tuskegee's program of industrial education served as a solution—at the cost, however, of the Negro's political rights. Moton's leadership was based upon compromise; political rights were sacrificed for Jim Crow jobs and doubtful education. Today in the shadow of Tuskegee stand shacks not unlike those of slave days.

Moton died in a mansion on a Virginia lake, a wealthy man. He anticipated the wishes of the Rockefellers, the Rosenwalds, the Carnegies. Major issues never found him militantly opposed to the bourbons. The Scottsboro case aroused the protests of peoples throughout the world; Moton said only that the boys should not have been on the train. The widely publicized Tuskegee statistics which serve to whitewash lynching were his idea. He urged Negroes to fight in the last world war, then went to France as Wilson's emissary to advise Negro soldiers against expecting too much democracy when they returned home.

In his nineteen years' career as Booker T. Washington's successor, Moton left much to be done, and much to be undone. A new leadership has already begun these tasks, firmly set against those compromises which Moton represented. The National Negro Congress, the Southern Youth Congress, the sharecropper unions, and other organizations which constitute this new Negro leadership, will notice Moton's passing with a heightened awareness of the great tasks that lie ahead.

Dr. James Hardy Dillard

Journal & Guide

6-15-40

Norfolk Va.

DR. Dillard, who passed away at his home in Charlottesville last week was an exceptional man in many respects. It was never unusual for Virginians, born of culture and aristocracy, to demonstrate courage and vision. The history books are full of accounts of Virginians who achieved distinction in the building of the nation; men who demonstrated great qualities of mind and heart through the evolving stages of the colony, the state, the south and the nation, from colonial times to the present. But there has been a small company indeed which elected to play the role in which Dr. Dillard was a pioneer and conspicuous leader. He devoted the major part of his life to espousing better educational opportunity for the underprivileged, with special regard for the needs of the Negro race. It required unusual courage and selflessness to do this.

When he was a young man he turned aside from a promising career as a worker in the top-flight educational institutions of the south to devote his talents to the hard task of transforming the attitude of the average white man in the south toward the Negro. He emerged at a time when it was unpopular to advocate public or private schools for colored people. The politicians were capitalizing to the utmost the bitter memories of the Civil War and the hectic years that followed. The southern states were disfranchising Negroes and taking away such citizenship rights as the war amendments bestowed upon them. To talk of education for Negroes in such an atmosphere was to arouse the ire of southern state governments and southern white people generally.

Philanthropists were striving to provide some education for Negroes through a system of private schools. Some of their representatives in the south under the leadership of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell and Dr. Booker T. Washington saw the need for an able southern white man capable of revising the southern viewpoint and of inducing state departments of education to work cooperatively with philanthropic agencies in improving educational opportunity for the underprivileged racial minority. Dr. Dillard supplied this need.

A few years after taking over the directorship of the Jeanes and Slater Funds he organized the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, enlisting the support of 11 state universities. The purpose of this organization was "to foster a scientific approach to the study of the race question in the south." Dr. Dillard realized then, as most people do now, that improvement in race relations would depend upon an informed public opinion. At the outset it was proposed that the Commission "should consult with leading men in both races, should endeavor to keep informed in regard to the relations existing between the races, and should aim especially to influence southern college men to approach the subject with intelligent information and with sympathetic interest." The original idea of correcting the southern viewpoint was held in view and at the fourth annual meeting of the Commission in Washington in December 1914, the body came to the conclusion that the outstanding need was "to transform the average white man's attitude toward the Negro," and that this could best be done through the college man.

Shortly after the organization of the Commission Dr. Dillard was invited to deliver a lecture at the University of Virginia under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fellowship. In his tactful way he undertook to get over the idea that was close to his heart, in these words: "I hesitate to make the statement, lest it be misunderstood, and yet the fact must be recognized. We must face the change from thinking of the Negroes as members of a slave race to thinking of them as members of a race which, like other races, may develop into higher civilization." These words never registered upon the University of Virginia, but spoken often in the south had a salutary effect in many places. The University Commission for the Study of Southern Race Questions was later merged into the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation which latter body has endeavored to continue the Dillard idea of looking forward, not backward, in making adjustments in the south's bi-racial problems.

With a capital of $1,000,000 supplied by the late Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Philadelphia Quakeress in 1907, the Negro Rural School Foundation, which Dr. Dillard directed until his retirement in 1931, supplied Negro rural schools with supervising teachers, whose salaries were paid in part by the Foundation and in part by the states. These supervisors were, and are in fact, "educational missionaries," for their duties are not confined to the little rural school houses. They teach the people how to grow better gardens, make better homes, look after their health, order their family life, improve their morals, and a hundred other things which make for better citizenship.

The first Jeanes teacher started in Virginia in 1908. Now there are 464 working in 491 southern counties. Last year the states contributed nearly a half-million dollars towards their salaries. Such an enterprise was made possible by the statesmanship in education of the late Dr. Dillard.

8-12-40

Probably the best estimate of the man ever expressed in words was included in the citation when Harvard University, in 1923, conferred an honorary degree upon him: "A citizen of Virginia who has perceived the educational needs of both races in the south, and, working for both, has won from each esteem and confidence." It was that vision, plus achievement, which made Dr. Dillard an exceptional man.

Negroes started life in America as slaves in the Virginia colony. Slavery in the South ended in Virginia with the close of the Civil War. It is appropriate to say that the man who made the largest contribution toward an equitable adjustment of the southern race problems arising during the first 60 years of freedom was a Virginian who received his formal schooling in the tradition of Washington and Lee.

Dr. R.R. Moton, Educator Son Of Slave, Dies

Former President Of Tuskegee Institute Passes in Gloucester

By the Associated Press

Gloucester Courthouse, Va., May 31 (AP).—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester County today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia County, Va., plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

As a boy he did chores about the home of a Virginia Presbyterian minister where one of his duties was to brush the clothes and shine the shoes of the minister's son, George. The son afterward also became an educator—Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama—while the Negro boy rose to the head of nearby Tuskegee Institute.

Wilson Sent Him Abroad

He enrolled at Hampton Institute, worked his way through school and remained there as commandant of the cadet corps. In all, he spent 25 years as an officer at Hampton.

In December, 1915, he was appointed principal of Tuskegee to succeed Washington. In less than 15 years, he boosted the institute faculty from 19 to 268 and saw the annual budget grow from $298,000 to $560,000. Commercial and junior college courses of two years each were added to the curriculum, new dormitories were erected and other buildings added to the school plant.

He was one of the founders of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. In 1918 President Wilson sent him to France to make a survey among colored soldiers, and in 1927 Herbert Hoover, as chairman of the President's committee on the Mississippi River flood disaster, appointed him head of the committee of Negro leaders.

Dr. Moton was a natural orator. Among his many addresses was the dedicatory speech at the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument in Washington.

Williams CIlege, of Williamstow, Mass.; Oberlin College, of Ohio, and Lincoln University conferred degrees upon him.

Noted Negro Educator Dies

Dr. R. R. Moton Was President Emeritus Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 1.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, who died at his home in Capahosic, Va., Friday night, after a lingering illness, was a prominent figure in negro education and development during the past 50 years. After 20 years of successful administration at Tuskegee Institute, marked by an extensive building program and a million-dollar campaign for Hampton and Tuskegee Institute, he requested that the reins of leadership be turned to younger hands. He was made president emeritus upon the election of Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson to head the famous Alabama school.

Dr. Moton as a trustee of the Institute had continued his interest in Tuskegee by wise counsel and guidance until the time of his passing.

Booker Washington said of Dr. Moton: "It has been my privilege to come into contact with many different types of people, but I know few men who are so lovable and at the same time so sensible in their nature as Major Moton. He has not learned to hate or distrust any class of people and he is just as ready to assist and show kindness to a white man as to a black man: to a Southerner as to a Northerner."

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, close associate of Dr. Moton at Hampton Institute, and since 1918 a valuable member of the Tuskegee staff, issued the following statement this morning, in the absence of President F. D. Patterson, who flew from another State to the bedside of the aged educator:

"At Tuskegee Institute Dr. Moton was a great constructive force. He knew how to bring out the best in people and to turn it to the good of all. He enlarged Tuskegee Institute's plant and more than doubled its finances and at the same time helped to secure increased revenue for Hampton Institute. He advanced the educational courses at Tuskegee Institute to meet modern requirements and broadened the field of the school's practical activities and so increased its usefulness not only in Alabama but in the entire South."

Funeral Service Set For Tuesday

By Associated Press

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, VA., June 1.—Funeral services for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died Friday night at his Gloucester County home, will be conducted Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. at Hampton Institute where Moton spent 25 years as a student and commandant of cadets.

Robert Moton, Former Tuskegee President, Dies In Virginia Home

GLOUCESTER, Va. —(AP)— Death wrote finis Friday night to the remarkable career of a Virginia Negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted Negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute died at his home at Cappahosic on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Moton, who as a boy brushed the clothes and polished the shoes of the son of a Presbyterian minister in Virginia, in later years came in contact with that same minister's son in the educational field. The white youth became Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, not far from Tuskegee, where Moton took over the principalship in 1915.

From chore boy to waiter to lumber camp foreman to student marked the early life of Moton. He enrolled at Hampton Institute and moved ahead steadily in the field of Negro education. He spent 25 years at the institute as a teacher and as commandant of the cadet corps.

Tuskegee developed extensively under his administration, and it also was during his tenure that U. S. Hospital No. 91, for Negro veterans, was established there, over the protest of the Ku Klux Klan and some other groups.

Dr. Moton was one of the founders of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and was called into service of various kinds by Presidents Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt and Hoover. Several colleges honored him with degrees.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed Saturday.

Robert R. Moton

The people of Alabama, white and black, unite with a vast company extending throughout the land in grateful homage to the good and greatly useful life of Robert R. Moton. Dr. Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute and for 19 years its president, died last Friday night at his home in Gloucester County, Va. He had been forced by ill health to retire from active work at Tuskegee in 1934.

Robert R. Moton was descended from a member of an African tribe who was captured by the chief of other tribesmen and at length sold as a slave in Virginia.

This great man's mother and father were slaves. He himself was born on a Virginia plantation in 1867 just after slavery had been abolished.

It is said that members of the family in which his mother and father served encouraged young Moton to further his education. He enrolled in Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., in 1885 and was graduated in 1890. It was from Hampton that Booker Washington had been graduated and it was through Hampton that Dr. Moton's long and close friendship with Dr. Washington developed.

After his graduation young Moton had remained at the institute and soon became commandant of cadets. Sharing Dr. Washington's views on educational and racial problems, Dr. Moton became a protege of the pioneer leader and long was associated with him in his lecture tours and other work.

It was in 1915, following the death of Dr. Washington, that Dr. Moton was chosen for the presidency of Tuskegee.

In addressing his students at that time, he said: "I believe that, unless democracy is a failure, it is entirely practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side in mutual helpfulness toward each other, each making its own contributions to the wealth and culture of our beloved country."

* * *

Dr. Moton's whole life, emerging from the shadow of slavery, was devoted to the service of that ideal and to a lofty exemplification of wise ways of advancing its realization.

He believed that the two races could go forward together. He saw his deep faith justified in notable and successive forward steps in racial relations. He himself was one of the foremost contributors to that heartening progress.

Here in Alabama, of course, there is special recognition of his service, widespread sorrow over his passing, because it was in this state that much of his most significant work was done. He valiantly and steadfastly carried forward his labors at Tuskegee despite the poor health which at length compelled his retirement.

He sought his great goals ever through the means of understanding, good will and cooperation. His high accomplishments are a mighty testimony both to the man and his methods.

Last Rites Today At Hampton For Dr. R. R. Moton

Gloucester, Va., June 3 (AP).—Funeral services for Dr. R. R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, will be conducted tomorrow at Hampton Institute, where the famed colored educator spent 25 years as student and commandant of cadets.

The services will be in charge of the Rev. Harry Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee, and the Rev. Arthur Howe, retiring president of Hampton Institute. The place of burial has not been announced.

Dr. Moton died at his Gloucester County home Friday night on the fifth anniversary of his retirement.

Dr. Robert Moton's Funeral Delayed

Gloucester Courthouse, Va., June 1 (AP).—Funeral arrangements had not been completed tonight for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died at his home in Gloucester County last night, the fifth anniversary of his retirement.

Members of the family were unable to say when the funeral plans would be ready for announcement.

Dr. Moton, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee in 1915. He was one of the Nation's best known colored educators.

THE DEATH OF DR. MOTON

The death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton former principal of Tuskegee Institute, removes one of the ablest and most useful Alabamians that ever lived in this state Dr. Moton was a high-minded man who understood his extraordinary mission in this life, and a gentle person whom men of all races and creeds felt drawn to.

As the successor to his hero, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton picked up the torch dropped by the greatest Negro leader that ever lived in this country and carried it forward with dignity and in high good humor. He was the boyhood playmate of Dr. George H. Denny, the Virginian, who was long president of the University of Alabama. The two of them worked together for more than 20 years to create a deeper and richer culture in Alabama. Both of them loved both races, each of them was conscious of his great responsibility in the strange circumstances in which they found themselves in Alabama. They remained bosom friends until the death of Dr. Moton.

Dr. Moton in the first days of 1916 came into Alabama a stranger, but immediately he established himself as a leader of his race and a friend of the white people who hedged his race about. Throughout his career as the head of Tuskegee Institute he deported himself with dignity, intelligence and vision. He never lost his sense of balance, he never lost his sense of loyalty to his race. He was a wise and thoughtful leader, in every respect a fit successor to Booker T. Washington. He was a kindly pleasant man, a far-seeing man. He was an eloquent orator, a passionate educator, as well as a good counsellor and a good friend.

Roanoke, Va., Times
June 2. 1940

Rites To Be Tuesday For Negro Educator

GLOUCESTER, June 1 (AP).—Funeral services for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 73, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute who died last night at his home in Gloucester county, will be conducted at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., where Motor spent 25 years of his life as student and commandant of cadets.

The Rev. Harry Richardson, negro, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Howe, retiring president of Hampton Institute, will conduct the services. Members of the family said tonight the place of internment has not been decided.

Dr. Moton, one of the best known American negro educators, was a son of a slave in Amelia county, Va., and worked his way through Hampton Institute. He became principal of Tuskegee Institute in 1916, succeeding Booker T. Washington, whose death occurred the previous year.

Huntsville, Ala., Times,
June 2, 1940

Former Tuskegee President Passes

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Son Of Slave, Rose To College Head

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, Va., June 1 (AP)—Funeral services for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died Friday night at his Gloucester county home, will be conducted Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. at Hampton Institute, where Moton spent 25 years as student and commandant of cadets.

* * *

GLOUCESTER, C. H., Va., June 1 (AP)—Death wrote finis last night to the remarkable career of a Virginia negro boy, Robert R. Moton, the son of a slave, who grew up to become one of the most noted negro educators in America.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home at Cappahosic, on the fifth anniversary of his retirement. He was 72.

Moton, who as a boy brushed the clothes and polished the shoes of the son of a Presbyterian minister in Virginia, in later years came in contact with that same minister's son in the educational field. The white youth became Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, not far from Tuskegee, where Moton took over the principalship in 1915.

From chore boy, to waiter to lumber camp foreman to student, marked the early life of Moton. He enrolled at Hampton Institute, and moved ahead steadily in the field of negro education. He spent 25 years at the institution as a teacher and as commandant of the cadet corps.

Tuskegee developed extensively under his administration, and it also was during his enture that U. S. Hospital No. 91 for negro veterans was established there, over the protest of the Ku Klux Klan and some other groups.

Dr. Moton was one of the founders of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and was called into service of various kinds by Presidents Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt and Hoover. Several colleges honored him with degrees.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 2, 1940

Dr. Moton, Former Tuskegee Head, Dies

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, Va., June 1—(AP)—Funeral araringements had not been completed tonight for Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who died at his home in Gloucester County last night, the fifth anniversary of his retirement.

Members of the family were unable to say when the funeral plans would be ready for announcement.

Dr. Moton, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee in 1915. He was one of the nation's best known negro educators.

Newport News, Va. Press
August 5, 1940

HERE WAS A HUMANITARIAN

All the South mourns Dr. James Hardy Dillard who died in Charlottesville Friday night. And this section feels an especially poignant sorrow in that it had counted him one of its own leaders for years during his constructive service as rector of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary. Nor does the sorrow at his passing know creed or class. Dr. Dillard was a humanitarian, one of the foremost of his generation and of other generations here in the United States. Where there were people needing the ministrations of his broad and understanding sympathy, there Dr. Dillard wrought nobly to advance their station and inspire them to new endeavor.

He had few peers in the promotion of better interracial feeling and understanding in the South and to the Negro race he devoted freely and lovingly of his talents and his substance. To review that service in its ramifications would be too great a summary for the space at our disposal. Modestly he labored with pen and spoken word as director of the Jeanes and Slater funds for the advancement of education among rural Negroes—education not alone in books but in how to live fuller and more purposeful lives. His University Commission on Southern Race Questions was a pioneer in a field that is covered now by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and that is but the beginning of the index to his labors.

He did not have to wait for posthumous honors for his work had to be recognized and already there is a Dillard University—a Negro institution in New Orleans named in his honor.

Modest, gentlemanly, self-effacing, he lived in the best traditions of his native Dixie. He asked not the station in life of those he sought to aid. They might be humble in the social scale. So much the better for so much greater the chance of improvement of their lot. To paraphrase the oft-quoted saying as to kings: He walked with great men nor ever lost the common touch. His great example will live on as a benison to his generation and his native land.

NEWS HANGS A PALL OVER ALA. SCHOOL CAMPUS

Beloved Educator Dies At Capahosic, Va., After A Life Of Service

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—News of the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, which occurred at Capahosic, Va., May 31, shocked and saddened the Tuskegee institute campus as nothing has done since the passing of Booker T. Washington in 1915.

Coming to Tuskegee institute from Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., from which he was graduated and which he served for many years as one of its most important administrative officials, commandant of cadets, he took up the mantle of Booker T. Washington and advanced the work of his predecessor in a way that commanded the highest commendation from educators as well as leaders in all walks of life.

Dr. Moton was popular with the students and he frequently consulted them to get their point of view and to ascertain if they were happy and whether or not there was anything standing in the way of their progress at Tuskegee—finances or otherwise.

He was extremely popular with the members of the alumni and often talked with individuals and with groups, always seeking to improve their well-being and lending encouragement in every way possible.

He wanted the graduates to keep in close touch with the activities of the school and he suggested that a committee from the alumni be named to visit the school at regular intervals and to get acquainted with the program and make sugges tions for further development.

His vision for the development of the school along all ines is nowhere more evident than in his constructive interest in the physical welfare of the student body. Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics, who came to Tuskegee in 1916, the year of Dr. Moton's inauguration, said of him:

"Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee and special adviser on military affairs to President Woodrow Wilson during the World's war, saw the necessity for greater physical development of our men and women so that in 1920, he initiated a broad program of outdoor intramural athletics for the students of the institute and laid plans for the splendid physical education plant now possessed by the school."

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee institute, close associate of Dr. Moton at Hampton institute, and since 1918 a valuable member of the Tuskegee staff, issued the following statement Saturday, June 1, in the absence of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, who was en route to the bedside of the aged educator:

"In the death of Dr. Robtrt R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, the South suffers a great loss. He lived a long, active, serviceable life not only to the Negro race, but to the South in general. He understood both races as few men have, and worked constantly for the good of both. Before coming to Tuskegee institute he served at Hampton institute in Virginia. His work there brought him into contact not only with his own race but with the finest northern and southern white people. At Tuskegee he became a great constructive force. He knew how to bring out the best in people and turn it to the good of all. He enlarged Tuskegee institute's plant and more than doubled its finances and at the same time helped to secure increased revenues for Hampton institute.

"He advanced the educational courses at Tuskegee institute to meet modern requirements and broadened the field of the school's practical activities and so increased its usefulness not only in Alabama but in the entire South. He was active in other fields than school work. He served as a member of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and was constantly called into conferences of every kind that dealt in any way with Negro affairs in America and abroad.

"Some of his most effective services too were rendered in the organization and direction of the Interracial Committee that has done so much to improve racial relations in the South. Robert R. Moton was an able successor to his predecessor at Tuskegee institute, Booker T. Washington."

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 1, 1940

FAMED NEGRO EDUCATOR STRICKEN IN VIRGINIA

GLOUCESTER, Va., May 31.—(AP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, 72, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, died at his home in Gloucester county today, exactly five years from the date of his retirement.

Dr. Moton, born on an Amelia county, Va., plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous negro educators in America.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 8, 1940

'Dr. Moton'

From The New York Times.

Dr. Robert R. Moton is dead, but the idea of education to which as president of Tuskegee Institute he gave nineteen years of his life goes on. Emanating from the mind of Gen. Armstrong, whose objective was "to teach the Negro to lift labor out of drudgery and toil by putting thought and skill into it," continued and developed by Booker T. Washington, consolidated by Dr. Moton and guided today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the program, while making normal adjustments to keep courses in line with current events, still falls within the original pattern. "We shall prosper," said Booker Washington, "in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In this continuity Dr. Moton's work will live. But in the passing of the man himself, "calm, unostentatious, unpresuming," with his great qualities of mind and heart, Dr. Moton's friends and all members of the Negro race must feel a deep spiritual and human loss. It will be met by a people who under the Tuskegee idea "found a way to industry, integrity and thrift," and they will meet it with that fidelity of which Dr. Moton spoke at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial eighteen years ago Memorial Day. "No group in all our country has been so loyal," he said. "Whether bond or free, the Negro has served alike his country's need."

Tuskegee, Ala., News
June 6, 1940

R. R. Moton Dies In Virginia May 31st at Home

Tuskegee Institute, June 1—News of the death of Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, which occurred at Capahosic, Virginia May 31 shocked and saddened the Tuskegee campus as nothing has done since the passing of Booker T. Washington in 1915.

Coming to Tuskegee Institute from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated and which he had served for many years as one of its most important administration officials (Commandant of Cadets) he took up the mantle of Booker T. Washington and advanced the work of his predecessor in a way that commanded the highest commendation from educators as well as leaders in all walks of life.

Dr. Moton was popular with the students and he frequently consulted them to get their point of view and to ascertain if they were happy and whether or not there was anything standing in the way of their progress at Tuskegee—finances or otherwise.

He was extremely popular with the members of the alumni and often talked with individuals and with groups, always seeking to improve their well being and lending encouragement in every way possible. He wanted the graduates to keep in close touch with the activities of the school and he suggested that a committee from the alumni be named to visit the school at regular intervals and to get acquainted with the program and make suggestions for further development.

His vision for the development of the school along all lines is nowhere more evident than in his constructive interest in the physical welfare of the student body. Cleve L. Abbot, director of athletics, who came to Tuskegee in 1916, the year of Dr. Moton's inauguration, said of him:

"Dr. Robert R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee and

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
June 11, 1940

Robert R. Moton

(From Baltimore Sun).

Like Booker T. Washington, whom he succeeded as head of Tuskegee Institute in 1915, Dr. Robert R. Moton dedicated his life to two great tasks. First, to the development of negro education and, second, to the exposition of the doctrine that workable relationships between the white and negro races could best be founded on good will. His achievements in pursuit of both of these purposes were conspicuous.

As an educator, he enlarged and carried on the work which Washington had begun at Tuskegee. That institution had been started on hope and a shoestring. Washington had built it up into a large industrial school with an annual budget of nearly $300,000. Dr. Moton added commercial and college courses and enlarged both the faculty and the plant. Not only in conception but in material equipment the school became a counterpart of Hampton, at which both Washington and Dr. Moton had their training. Both institutions have emphasized occupational courses rather than the more classical forms of education. Now the general emphasis in institutions for negroes seems to be shifting to the classical side. But the importance of vocational schools remains tremendous, and the contribution which Dr. Moton made to the development of this side of negro education entitles him to rank as one of the great benefactors of his race.

Dr. Moton's record as a leader of negro thought was equally impressive. During his early years at Hampton and later at Tuskegee he was an active speaker, and he wrote a great many books dealing with the problems confronting members of his race. Everything that he said was pitched on a high moral level. He did not believe in short cuts and he eschewed aggressive tactics. He preached responsibility and a doctrine of live and let live, which proved impressive to members of the white race as well as to negroes. Few influences more beneficient than his have been felt in recent years in the domain in which the two races are trying to work out a viable adjustment.

Robert Russa Moton

The death of Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, at Capahosic, Virginia, last Friday, at the age of seventy-two, removed from the field of Negro and national leadership one of our most outstanding elder statesmen. Dr. Moton's death also cut the link that bound us to the hard days of the Reconstruction Period.

Few Negroes, it has been said, have received higher honors and national recognition as an educator, administrator, leader, humanitarian and social worker than Dr. Moton. He achieved much during a comparatively long happy life.

Without any desire to detract from the towering greatness and immortal work of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, it must be admitted that the Tuskegee Institute that we know today is largely due to the rare administrative capacity of Dr. Moton.

Under his administration, which began on December 20, 1915, shortly after the death of Dr. Washington, Tuskegee doubled its facilities, raised an endowment fund of $1,000,000, erected new buildings at a cost of more than $500,000, improved its courses from high school to college grade and enlarged the facilities of its agricultural and women's industries departments. The faculty was increased from 190 to 268, and the institute reached out into the rural districts among the farmers and afforded them greater services.

Dr. Moton was truly a soldier in the civilian life of the American Republic. He was sent to France by the Wilson administration in connection with the work of the Negro soldiers who fought in the World War; President Hoover sent him to Haiti to study educational conditions in that country; and he was named to investigate Negro suffering caused by floods in 1927. He served wherever and whenever he was given an opportunity.

But the cause of Negro education received most of his time and energy. He took a deep interest in those small institutions that could easily have been forgotten by busy men and women. He also saw the need for mutual understanding and cooperation between the white and colored races within the nation, and he worked hard to achieve that end.

In a sense, the life and work of Dr. Moton are eloquent expressions of the meaning of democracy and the sterling qualities and brilliant capacities of the Negro race. Dr. Washington, Dr. Moton and Dr. Carver, by their contributions to America and the world, justify the existence of freedom, liberty and equality. Only in a democracy could a man, born in slavery and a member of an ostracized group, have climbed to the top as Dr. Moton did. He started at the bottom at Hampton; he climbed to the top at Tuskegee, where his work stands out as a guiding light and inspiration to all the world, to the Negro race everywhere.

DR. J. H. DILLARD, 84, EDUCATOR IN SOUTH

Rector of College of William and Mary Since 1917 Dies in Charlottesville, Va.

TAUGHT FOR SIXTY YEARS

Won Roosevelt Medal in 1937 for Aiding Relations Between White and Negro Races

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 2—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, rector of College of William and Mary since 1917, who received the Theodore Roosevelt Medal for 1937 for his work in furthering understanding between the white and Negro races, died here tonight. He was 84 years old.

His career as an educator extended over a period of sixty years. Dr. Dillard's service in the field of inter-racial relations dates from 1907, when he resigned the professorship of Latin at Tulane University to accept the presidency of the Jeanes Foundation for the promotion of Negro rural education.

Recognition of his accomplishments included honorary degrees from several universities and the naming for him of Dillard University, for Negroes, in New Orleans.

Dr. Dillard had retired from most of his duties in 1931.

Washington and Lee Alumnus

Dr. Dillard was born in Nansemond County, Va., and was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1876. Later he received degrees from Tulane, Harvard and other universities. After a brief period of teaching at Washington and Lee, Dr. Dillard served as principal of the Rodman School in Norfolk, Va., from 1877 to 1882, and as principal of the Norfolk Academy from 1882 to 1889. He then became a professor of Latin at Tulane University, remaining until 1907. From 1904 to 1907 he was dean of the academic college at Tulane.

In 1907 Dr. Dillard was chosen president of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, serving until 1931. He became a director of the John F. Slater Fund in 1910 and president in 191, 7serving in this position also until 1931. He was also a vice president of the Phelps-Stone Fund. Both the Jeanes and Slater Funds exceeded $1,000,000.

A Founder of Jeanes Plan

Dr. Dillard was one of the founders of the Jeanes Visiting Teacher Plan and the Southern University Race Commission. The Jeanes plan provides for the training of Negro school teachers and their distribution among rural and urban schools in districts with a heavy Negro population. The purpose of the plan is to improve the standards of education and the physical surroundings of the schools.

The university commission, founded in 1912, was a direct result of the researches made by Dr. Dillard. It has made it possible for many young Negro men and women to receive higher education. In 1914 Dr. Dillard was the representative of America on the East African Commission financed by the Phelps-Stokes Fund to study the Negro in Africa. The Jeanes plan was introduced by Dr. Dillard into several parts of Kenya Colony and other districts of Africa.

Dr. Dillard had been president of the National Conference Church Clubs, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary and a member of the Louisiana State Board of Education, the General Education Board founded by John D. Rockefeller, and the Southern Education Board. He was the author of several school textbooks and contributed to newspapers and periodicals.

FAMOUS EDUCATOR DIES IN VIRGINIA AT AGE OF 72

Funeral Services Held At Hampton Institute For Dr. Robert R. Moton

CAPAHOSIC, Va.—(ANP) — Dr. Robert Russa Moton, 72, president of Tuskegee Institute, famous and widely loved leader, educator and interracial statesman, died at his home here Friday night, after an illness which had kept him inactive for several years. Funeral services were held at Hampton Institute 2 p. m. Tuesday afternoon.

With his family gathered at his bedside in his palatial home on the York River just below Gloucester, Dr. Moton, who returned a week ago from the Dixie hospital at Hampton, Va., where he had gone for a health check-up, passed away peacefully amid the scenes of his native and beloved Virginia.

Born on August 26, 1867, at Rice, Va., of slave parents, young Moton grew up during Reconstruction, which he has vividly portrayed in his autobiography, "Finding A Way Out,' published in 1920. For two years he worked in a lumber camp, hoping to get enough money to attend school, and would have been a candidate for the state legislature had he not been under 21 and his mother refused to advance his age. When this fell through, he went to Hampton Institute from which he was graduated in 1890.

Young Moton taught in a backwoods school at Cottontown, Va., at the same time studying law privately, and passed the state bar. For 24 years he was connected with Hampton and because of the brilliance of his work received many honorary degrees. He held LL.D's from Virginia Union, Wilberforce, Oberlin, Williams and Howard Universities. In 1930 he received a Litt.D. from Lincoln (Pa.), and in 1929 an A. M. from Harvard.

Noted Educator Passes

Late Dr. ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

Before being selected as Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton had been secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund board since 1908 and was organizer and first president of the Virginia Organizations Society in 1912.

A Fearless Leader

At Tuskegee Dr. Moton established a reputation for fearless and capable leadership. His diplomacy and ability steered the institution through trying times there in the heart of the south.

Dr. Moton won wide acclaim for his second book, "What the Negro Thinks," which appeared in 1929 and in which he set forth his philosophy of race relation.

He was also a trustee of Fisk University, a director of the American Bible society; trustee, People's Village School, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Industrial Home school for Colored girls, Peake, Va. Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Va.; vice-chairman, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; president-emeritus, National Negro Business league; chairman, campaign committee, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 1930; director, Dunbar National Bank, New York, 1930; president, Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, and a contributor to many magazines.

Under President Hoover he was chairman of a federal commission sent to Haiti to study educational conditions there and made a report published by the state department following his return in 1930. He also served as organizer and chairman of a committee, at Hoover's request, to investigate conditions among Negro flood sufferers in 1927. In 1930 he received the Harmon award for his contributions to better race relationships and in 1932 received the Spingarn medal.

Because of ill health, Dr. Moton retired from the presidency of Tuskegee and from public life a few years ago. Until his death he lived quietly at his estate near Capahosic.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Jennie Moten, known nationly for her activities on behalf of the women of America; five children, Katherine, wife of President Patterson of Tuskegee; Charlotte, teacher at Hampton Institute; Robert, jr., assistant secretary of the National Negro Business League; Allen, who lives with the family at Capahosic, and Jennie, student at Hampton.

Youngest Son Too Ill To Attend Moton's Funeral

Defender
8/8/40
Chicago Ill

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Because of illness, Allen Moton, youngest son of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, was unable to attend the funeral of his father, held Tuesday at Hampton Institute. He remained at the family home in Capahosic. All other members of the deceased man's immediate family, two brothers, three sisters, and several nieces and nephews attended the final rites.

Dr. MOTON'S DEATH

THE NEW YORK AGE joins with countless thousands the country over in extending condolances to the widow and family of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president emirtus of Tuskegee Institute, who died Friday after a lingering illness at his home in Capahosic, Va.

As successor of Dr. Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee, Dr. Moton gained fame not as a Negro educator alone but as one of America's most famous educators. His reputation as head of Tuskegee Institute was international and his program of industrial education and business development originally propounded by Dr. Washington, were widely followed by all the nations of the world. His was the belief that what this nation and the world needed was more skilled workmen in industry and he urged members of the race to go into the fields of farming, mechanic sand business rather than having all of them go into professional fields.

That this philosophy was twenty years ahead of time can be no more vividly shown than by recent utterances of President Roosevelt as to the need of skilled mechanics and workmen, especially in conjunction with the widely planned armament program in preparation for the eventuality of war.

Born of slave parents, August 26, 1867, he was encouraged by his parents to become a lawyer, he was persuaded by General Armstrong, then principal of Hampton, to remain and help prepare teachers. He took the position of drillmaster and assistant to the commandant. Within a few months he became commandant and in charge of the cadets at the school. During his many years at Hampton be became intimately acquainted with Dr. Booker T. Washington and when Dr. Washington died, Dr. Moton was selected to head Tuskegee in 1915.

Always working to better interracial relationships, Dr. Moton once said:

"I believe that, unless democracy is a failure, it is entirely practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side in mutual helpfulness toward each other, each making its own contribution to the wealth and culture of our beloved country."

Ever interested in the business development o fthe race, Dr. Moton took an active part in affairs of the National Negro Business League and at the close of the World War he became president of the League, a position which he relinquished only when ill health also forced his retirement as president of Tuskegee. On practically every important committee of educators, Dr. Moton did much to advance the cause of Negro educators with the various national foundations.

In recent years, Dr. Moton had retired from all active work and lived quietly on his estate in Capahosic, Va., where he was visited by close friends and associates who consulted him on matters not only of importance to the race but on personal business, too.

The editor of The New York Age has lost another valuable friend and associate and the nation one of its leading citizens.

A USEFUL CITIZEN PASSES

In the death of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, a very useful citizen has passed from the stage of action.

A fuller definition of the word, useful, as implied in the above statement, is given by Webster's Dictionary as follows: "Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial profitable; valuable for use; helpful toward advancing any purpose; advantageous; adaptable, helpful, beneficial; available, profitable, suited, conducive." Surely the attributes and characteristics of Dr. Moton embodied all of these things and we so intended to convey the thought in using the words, "useful citizen."

Mr. Moton was not only a scholar, a writer and an educator, but also may be properly called a statesman and diplomat. A statesman, in that he knew and understood the operation of the laws of this land. He knew the weak points in the laws as well as the strong points, and the way he applied himself to situations which required statesmanship, won for him almost universal recognition as a leader. As to diplomacy, as to what to say, when to say it and where and when and how, he had few, if any equals.

Dr. Moton was a national figure in that his service to his fellowman was far and wide. But the thing that made him great was his love for and undying faith in his race. We measure his love for his race by what he did for this underprivileged group. We measure his faith in his race by the sacrifices he made to get our cause before the bar of public opinion in a favorable light. Dr. Moton was undoubtedly a great man.

We are reminded here of a statement by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune made sometime ago regarding a conference with President Roosevelt, in which she said there were three in the conference, namely: "the President of the United States, myself, and God." Mrs. Bethune rejoiced that she had the opportunity to express to the chief executive. the feelings of her race. It was the privilege of Dr. Moton to have such conferences with more than one president of the United States, and many of such conferences. The former president of Tuskegee was a thinker and his actions were those of one who thinks.

Dr. Moton was not only a man of diplomacy, but was also a man of great courage. And this courage was exemplified in crucial moments at times when it was necessary for him to take, as it were, "his life in his own hands," to take a stand for his race, as was shown in the naming of a Negro to head the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. Few men, if any, of his day would have had the courage to face what seemed certain death, rather than betray his race. All hail to the life of Robert R. Moton!

The name of Dr. Moton, like that of his predecessor at Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington, will live through time because of what he did to advance the cause of his race. In this comment, we are reminded of a quotation from Longfellow:

"Lives of great men oft' remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of Time."

Dr. Robert R. Moton

DR. Moton's death closed the book on a remarkable career. History will accord him a place alongside Virginia's most distinguished sons. His life was conspicuous for the choices he made. His unusual native endowments of genius would have carried him to success in almost any field of endeavor in which material gain is the reward of all who cast their lot with an eye single to personal advancement.

But he chose the more difficult and less alluring path of service to humanity. As an exponent of this ideal he built bridges across chasms upon which members of his race crossed to economic opportunity. He devoted his rare wisdom, his rare spiritual gifts, his tolerance of mind and heart to an equitable adjustment of race relations. Always tolerant and kind, he was nonetheless firm and courageous and never compromised with wrong in any form. In the end his philosophy of life leavened human relations in the south and brought him rich rewards of love and honor, and his passing is mourned by both races.

As commandant and member of the Hampton Institute administrative staff "Major," as he was officially and affectionately known, indelibly impressed his own sturdy qualities of manhood upon the character of thousands of Hampton graduates, who scattered over the south to take places of leadership among their people in the Hampton tradition. Next in importance to this contribution was his leadership for several years of the Negro Organization Society which he organized in 1912. The unfortunate political repercussions in Virginia which culminated in the constitutional convention of 1902, had stalemataed education and social progress among Negroes in the state. There was need for a moderation of public sentiment among the white people, and a reawakening of civic and social consciousness among Negroes, and this the society undertook under the slogan: "Better Health, Better Homes, Better Schools and Better Farms." From the beginning the objectives of this statewide organization, under Dr. Moton's leadership, met with cordial sympathy and cooperation on the part of white and colored people, and a new era of progress set in and has continued since 1915, when he relinquished the leadership to accept the responsible post of successor to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute.

It was as head of Tuskegee Institute that Dr. Moton's best work was done. Taking up where Washington left off he added $5,000,000 to the endowment, raised more than a million dollars for new buildings and educational equipment and raised the Institute to the standard of a technical college.

The last 25 years of his life were filled with tasks which had to be undertaken under the handicap of slow forward movement which attends effort to bring about reforms in matters involving human emotions and racial bias. Nevertheless he achieved a marvelous degree of success. Confronted at times with pressure from impatient groups identified with his own race and opposing groups in the white race he managed nearly always to achieve desired goals by the exercise of rare diplomacy and courage.

Even though incapacitated by ill health during the past three or four years Dr. Moton's wise counsel in many matters of public policy was often sought, because everyone believed in his wise judgment and his sincerity of purpose. As time passes the value of his labors and the soundness of his ideals will become increasingly evident.